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V8745 Corrections

Boston

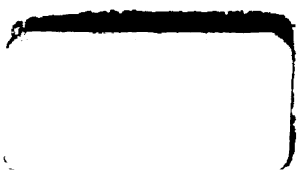
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CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

OF THE

Boston, Mass.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

1857.

V8745 Corrections

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REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL :

The ordinance establishing the Board of Directors for Public Institutions provides, that annually, at the close of the year, the Directors shall submit a report in print, embracing a statement of all their expenditures for each institution, in detail; the condition of each, with the number of its inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, and births and deaths therein during the year; with such other information pertaining to the institution as they shall deem to be of public interest.

In consequence of the short time which has elapsed since the organization of the Board, they are not prepared to make such a report as the ordinances require. They have therefore had the usual reports required by old ordinances, made up from the date of the last annual reports, to the close of the year.

Hereafter the annual reports will be made up from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, of each year.

The Board was organized on the 16th of October, by the choice of Thacher Beal, as President, and Samuel P. Oliver, as Clerk; and on the 12th day of November, the direction of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital, was formally surrendered to this Board by the several Boards then in charge of the same.

The City Council had authorized the Directors of the House of Industry to fit up the brick building on Deer

~~MAR 25 1888~~

Island to be used as a House of Industry and Almshouse for the city poor. This work was in a state of progress when the direction was placed in charge of this Board. The work, since that time, has been prosecuted with diligence, and was so nearly completed on the 25th of November, that the city poor were removed into it; and early in the month of December all the inmates of the wooden buildings were also removed, and are now comfortably and securely housed in this building.

The expense of putting the building and grounds in suitable condition will somewhat exceed the anticipations of those who projected the change; but nothing has been done, thus far, that has not been considered absolutely necessary, and much remains to be done before it will compare with other similar institutions.

The City Council, having established the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders at Deer Island, and authorized the removal of the inmates thereto, will render it necessary that an appropriation should be made for putting the part of the building designed to be occupied for that purpose in a suitable condition for their reception; other improvements of the buildings and grounds are contemplated by the Board which will be explained more fully, from time to time, in special communications.

All the institutions are believed to be in good condition, and well managed by those having special charge of them.

The Report from the Lunatic Hospital is for the year ending Nov. 30, 1857, and that from the Houses of Industry and Reformation is made up from the first day of April, 1857, to the close of the year, being in accordance with the old ordinances.

The House of Correction being a County institution, no report has heretofore been required, and it has not been the custom of the Board of Overseers to make one; but as the present ordinances require one to be made for the time that

it has been under the direction of this Board, it was thought advisable to make one up for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857.

Respectfully submitted.

PELHAM BONNEY,
JOSEPH SMITH,
JAMES H. BEAL,
EZRA H. BAKER,
SETH ADAMS.
THACHER BEAL,
STEPHEN TILTON,
JOHN FLINT,
MOSES KIMBALL,
OTIS KIMBALL,
SAMUEL P. OLIVER,
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,

Directors.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1857.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*EXPENDITURES for the House of Correction, County of Suffolk,
from January 1st to December 31st, 1857.*

Salaries,	\$12,377 31
Flour,	6,047 05
Butter, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Eggs, Starch, Pepper, Rice, Crackers, etc., .	3,339 16
Beef and Pork,	7,010 00
Meal,	1,908 93
Molasses,	1,373 17
Fish,	224 50
Salt,	67 98
Milk,	248 00
Potatoes,	1,770 30
Beans,	349 97
Vinegar,	41 76
Dry Goods, Clothing, and Bedding, . .	2,641 02
Carpetings,	277 61
Furniture,	113 68
Paper Hangings,	78 85
Coal,	2,997 87
Gas,	1,147 30
Malt,	17 50
Soap,	206 25
Potash,	171 30
Medicines,	352 25
Plumbing,	1,536 21
Stoves and Repairing,	106 71

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$44,404 68
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$44,404 68
Bath Tubs,	156 00
Gas Fixtures,	28 68
Slating,	48 30
Water Gauges,	90 00
Mason's Work,	75 12
Water,	374 72
Harnesses, Blacksmith, Wheelwrights, . .	406 22
Carpenters' Work and Lumber,	615 56
Hardware,	608 93
Paints, Whitewash and Paint Brushes, Glass, Oil, etc.,	524 87
Lime, Sand, Brick, Coal Screenings, Cement, etc.	1,893 05
Chloride Lime,	31 51
Leather, Pegs, etc.,	415 77
Oil,	73 41
Carriages for Directors,	186 40
Entertaining the City Government and distin- guished visitors,	423 71
Hay and Straw,	176 46
Seeds and Plants,	53 59
Palm-leaf,	101 97
Sundry Repairs,	1,287 62
Carting,	90 95
Crockery Ware,	53 66
Pistols and Powder,	61 25
Postage Stamps,	9 20
Cash given to discharged Prisoners, . . .	196 30
Prayer Books and Library Books, . . .	144 77
Organ,	525 00
Stationery for House of Correction and Over- seers' office,	191 20
Printing,	31 87
Papers,	17 94
Total,	\$53,298 71

RECEIPTS *on Account of the House of Correction, for year ending Dec. 31st, 1857.*

For Labor of Prisoners,	\$21,969 02
For Support of Prisoners from towns,	271 23
Total,	<u>\$22,240 25</u>
Total amount of Expenditures during year,	\$53,298 71
Average number of prisoners,	491
Cost of each prisoner per week,	\$2 08
Actual cost of the institution to the city, after deducting receipts for labor, etc.,	\$31,058 46
Actual cost to the city of each prisoner, per week,	\$1 21

Each prisoner, when discharged, is given comfortable and suitable clothing, if he has not such when committed; and in some cases money, to an amount not exceeding five dollars.

Whole number of prisoners committed during year,	1,376
Males,	942
Females,	434 1,376
White,	1,324
Black,	52 1,376
Adults,	1,020
Minors,	856 1,376

COMMITTED FOR

Adultery and Lewdness,	129
Assaults,	137
Intemperance,	434
Keeping brothels or houses of ill-fame,	14
Larceny,	494
Carried forward,	<u>1,208</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	1,208	
Perjury,	2	
Vagabonds,	42	
Forgery,	1	
Passing uncurrent money,	2	
All other crimes,	121	1,376
Died during the year,		12.
Discharged (expiration of sentence and from fine and costs),		1,262
Pardoned by Executive and on recommendation of Directors,		15
Have served out sentences before in this institution,		613
Number remaining Dec. 31, 1857,		585
Births during year,		2

BOYLSTON ASYLUM, AND HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

EXPENDITURES for the Boylston Asylum and House of Reformation at South Boston, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.

Flour,	\$2,738 00
Baking,	596 75
Bread and Meal,	75 30
Beef and Pork,	2,531 60
Groceries and Family Stores,	135 35
Fish,	109 50
Rice,	58 41
Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate,	433 37
Sugar and Molasses,	778 54
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, and Lard,	305 83
Potatoes and Beans,	441 04
Vegetables,	271 06
Milk,	609 80
Salt and Vinegar,	23 78
Clothing and Bedding,	2,176 35
Shoes and Shoe Stock,	587 61
Fuel,	604 37
Oil,	149 37
Soap and Sand,	86 90
Wooden Ware, Mats, Brushes, Brooms and Combs,	137 42
School Books, Printing and Newspapers,	250 09
Tin and Crockery Ware, and Stoves,	286 81
Lumber, Lime, Carpenters' and Masons' work,	375 92
Glass, Paints, and Painting,	309 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$14,072 17

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$14,072 17
Furniture and Repairing,	210 10
Gratuities and outfits for Boys sent to sea	53 43
Carriage hire for Directors, and Omnibus Tickets,	127 11
Carriage Hire for Sabbath School Teachers,	123 00
Straw,	7 82
Carting and Labor,	349 99
Snuff and Tobacco,	27 45
Plumbing,	31 06
Shed for Straw,	79 19
Gymnasium Fixtures,	30 05
Fire Works,	36 00
Fishing Excursion,	49 79
Cochituate Water,	50 00
Singing Master,	30 00
Tuning Instrument,	12 75
Whitewashing,	114 94
Expenses of Directors to Reformatory Convention at New York,	84 00
Medicine,	37 75
Salaries,	2,128 10
	<hr/>
	\$17,654 70
	<hr/>

*RECEIPTS on Account of the Boylston Asylum, and the House of
Reformation, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.*

For Labor of Boylston Boys,	\$200 00
For Labor of Reformation Boys,	254 67
“ Fuel,	44 50
“ Casks, Rags, etc.	16 02
	<hr/>
	\$515 19
	<hr/>

STATEMENT OF INMATES at the *Boylston Asylum at South Boston* from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.

Months.	Boys admitted.	Women committed.	Discharged.	Died.	Eloped.
April,	3	3	13		
May,	8	2	7		
June,		2	8		
July,	4	3	7		
August,	4	1	5		
September,	5	1	7	1	
October,	6	2	5		
November,	6		3		2
December,	5		7		
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Asylum, March 31, 1857, . . .	122	
Boys admitted,	41	
Women committed, who perform the labor, . . .	14	177
Discharged, Died, and Eloped, . . .	65	
Remaining Dec. 31, 1857, . . .	112	177

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES at the *Boylston Asylum, South Boston*, December 31, 1857.

MALES.

Boys in School,	92	
Men attending fires,	2	
Man sawing wood,	1	95

FEMALES.

Wash and Ironing Room,	6	
Sewing Room,	6	
Cooks and Domestics,	4	
Girl at School,	1	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,		112

EXPENDITURES for Deer Island Department of the House of
Industry, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.

Flour,	\$4,041 20
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	7,048 28
Potatoes and Beans,	2,396 26
Vegetables,	241 43
Milk,	595 12
Bread,	108 32
Butter, Eggs and Cheese,	800 65
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	1,347 63
Sugar and Molasses,	2,065 55
Fish,	868 33
Rice,	416 06
Salt, Vinegar and Malt,	113 91
Grain and Meal,	975 41
Tobacco,	325 62
Fuel,	3,717 03
Oil,	663 82
Soap and Potash,	487 31
Groceries,	575 20
Dry Goods, Clothing and Bedding,	4,367 40
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools,	1,781 00
Plumbing, Tin, Iron, and Hardware,	1,304 11
Stoves and Ranges, and Repairing,	201 16
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$34,390 80

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$34,390 80
Glass and Crockery Ware,	150 89
Furniture,	189 10
Wooden Ware, Mats, Brooms and Combs, .	301 77
Lumber, Brick, Lime, and Cement, . .	453 53
Paints and Glass,	175 89
Straw and Hay,	219 88
Seeds and Tools,	265 63
Horse-keeping, Blacksmith, Harness and Wheel- wright Work,	177 77
Fares of persons from the City, and Food and Lodging,	157 97
Ferry Tickets, and Conveyance for Chaplain on the Sabbath,	219 54
Railroad Fares for persons sent to State Alms- houses,	655 00
Newspapers, Postage, and Stationery, . .	193 79
Ship Chandlery,	17 79
Medicine and Hospital Stores,	610 03
Salaries,	4,096 33
Paid Steamer Henry Morrison, for transporta- tion of Freight and Passengers, 1 year, 7 months, 29 days, at \$2,200,	3,658 12
Chloride of Lime,	42 25
Repairing Press,	26 71
One Yoke of Oxen,	200 00
Pump,	15 50
	<hr/>
	\$46,218 29

For Furnishings, Repairs and Alterations on Brick Buildings at Deer Island.

Exchange of old for new Boilers and Fixtures,	\$950 00
Crockery,	184 15
Cocks, Valves, and Bolts,	164 90
Sashes,	43 50
Mr. Parrot, for Superintending,	150 00
Pumps,	114 22
Engineer for Running the Engine,	27 00
Two Reflector Lanterns,	102 92
Carpets,	555 99
Furniture,	677 11
Stoves,	53 75
Two Water Closets in Basements,	169 57
Outside Windows to Long Wing,	395 05
Iron Stairs, Bridges, etc.,	709 68
Merchandise, Labor and Heating Apparatus,	2,413 12
Lumber,	1,135 60
Lime, Brick and Cement,	483 35
Paints and Oil,	329 41
Tin, Zinc and Lead Pipe,	156 63
Iron for Cell Bedsteads,	732 68
Buckets for Cells,	276 35
Drain Pipe and Stone Sills,	60 67
Iron Screws, Rods, etc.,	63 88
Mason's Work,	357 12
Overseer of Alteration,	180 00

\$10,486 65

RECEIPTS *on account of Deer Island Department, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.*

For Support of Inmates from Towns, . . .	\$241 73
“ “ “ Bonded Passengers, . . .	101 47
“ Barrels, Bones, Grease, and Calf Skins, . . .	203 14
“ 153 Iron Bedsteads,	612 00
“ Fire Brick,	20 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,179 09
	<hr/>

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES *at Deer Island from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.
April,	23	114	3	1	199
May,	15	100		4	154
June,	26	110			128
July,	34	171	1	1	127
August,	20	135		5	132
September,	24	133		3	113
October,	47	181		3	224
November,	35	126		6	136
December,	28	123		3	131
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	252	1,193	4	26	1,344

At the Island, March 31, 1857, . . .	443
Admitted,	252
Committed,	1,193
Born,	4
	<hr/>
	1,892

Discharged,	1,350	
Died,	28	
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1857,	514	
	<hr/>	1,892

REPORT OF PATIENTS *treated at Deer Island Hospital for nine months from 1st April, 1857, to 31st December, 1857.*

Diseases.	Cases Treated.	Deaths
Fevers, Bilious,	4	1
Typhoid,	5	1
Typhus,	1	1
Yellow,	5	2
Intermittent,	2	0
Cancer,	2	2
Malformation of Heart,	1	1
Small Pox,	4	1
Phthisic,	9	9
Dropsy,	2	1
Old Age,	6	1
Internal Hemorrhage,	1	1
Convulsions,	1	1
Diarrhœa,	66	2
Delirium Tremens,	16	2
Scrofula,	3	1
Asthaenia,	14	1
Heart Disease,	1	1
Pneumonia,	8	0
Pleuritis,	2	0
Ulcers,	36	0
Wounds of different kinds,	36	0
Epilepsy,	4	0
Tinea Capitis,	7	0
Rheumatism,	32	0
Paralysis,	1	0

Ophthalmia,	26	0
Cutaneous Diseases.	11	0
Dysentery,	2	0
Syphilis, males,	6	0
“ females,	52	0
Parturition,	6	0
Intemperate when admitted,	127	0
Amenorrhœa,	14	0
Hydrocephalus,	1	0
Masturbation,	1	0
Erysipelas,	4	0
Neuralgia,	3	0
Cystitis,	2	0
Orchitis,	2	0
Varicose Veins,	1	0
Gonorrhœa,	14	0
Injury from Abortion,	1	0
Insanity,	2	0
Abscess,	7	0
Other diseases,	300	0
	<hr/> 851	<hr/> 29

AGES OF DEATHS.

3 under 5 years of age.

23 over 5 “ “ under 70.

1 was 75.

1 “ 80.

1 “ 87.

29

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN : Herewith I present a Tabular Report of the House of Reformation, for the nine months ending December 31st, 1857.

TABLE I, *showing the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School, during the nine months.*

Boys in School, March 31st, 1857, . . .	151	
Received since from Police Court, . . .	86	
Whole number.	—	237
Discharged by expiration of sentence, . . .	42	
“ “ order of Police Court, . . .	27	
Indentured,	7	
	—	76
Boys in School Dec. 31st, 1857, . . .		161
Average number,		155

TABLE II, *showing for what Offences they were committed.*

Truancy,	144	
Larceny,	54	
Idle and Dissolute,	24	
Stubbornness,	12	
Common Drunkard,	1	
Assault and Battery	1	
Vagabond,	1	
	—	237

TABLE III, *showing Length of Sentence.*

During minority,	93
Two years,	123
One year,	21
—	237

TABLE IV, *showing Birthplaces.*

Born in Massachusetts,	133
“ other States,	13
“ Ireland,	60
“ British Provinces,	26
“ England,	3
“ Scotland, 1, Germany, 1,	2
—	237

TABLE V, *showing Parentage of those in the House Dec. 31st.*

American,	21
Irish,	134
English,	3
Scottish, 1, Danish, 1, German, 1,	3
—	161

American Parents, 21, or 13 per cent. ; Foreign Parents, 140, or 87 per cent.

TABLE VI, *showing Ages of Inmates when committed.*

Seven years,	2
Eight “	10
Nine “	13
Ten “	34
Eleven “	34
Twelve “	65
Thirteen “	31
Fourteen “	32
Fifteen “	8
Sixteen “	5
Seventeen “	3
—	237

Average age, $11\frac{3}{4}$ years.

TABLE VII, *showing the Time those Discharged were in the School.*

In School 1 month,	2	In School 14 months,	5
“ “ 3 months,	4	“ “ 16 “	1
“ “ 4 “	2	“ “ 17 “	2
“ “ 5 “	1	“ “ 22 “	3
“ “ 6 “	3	“ “ 24 “	36
“ “ 8 “	1	“ “ 42 “	1
“ “ 10 “	2	“ “ 45 “	1
“ “ 12 “	10		—
“ “ 13 “	2		76

Being an average time of one year and six months.

TABLE VIII, *showing the Domestic and Social Condition of those in the School, Dec. 31st, gathered from their own statements.*

Number in the School,	161
“ who have lost father,	59
“ “ “ “ mother,	42
“ “ “ “ both parents,	14
“ whose fathers are intemperate,	54
“ “ mothers “ “	22
“ “ parents are both “	10
“ “ fathers have been imprisoned,	24
“ “ mothers “ “ “	11
“ “ parents “ both been imprisoned,	3

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. LINCOLN.

January 11th, 1858.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AND EMPLOYMENT of *Inmates* at
the *House of Industry, Deer Island.*

MALES.

Sick in Male Hospital.	. . . . .	8	
Sick in Small Pox Hospital,	. . . . .	0	
Convalescent,	. . . . .	5	
		—	13
Nurses and Assistants, Night and Day Watch-			
men and Assistants,	. . . . .		10
At work on Farm,	. . . . .	163	
Shoemakers 7, Tailors 9, Carpenters 8,	. . . . .	24	
Painters 4, Whitewashers 3, Bakers 2,	. . . . .	9	
Barbers 1, Blacksmiths 4, Coopers 2,	. . . . .	7	
Tin Smiths 2, Soap Boiler 1,	. . . . .	3	
Stone and Brick Masons,	. . . . .	2	
At work in Office and House,	. . . . .	2	
At work out of doors and at the Barn,	. . . . .	25	
		—	235
			—
Men,	. . . . .		258
Boys in Nursery,	. . . . .	13	
Boys at School,	. . . . .	10	
		—	23

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

Sick in Hospital,	. . . . .	15	
Sick in Hospital, Children,	. . . . .	3	
		—	18
In Nursery, with Nursing Children,	. . . . .	13	
Taking care of Children,	. . . . .	3	
		—	16
Nurses, Attendants, and Watchers in Hospital,	. . . . .	5	
Domestics and Cooks,	. . . . .	17	
		—	22
Washers 18, Ironers 11, Scrubbers 25,	. . . . .	54	

In Sewing Room,	88	
Assistants in Bathing and Sleeping Rooms, .	11	
	—	153
		<hr/>
Women,		209
Girls in Nursery,	10	
Girls at School,	7	
	—	17

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Have cut and made for the House of Industry, all the Clothing, with the following additions :

Have cut and made 277 Jackets, 252 pairs Pants.

Have cut and sent to the City unmade, 375 Jackets, 327 pairs Pants, for Boylston School and House of Reformation.

STOCK *remaining in store, Dec. 31, 1857.*

Such as Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Shoe Stock, made-up Clothing, and about 400 tons Coal, and 60 cords of Wood, as per estimate, \$3,919 50

RESULT OF LABOR ON FARM, *from March 31, 1857, to December 31, 1857.*

Hay,	60 Tons,
Cabbages,	2500
Beets, assorted,	1200 Bushels.
Turnips, “	1200 “
Carrots,	1500 “
Parsnips,	200 “
Onions,	500 “
Celery,	1500 Bunches.
Barley,	200 Bushels.
Potatoes,	150 “
Barley Straw,	5 Tons.

Corn,	40 Bushels.
Pumpkins,	1200
Squashes,	150
Tomatoes,	150 Bushels.
3 tons Corn and Oat Fodder.	
For making House for new Life Boat,	50 days' work.
“ Loft in new Blacksmith Shop	5 “
Fence from Superintendent's house to	
Female Hospital,	35 “
“ making Fence from Male Hospital round	
the Garden in rear,	110 days' work.
Drains from Superintendent's House to	
Reservoir,	30 “
Making Boiler House, Stone and Brick	
Masons, and Carpenters,	170 “
Repairing and altering Piggery,	75 “
Drain for Reservoir to open Drain and	
Tide Gates,	30
Work on Drains, at the Brick Building,	
including all outside work, for Paint-	
ers, Carpenters, and men to assist,	700
Repairs on old Buildings, Making and	
Repairing Wheelbarrows and Farming	
Tools,	200 “
	<hr/>
	1405 “

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN : — The undersigned respectfully submits the following, as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1857.

For reasons of a private nature, which may not properly be made public, but which many of you will remember, no report was made, at the usual time, last year. The prospect of a speedy change in the management of the Public Institutions still further delayed it, and therefore this Report embraces two years — the last past.

During the two past years, though nothing unusual has happened in our household, we have reason to be glad that our success has been so great, and our sorrow and disappointment so small.

Trouble, sorrow and disappointment have met us at every step, and yet satisfaction and success have attended our efforts. All things considered, at no former period has the institution been more successful or more worthy of its good name.

We believe that it has done its deed of charity, and done it well.

In accordance with custom, the following Tables of Statistics are given.

The following table presents a succinct tabular history of the Hospital from its opening.

Year ending Nov. 30	Admitted.	Discharged.	More or less improved.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
1840.	125	29	2	9	6	96
1841.	47	41	4	20	11	102
1842.	50	48	6	19	12	103
1843.	52	49	7	21	11	106
1844.	30	21	6	8	6	115
1845.	21	15	1	5	7	121
1846.	44	38	7	20	10	127
1847.	78	49	6	26	16	156
1848.	86	54	6	30	15	188
1849.	78	63	4	22	35	203
1850.	73	72	4	37	25	204
1851.	92	55	4	27	22	241
1852.	52	49	5	22	22	244
1853.	72	52	5	26	21	264
1854.	55	63	4	15	44	256
1855.	97	114	48	28	38	239
1856.	52	79	35	13	31	212
1857.	43	50	21	10	19	205

There were remaining in the Hospital, November 30, 1855,

Males, 97

Females, 142

239

Admitted since, —

Males, 49

Females, 46

95

Under care during the term, —

Males, 146

Females, 188

334

Discharged — Recovered, —

Males, 26

Females, 30

Improved, —

Males, 5

Females, 6

Unimproved, —

Males, 5

Females, 7

Died, —

Males, 23

Females, 27

Remaining, November 30, 1857, —

Males, 79

Females, 126

205

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Laborers, 31

Domestics, 24

Housekeepers, 18

Carpenters, 1

Clerks, 2

Caulkers, 1

Seamen, 5

Farmers, 2

Plane Makers, 1

Merchants, 1

Printers, 1

Policemen, 2

Tailors, 2

Nurses, 2

Seamstresses, 2

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Intemperance,	20
Ill Health,	29
Domestic Trouble,	13
Puerperal,	3
Fright,	2
Disappointment,	7
Epilepsy,	5
Softening of Brain,	2
Death of Friends,	2
Accident,	3
Loss of property,	4
Spiritualism,	3
Masturbation,	2

NATIVITY.

Boston,	56
Massachusetts,	24
Elsewhere,	15

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married,	
Males,	28
Females,	20
Widowed,	
Males,	7
Females,	10
Single,	
Males,	14
Females,	16

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption,	30
Epilepsy,	5
Fever,	3

Softening of Brain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Bilious Disease,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Diarrhoea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Old Age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Scrofula,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

The Tables given above afford all the numerical information in our power to present. Many of them, as often before remarked, are necessarily imperfect and unreliable, though more complete and accurate, it is believed, than ever before.

Of the two hundred and five now in the custody of this institution, over one hundred (116) are State patients, for whose support the city receives only one hundred dollars per year, each, while the cost of their support is more than one hundred and thirty dollars each, per year. By a recent act of the Legislature, such patients cannot now be sent here. They must be committed to one or the other of the State Hospitals. And whenever the Hospital at Northampton shall be opened, (I am informed that it will be opened early in the Spring,) all of our patients, now chargeable to the Commonwealth, will be removed. Whenever this change shall be made, many desirable improvements may be made here. They will be considered, and presented for your action, in a special communication.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the city has been authorized to receive paying patients. A few of this class have been already received. Without doubt, whenever we shall be relieved from the care of the State patients, applications from this class will very soon fill our halls. A material change in our general accommodations will then be imperative.

During the past two years, our success, although not remarkable, has yet been very gratifying. The recoveries

have been encouraging; the disappointments few, considering the class of patients committed to our care.

The greatest success, however, has been in the general improvement of our household. Since our last Report, the "Cottage" has been abandoned as a place for the permanent seclusion of patients, and its unhappy and violent inmates have been removed to the Wards, where they have slowly but steadily improved in their habits. One of the number, long the terror of this and other similar institutions, became, generally, a quiet and orderly inmate, and even made herself useful in the care of the halls. Just as we were demonstrating the success, and urging the benefit of the experiment, she was removed by the State authorities to Maine. No improvement, in any department of the institution, has afforded us so great gratification as this. We have no longer any patients permanently secluded. Our Cottage is abandoned.

The amusements of the inmates continue as heretofore, with the addition of a Bowling Alley. Reading, Music, of Piano and Hand Organs, (which we very frequently call in,) Cards, Draughts, Cribbage, Dominoes, and other games relieve the tedium of hospital life.

By the annexation of a part of the grounds formerly belonging to the House of Industry, we have lately been enabled to give our patients more employment, out of doors, to their manifest enjoyment and advantage, as well as to the material profit of the institution.

Rev. John T. Burrill, Chaplain of the House of Correction, very acceptably performs the duties of Chaplain here.

To the members of the Board of Visitors, who have willingly listened to every suggestion, and earnestly seconded every effort for the improvement of our household, I offer my hearty thanks.

To the Officers and Attendants of the institution is due this public acknowledgment of their faithful and untiring service. Their duties are always burdensome and often

very unpleasant. Their reward can only be found in the consciousness of duty well performed.

The expenditures for the year have been made under the immediate direction of the Committee on Supplies. While they are necessarily large, they will be found to be judicious.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER,
Superintendent.

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City Document. — No. 32.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
FOR THE YEAR
1858.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MOSES KIMBALL,

PELHAM BONNEY,

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,

SAMUEL C. OLIVER,

OTIS KIMBALL,

SETH ADAMS,

JOHN FLINT,

GEORGE A. CURTIS,

STEPHEN TILTON,

EZRA H. BAKER,

JAMES H. BEAL,

JOSEPH SMITH.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1858.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON:—

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions, in accordance with section 9th of the ordinance established for their government, herewith present the yearly report of the condition of the several institutions under their direction, and a statement of their expenditures for each in detail.

The statistical information required, as to the number of admissions, discharges, deaths and births during the year, will be found in the reports of the Superintendents of the House of Industry and Reformation and Lunatic Hospital, and the master of the House of Correction, which are hereto annexed.

The preparation of the report of expenditures in detail has been a work of some magnitude, and the printing of the same involves an expenditure of money which was not probably contemplated when the ordinance was adopted.

On the 26th of November the Board adopted an order directing the president to make application to the City Council for a modification of that part of the ordinance relating to this subject, which reads as follows, viz., “In detail, stating the quantities, prices and quality of every article purchased for each of said institutions, of whom, at what time and place, on what terms purchased, when delivered.” For the reason that as the report was required to be made in print, and as the information could only be given by copying

the entire bills for the year, which can be seen at any time in the Auditor's office, or a copy of the same on the bill and receipts books at this office, they considered it a useless expenditure of money; the application was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, who reported unfavorably to any alteration or amendment. They therefore considered it their duty to make the report in the form in which it is herewith submitted without regard to any opinion which they might entertain as to its utility or economy.

The report of the Superintendent of the House of Industry contains, in addition to the statistical information required by the ordinance, a statement of the alterations, repairs and improvements made on the buildings and grounds during the year, with suggestions for further improvement, etc., which will receive due consideration from the Board.

The Reformation Department of this institution has been materially improved since the last annual report; the apartments at Deer Island, which were at that time being fitted up, have been completed, and on the first day of July last the inmates of the institution were removed from South Boston to their new quarters at the Island. It appears by the report of the teacher that the number of boys at present in the institution is larger than it was at the close of the last year; and this increase is owing mainly to the more extended accommodations at the island, as while the institution remained at South Boston, the officers, whose duty it is to complain of truant and idle and disorderly boys, had to limit their complaints to the very worst cases; and many idle and vicious boys, who were fit subjects for a reformatory institution, were permitted to go at large, because there was not room for them in the building at that place, and the number will undoubtedly continue to increase for some time to come. The general good health of the boys is worthy of comment, and highly creditable to the teacher, and those having charge under him. No death has occurred for the last two years, and five only have died during the last twelve years.

The master of the House of Correction, in his report, calls the attention of the Board to the want of more extended prison accommodations, — the dilapidated condition of the stockade fence around the premises, and the necessity for a sea-wall on the water-front of the same. The necessity of action on these several subjects has been made known to the City Council heretofore by this Board, and also by their predecessors in office; and they feel that they should be remiss in their duty if they did not renewedly call attention to the same.

The receipts at the office for the labor of prisoners in this institution, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, are as follows, viz. : —

Labor of men,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$27,217 98
Labor of women,	.	.	.	.	.	.	593 50
							<hr/>
							\$27,811 48
From towns,	.	.	.	.	.	.	82 41
From other sources,	.	.	.	.	.	.	228 06
							<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$28,121 95

The bread for the House of Reformation was baked at this institution until the inmates were removed to Deer Island. The bread for the Lunatic Hospital is also baked at this institution.

On the third day of September last the Board received an order from the State authorities for the removal of seventy-two insane paupers, chargeable to the State, from the Boston Lunatic Hospital to the State Hospital at Northampton, and on the 14th, a similar order for the removal of thirty-two to the Hospital at Worcester. The Board authorized the Superintendent to comply with the order, and they were all comfortably removed before the expiration of the month.

There is due and unpaid from the State, the sum of twenty-one thousand and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents for the support of insane paupers at the Boston Insane Hospital, and two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents from towns and individuals for the support of patients.

The amount due from the State will be paid as soon as the appropriation bill has passed the Legislature, and that from towns and individuals is in process of collection, and will be paid into the City Treasury by the expiration of the next quarter.*

Since the removal of the State patients, and the passage of an ordinance by the City Council, authorizing the Board "to take paying patients upon such terms and conditions, and for such rate of compensation as they deem expedient," there has been quite an accession of patients of that description, and the number would no doubt be much larger if the building and rooms were put in better condition, and provided with more comfortable furniture; and perhaps some slight alteration or improvement in the diet of a certain class of patients would be desirable, for those who have the means to pay for the same.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine paupers have been sent to the City and State Institutions, viz. : —

To the State Almshouses,	.	.	.	2,283
“ City “	.	.	.	180
“ “ Lunatic Hospital,	.	.	.	38
“ State “ “	.	.	.	58
				<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	2,559

All the settlements of the parties having been first determined and the necessary papers prepared.

One thousand nine hundred and ninety-five visiting per-

* Since the date of this report, the amount due from the State, and most of that due from other sources, has been received and paid into the City Treasury.

mits have been issued to the friends of the inmates of the several institutions ; a record being kept of the name of the persons visited, the visitor, and the date of visit ; also, about fifteen hundred permits to persons to pass through and examine the institutions.

Two hundred and forty-two petitions for pardon have been acted on by the Board ; the petitioners in most cases having had a hearing before a Committee, whose duty it is to make a thorough investigation and report to the Board.

The number of pardons recommended was one hundred and fifty-six, as follows, viz. :—

House of Industry	99
“ “ Reformation	46
“ “ Correction	11
	—
Total	156

Reports are received daily at the office from each institution, giving an account of the number of admissions, discharges, visitors, etc., with a statement of the condition of all sick in hospital, and all matters of unusual occurrence which may have taken place on the day previous.

A requisition is also received daily from the Superintendent of each institution, containing a list of all articles necessary to be purchased, which is examined by the Standing Committees, and if approved by them the goods or articles are purchased under their direction, unless otherwise ordered by the Board ; a list is also furnished daily for the office, of all goods received the day previous, with the price and condition of the same, and any comments or remarks which the Superintendents may consider it necessary to make in relation thereto.

The annexed reports of the several Superintendents contain all the information relative to each Institution which is

required by the ordinance, or which would be of interest to the public ; and the whole is respectfully submitted by

MOSES KIMBALL,
PELHAM BONNEY,
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,
SAMUEL C. OLIVER,
OTIS KIMBALL,
SETH ADAMS,
JOHN FLINT,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
STEPHEN TILTON,
EZRA H. BAKER,
JAMES H. BEAL,
JOSEPH SMITH,

Board of Directors.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—

GENTLEMEN :— I herein respectfully submit my first Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1858.

The number of prisoners remaining January 1, 1858, was :
Males, 420 ; Females, 165 ; Total, 585.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the Offences of all who were in Prison Jan. 1, 1858.

	Males.	Females.
Assault with intent to kill,	1	0
Assault with a knife,	1	0
Assaulting and beating,	1	0
Assault with a slung shot,	1	0
Assault and battery,	44	6
Attempting to steal from the person,	2	0
Attempting to extort money,	0	1
Breaking and entering,	57	0
Common and notorious thief,	4	2
Common night-walkers,	0	59
Common drunkards,	70	32
Drunkenness,	30	7
Embezzlement,	1	0
Forgery,	1	0
Having in his possession a slung shot,	1	0
Idle and disorderly persons,	6	0

Keeping a common house of ill-fame,	4	0
Larceny in shops, dwelling-houses, and vessels, .	19	8
Larceny from the person,	11	13
Larceny,	132	30
Murder,	1	0
Manslaughter,	2	1
Noisy and disorderly houses,	4	1
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences, .	1	0
Passing counterfeit money,	3	0
Polygamy,	1	1
Perjury,	0	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2	0
Robbery,	4	2
Stubborn children,	2	0
Unlawfully driving away a horse,	1	0
Vagabonds,	13	1
Total,	420	165

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Sentences of all in Prison January 1, 1858.

	Males.	Females.
10 years,	0	1
6 years,	1	0
5 years,	4	5
4 years,	4	0
3½ years,	2	1
3 years,	14	1
2½ years,	5	1
2 years,	22	10
20 months,	3	0
18 months,	18	4
16 months,	2	0
15 months,	12	1
14 months,	2	0
12 months,	44	10

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

11

10 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
9 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0
8 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
7 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
6 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	63
5 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	13
4 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	9
3 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	21
2 months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4
1 month,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
For non-payment of fine and costs,	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	19
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	420	165

TABLE No. 3,

Showing the Ages of all in Prison January 1, 1858.

	Males.	Females.
20 years and under,	142	58
20 to 30 years,	153	62
30 to 40 years,	69	32
40 to 50 years,	37	11
50 to 60 years,	17	0
60 years and over,	2	1
Total,	420	165

Colored, 25 ; White, 560 ; Total, 585.

TABLE No. 4,

Showing the Nativity of all in Prison January 1, 1858.

Maine,	25
New Hampshire,	9
Vermont,	7
Massachusetts,	128
Rhode Island,	4
New York,	18

New Jersey,	2	
Maryland,	3	
Virginia,	3	
Pennsylvania,	3	
South Carolina,	1	
Louisiana,	2	
Illinois,	1	
Tennessee,	1	
Natives of United States,		207
England,	38	
Ireland,	277	
Scotland,	7	
France,	4	
Germany,	5	
Norway,	1	
Sweden,	1	
Italy,	5	
Spain,	1	
Switzerland,	1	
West Indies,	1	
Canada,	4	
British Provinces,	31	
At sea,	2	378
Total,		585

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1859, was : Males, 792 ; Females, 391 ; Total, 1,183.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the Offences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1857.

	Males.	Females.
Adultery,	5	2
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	1	0
Assault with intent to rob,	2	0

Assaulting and resisting police officer, constables,	10	0
Assault with a knife,	9	0
Assaulting and wounding,	3	0
Assault and battery,	117	3
Attempting to break and enter,	2	0
Attempting to steal,	4	1
Breaking and entering,	36	2
Being armed with a slung shot,	2	0
Common night-walkers,	0	104
Common drunkards,	144	86
Drunkenness,	63	38
Doing business on Lord's day,	0	2
Embezzlement,	6	1
Escaping from House of Correction,	1	0
Fornication,	3	5
False pretences,	3	1
Having burglarious instruments,	1	0
Idle and disorderly persons,	3	3
Keeping common house of ill-fame,	5	5
Keeping noisy and disorderly house,	5	1
Larceny from the person,	12	9
Larceny in shop, dwelling-house, etc.,	36	8
Larceny,	243	101
Malicious mischief,	7	1
Passing counterfeit bank-bill,	6	0
Polygamy,	0	1
Robbery,	5	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	0
Selling intoxicating liquor,	1	0
Stubborn children,	1	2
Simple larceny,	45	12
Uttering forged notes and orders,	5	0
Vagabonds,	3	2
Wilful perjury,	2	0
Total,	792	391

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Sentences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1858.

	Males.	Females.
5 years,	1	2
4 years,	2	1
3 years,	10	4
2½ years,	4	0
2 years,	22	4
18 months,	27	3
16 months,	2	1
15 months,	13	2
14 months,	1	0
12 months,	38	17
10 months,	4	1
9 months,	8	2
8 months,	6	3
7 months,	4	0
6 months,	100	126
5 months,	23	23
4 months,	64	29
3 months,	134	36
2 months,	75	31
1 month,	15	0
For non-payment of fines and costs, . . .	239	106
Total,	792	391

TABLE No. 3,

Showing the Number of Times Committed of all in Prison since January 1, 1858.

First time,	690
Second time,	218
Third time,	124
Fourth time,	54

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

15

Fifth time,	29
Sixth time,	21
Seventh time,	8
Eighth time,	10
Ninth time,	5
Ten times and over,	24
Total,	<hr/> 1,183

TABLE NO. 4,

*Showing the Nativity of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1858.*

Maine,	46
New Hampshire,	18
Vermont,	9
Massachusetts,	235
Rhode Island,	8
Connecticut,	3
New York,	43
New Jersey,	2
Pennsylvania,	7
Maryland,	8
Virginia,	5
Ohio,	2
Michigan,	1
Kentucky,	1
Tennessee,	1
Missouri,	2
Louisiana,	2
Natives of United States,	393
England,	75
Ireland,	574
Scotland,	24
France,	3
Germany,	9

Italy,	4	
Spain,	1	
Norway,	1	
Sweden,	1	
Poland,	1	
Switzerland,	1	
Western Islands,	1	
West Indies,	4	
Canada,	11	
British Provinces,	77	
At sea,	3	790
		<hr/>
Total,		1,183

TABLE NO. 5,

Showing the Ages of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1858.

	Males.	Females.
20 years and under,	167	77
20 to 30 years,	363	188
30 to 40 years,	147	95
40 to 50 years,	83	27
50 to 60 years,	23	3
60 years and over,	9	1
		<hr/>
Total,	792	391

Colored, 59; White, 1,124; Total, 1,183.

TABLE NO. 6,

Showing all who have Died since January 1, 1858.

Dudley Haynes, committed March 10, 1858, by Police Court, for larceny, for 3 months, died March 19, of lung fever.

Roger Harkin, committed March 8, 1858, by Municipal Court, for attempting to break and enter, for 18 months, died April 16, of lung fever.

Michael Monks, committed March 31, 1858, by Police

Court, for larceny, for 2 months, died April 27, of inflammation of heart.

Ellen Morse, or Moore, committed Feb. 19, 1858, by Police Court for being a common beggar, for 6 months, died June 17, of apoplexy.

Elizabeth McConkey, committed Dec. 17, 1857, by Municipal Court, for larceny, for 15 months, died July 15, of consumption.

Charles Ragan, committed Sept. 26, 1857, by Municipal Court, for breaking and entering, for 24 months, died Aug. 1, of consumption.

Francis Fleming, committed January 1, 1855, by Municipal Court, for assault and battery, for 5 years, died August 14, of congestion of lungs.

Males, 5 ; Females, 2 ; Total, 7.

BIRTHS.

Caroline Goodwin, gave birth to a child,	.	January 25.
Catherine Ambrose, “ “ “	.	January 25.
Eliza Ayres, “ “ “	.	March 21.
Ellen O’Niel, “ “ “	.	April 28.
Mary Bleigh, “ “ “	.	May 25.
Mary Fitzgerald, “ “ “	.	July 7.
Total, 6.		

TABLE NO. 7,

Showing the Employment of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1858.

Males.		Females.	
Making whips . . .	165	Making shirts, etc., . .	180
Making boots and shoes, .	261	Making prison clothing, .	30
Making trunk nails, etc., .	49	Prison cooking, . . .	24
Lumpers in yard and garden, . . .	136	Washing,	54
Tailors,	20	Mending,	20
Carpenters,	6	Knitting,	10
Shoemakers,	13	Prison sweeps, . . .	6
Bakers,	6	Prison yard,	4
Prison sweeps,	10	Domestics,	20
Whitewashing,	8	Invalids,	34
Tinsmiths,	3	Nurses,	4
Blacksmiths,	3	Runners,	5
Barber,	1	<hr/>	
Hostlers,	5	Total,	391
Gate-men,	3		
Nurses,	3		
Invalids,	50		
Engineer,	1		
Firemen,	4		
Runners,	12		
For piggery,	5		
Sawing and cutting wood, .	4		
Screening and wheeling coal,	6		
Tending workshop doors, .	6		
Masons and helpers on boiler-house and chimney,	12		
<hr/>			
Total,	792		

GENTLEMEN : — For some years past there have been but few improvements at this institution, owing to the constant agitation of the question of its removal. But, during the present year, there have been some of great importance.

The roof of the shoe shop has been raised, and another shop has been added, which is used as a cutting and finishing room of the shoe department. With this addition there will be ample shop-room for the institution for many years to come, unless the increase of prisoners be very large. On the same floor, good and spacious rooms, well supplied with water and gas, and heated by steam, have been furnished for the accommodation of the officers.

The old boiler-house has been taken down, and a good brick building, of about double the size of the old one, erected in its place. A new boiler has been added to the steam works, making two good boilers of equal size, which give sufficient steam for warming the workshops, chapel, and officers' rooms. A chimney, with a base of five and a half feet, and a height of sixty-five feet, has been erected and attached to the boiler-house.

A small and neat building has been erected in the centre yard, which is used as a guard-house, and commands the entrance to all the workshops and the yard. Brick walks, wide and spacious, have been laid from the prison to the workshops, and from the office to the main entrance, giving the grounds a neater appearance, and, in a great degree, conducing to the cleanliness of the prison and workshops, more especially in wet and muddy weather.

On the water side of the institution during heavy storms and the prevalence of high tides the land is continually washing away, thereby gradually lessening the depth of water at the wharf, of which there is scarcely a sufficiency at best. I would suggest to the Board that a wall be built extending out, which will give a place of deposit for the waste matter which unavoidably collects in the institution, and which in a

few years would make considerable and valuable land. The stockade fence which encloses the institution, being of wood, and having stood for many years, is in a very dilapidated condition. On the land belonging to this institution, there is raised annually a sufficient quantity of vegetables for the consumption of the family and prisoners; and pork raised and fattened sufficient to supply the wants of the prison and house; and fruit sold to the amount of about one hundred dollars.

The undersigned feels further called upon, in pursuance of his duty, to call the attention of the Board of Directors to sundry matters of grave importance, which, in his judgment, demand prompt and energetic attention. In the present state of the accommodations in the male department of this prison, the prisoners cannot be either safely, properly, or legally cared for. The increase of crime has been such, and the number of criminals sentenced to this institution has been so multiplied, that it has been for the last four years almost impossible so to dispose of them as to meet either the requirements of the law or of common prudence. Adequate room is indispensable, as no less than fifty convicts (on an average) are necessarily lodged together in one room in the attic of the male prison, to the great detriment of good order and the actual danger of an insurrection. This state of things not only compels an absolute breach of law, but hazards the discipline of the prison, and the personal safety and lives of the officers and the lives of my family.

The provisions of law regarding separate cells are wise and humane; and unless these provisions can be observed, that good order and efficient discipline so essential to the ends of justice, as well as the welfare of the inmates of the prison, cannot be maintained. It is impossible to keep large numbers of prisoners from communicating with each other, and it would require but a comparatively little exercise of shrewdness and skill on the part of a few desperate men,

to raise a tempest that could not be quelled without the shedding of blood and the loss, perhaps, of valuable life. What individual desperadoes have done, we know from the late history of our State Prison; what several such, placed together and communicating with each other, might do, we can readily conjecture.

Another evil, growing out of the want of sufficient room, is the impossibility of properly classifying the prisoners. Now, the young and possibly tender-hearted, committed perhaps for the first offence, are compelled to be placed and to come in contact with the old and hardened criminal. The result of such contact and intercourse can be productive only of evil, while, in many cases, the very object of punishment will be frustrated, and the comparatively tender youth go forth a hardened villain.

Again, parties who may have been guilty of no other crime than drunkenness are obliged to herd with the thief and the robber; and it is not too much to say, that after the service of a light sentence with such companions, the simple drunkard, that might be reclaimed, often goes forth hardened in his course, and with the seed of other and higher crime sown in his heart and ripening in his disposition.

More room there should be immediately provided for the proper accommodation of the increased number of convicts. Good laws and good morals demand it, and in this connection it may be well to say, "Delays are dangerous."

There is one matter connected with the administration of justice that seems to demand some notice; it is the great inequality of sentences. Not unfrequently a poor fellow who has been overtaken by his appetite, and has under temptation yielded to drunkenness, without ever having been guilty of another crime, will be sentenced for a term of six months, while another hardened criminal, sentenced upon the same day and in the same hour, for theft or robbery, will be sentenced to a term of two months, or perhaps be let off

with a fine no greater in amount than the value of the articles stolen.

Parties who have deliberately taken the advantage and stolen from the unwary and unsuspecting are lightly touched with the hand of justice, while their unguarded and unsuspecting victims perhaps are *brought over* for months for being enticed into crime or drugged into madness. These things ought not to be; their tendencies and results are equally bad. In the one case the party who is visited with a sentence unequally heavy feels it with great keenness, and becomes sullen and morose, hating both law and society; from a small criminal he becomes a great one through malice; or else, finding the chances for punishment are actually weakened as the crime is magnified, he determines to play his part where the pay is more tempting, while the penalty is less severe. In the other case the party who meets a sentence unequally light, learns to sneer at the law, and becomes more reckless in crime.

Again, many persons are sent to this institution who are actually incompetent to work at any branch of employment, or on any contract that can be had. Such are not only a burden to the institution, so far as their support is concerned, but their presence and example exert a bad influence upon the rest, and tend to produce insubordination. For such, some other place ought to be provided, and when found after trial to be such, there ought to be some mode found or made by which they can be transferred to some other institution, where manual labor, perhaps, is not required. I would include in this class, women, with nursing children.

The health of the prisoners has been uniformly good, taking into consideration many of the class who are committed to this institution who are destitute of coats, shoes, socks, and, in fact, hardly clothing sufficient to cover their nakedness, and even so weak and infirm that they cannot get out of the carriage without assistance. As a general thing

the male prisoners are doing well ; contractors are ready and willing to take all the able-bodied men that are capable to be put upon any mechanical labor. But, as regards the females, it is different ; it is very difficult to find any employment for them that will afford any remuneration ; their labor is not in demand, and it is well-nigh impossible to find parties who will contract for the labor of this class of prisoners, and who will, or perhaps cannot, afford to pay for their services in any branch of employment where they can earn anything like their support.

In regard to our chapel services, I think their influence would be more salutary if some change could be made in regard to visitors. The exposure of the prisoners to the indiscriminate gaze of strangers (and sometimes not all strangers to them) does them injury, or, to say the least, its effect is unfavorable to their religious improvement. Those, on the other hand, who are so debased that they do not care for public exposure, allow their attention to be diverted by the presence of strangers, scanning their appearance, especially the ladies, and it is but too apparent that their thoughts are turned away from whatever is addressed to them.

I submit it, with all due respect, that our visitors should be (if anywhere) behind, rather than before, the prisoners. Place the organ and seats for the singers and visitors at the other end of the chapel.

If this cannot be done, then I should say none but official visitors and persons who visit prisons for some definite objects connected with the administration of these establishments, ought to be admitted. All who come here to gratify a mere curiosity, to see the place, and to see how the prisoners look, should be excluded. No man or woman in this prison wishes to be made a spectacle for the thoughtless and the curious. The effect of this indiscriminate exposure is bad upon the prisoners.

This I would have apply to the workshops during the week, as well as the chapel on Sundays.

In conclusion, I will take this opportunity to acknowledge the kindness, confidence, and the uniform courtesy I have received from the Board of Directors, and would bear testimony to the faithful performance of the duties of the physician chaplain, deputy-master, clerk, and the officers generally.

CHARLES ROBBINS,
Master House of Correction.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

A faithful retrospect of the affairs and situation of things the past year at Deer Island affords me much pleasure, although, of course, saddened and qualified by the recollection of those minor annoyances and mischances that always attend the management of an institution of this magnitude; still, our general success has been such as to demand an expression of gratitude to that Being who

“ Sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish, or a sparrow fall,”

and whose residence on earth was characterized by an especial kindness towards, and a frequent tendering of mercy to, that very class of unfortunates who find a temporary home within our walls. The following tables will show the number of persons admitted the past year, as well as those discharged and remaining.

The whole number of persons admitted from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31, 1858.

CITY POOR.

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Men, . . .	85	58
Women, . . .	44	25
Boys, . . .	21	19
Girls, . . .	14	7

SENTENCED PERSONS.

Number admitted from January 1st to Dec. 31st, 1859.

Men,	1,958
Women,	746
<hr/>	
Total,	2,704

BIRTHPLACES.

	Men.		Women.
America,	47	America,	17
Ireland,	109	Ireland,	157
England,	20	England,	14
Provinces,	12	Provinces,	12
Germany,	1	East Indies,	1
East Indies,	1	Norway,	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	190		202

OFFENCES.

	Men.		Women.
Common drunkards,	112	Common drunkards,	97
Vagrants,	16	Vagrants,	5
Fine and costs,	57	Common n. walkers,	26
Larceny,	3	Fine and costs,	38
Idle and disord. conduct,	2	Juvenile offenders,	23
<hr/>		Larceny,	6
	190	Idle and disorderly,	8
		Assault and battery,	1
		Lewdness,	1
		Lewd, wanton and lascivious persons,	3
		<hr/>	
			202

I have been at some little pains to ascertain the religious proclivities of our inmates ; and as it may be a matter of in-

terest to some of your Board, I herewith submit the result of my investigation : —

PAUPERS.

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Males,	42	2
Females,	24	6
	<hr/> 66	<hr/> .8

Thus it will be seen that only about one-sixth (or $5\frac{7}{11}$) of the city charges are Catholics. With the convicts the case is entirely different.

SENTENCED PERSONS.

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Males,	45	128
Females,	42	146
	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 274

Here, the balance is the other way, for there is only one Protestant to three Catholics, or, to be more exact, $3\frac{1}{3}$. One sentenced man declared that he was of no religion at all, while several others did not respond when called upon, which will account for the discrepancy between the numbers here and the whole number of inmates.

It must be confessed that the most of those professing to be Catholics are not very devout, and are very negligent in the observance of the rites of their church. In fact, they do not trouble their priests much, unless they are sick and in danger, when, if they desire it, a clergyman of their faith is always summoned to their bedside; and whenever a priest visits the island, he is always permitted to have interviews with all who desire to see him.

The produce of Deer Island Farm for 1858, as furnished by Mr. Willard, the farmer, is as follows, viz. : —

50 bushels barley,	. . . . .	\$75 00
65 tons hay,	. . . . .	1,300 00
5 do. rowen,	. . . . .	75 00
3 do. millet,	. . . . .	45 00
3 do. oats,	. . . . .	45 00
5 tons corn fodder,	. . . . .	50 00
375 bushels onions,	. . . . .	187 50
480 do. French turnips,	. . . . .	120 00
125 do. English do.	. . . . .	31 25
2,200 do. flat. do.	. . . . .	367 00
928 do. beets,	. . . . .	389 76
200 do. turnip beets,	. . . . .	100 00
225 do. parsnips,	. . . . .	122 50
1,645 do. carrots	. . . . .	823 50
6,000 heads of cabbage and cauliflowers,	. . . . .	420 00
5 cart bucks, pumpkins,	. . . . .	6 50
3 do. do. winter squashes,	. . . . .	15 00
536 roots celery,	. . . . .	107 20
		<hr/>
		\$4,279 21

A good supply of cucumbers, tomatoes, summer squashes, strawberries, beans, peas, and sweet corn.

Account of Stock and Tools on Deer Island Farm for 1858.

3 yoke of oxen,	. . . . .	\$585 00
1 bull,	. . . . .	100 00
1 bull,	. . . . .	45 00
4 yokes,	. . . . .	20 00
6 draft chains	. . . . .	7 50
4 hay cutter,	. . . . .	12 00
2 ox drags,	. . . . .	10 00
4 ox carts,	. . . . .	300 00
1 long drag cart,	. . . . .	75 00
2 hay carts,	. . . . .	100 00

2 ox sleds,	20 00
2 hand carts,	15 00
14 cows,	980 00
1 heifer,	25 00
2 calves,	28 00
62 hogs,	744 00
4,827 lbs. pork,	337 89
2 horses,	160 00
3 harnesses,	25 00
2 string bells,	10 00
1 carryall,	40 00
2 express wagons,	75 00
1 top buggy	25 00
1 engine and hose,	350 00
6 ploughs,	36 00
3 harrows,	21 00
2 seed sowers,	12 00
1 grindstone,	5 00
1 horse cart,	45 00
1 dozen scythes,	12 00
2 rakes,	3 00
2 dozen forks,	6 00
1 ice plough, and other implements	50 00
1 dozen iron rakes,	6 00
2 dozen hoes,	3 00
10 cars for gravel,	400 00
70 wheelbarrows,	210 00
68 shovels,	34 00
4 hammers,	8 00
8 crowbars,	16 00
65 picks,	65 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,021 39

Improvements on Deer Island, 1858.

Moving a house, and fitting up a cellar near the pris.	\$125 00
Labor moving a house to the wharf,	10 00
Moving and fitting up hennery,	150 00
Moving and fitting up new stable, stoning, paving, etc.,	250 00
Moving and fitting up blacksmith's shop, \$25 ;	
Stone work on old barn, 125.00,	150 00
Paving, \$150 ; stone work around Farm House, \$50,	200 00
Setting forest trees and shrubbery,	25 00
Fitting land and setting out 600 feet grape vines,	75 00
Land made from bank towards Gut, averaging 2½ feet deep, 354 sq. rods,	
Also, front prison yard, 38 sq. rods,	
Also, front of prison, 156 sq. rods,	
Also, front of new barn, 800 sq. rods,	
In all, 8 acres,	2,000 00
4 acres reclaimed land near Ice Pond,	60 00
1,330 loads manure, spread on grass ground, .	665 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,710 00

1,100 loads manure, ready for use next spring,	\$1,100 00
456½ rods ditch dug and stoned, for draining land, 2½ and 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide,	342 37
Digging 24 rods ditch from well to engine-house,	24 00
	<hr/>
	1,466 37
	<hr/>
	\$5,176 37

The amount of fine and costs is as follows :—

From January 1, 1858, to June 29, 1858, .	\$636 40
From July 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858, .	605 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,241 70

All of which has been paid into the City Treasury.

Report of Hospital Cases, Deer Island, for 1858.

Whole number of patients admitted,	984
Whole number of patients died,	45

Of the patients who died, there were,

Sentenced persons, (or, on fine and costs,)	10
Taken from vessels in quarantine,	4
City charges,	31

DISEASES.

Typhoid fever,	5	fatal, 1
Typhus fever,	2	fatal, 1
Intermittent fever,	4	
Pneumonia,	8	
Pleurisy,	5	
Scarlatina,	3	
Ulcers,	26	
Wounds,	13	fatal, 1
Epilepsy,	3	
Small-pox,	9	
Varioloid,	1	
Rheumatism,	22	
Ophthalmia,	33	
Cutaneous diseases,	17	
Dysentery,	2	
Diarrhœa,	126	fatal, 6
Consumption	9	fatal, 5
Delirium tremens,	47	fatal, 5
Effects of intemperance,	156	fatal, 2
Syphilis,	68	
Other venereal diseases,	62	
Influenza,	9	
Yellow fever,	8	fatal, 4
Cholera morbus,	3	
Marasmus,	7	fatal, 5
Miscellaneous diseases,	286	fatal, 15
Total,	934	45

AGES OF THE DECEASED.

Under 5 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Over 5 years, and under 20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Over 20 do.	do.	40,	.	.	.	.	.	12
Over 40 do.	do.	60,	.	.	.	.	.	8
Over 60 do.	do.	80,	.	.	.	.	.	10
Over 80 do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
								<hr/> 45

The improvements made during the past year have been so numerous and important as to demand each a separate notice, and, taking them up in order, I will first speak of the Superintendent's house. Erected many years since, and without reference to the use to which it is at present devoted, it was very inconvenient in many respects, and, in the many vicissitudes we have experienced while making the necessary changes in the character of the institution, the house has often been found wanting, both in the limited extent of its accommodations, and in its general appliances, for the comfort of the family. In both these particulars a great improvement has now been made, which renders it a comfortable, commodious and agreeable dwelling. The lower floor, or first story, has been changed for the better, by converting a part of the former kitchen and dining-room into a long and beautiful parlor, which would compare favorably with those in the best of modern houses, while a convenient kitchen has been secured by the addition of an L to the rear of the house. A part of the old kitchen now makes an excellent dining-room, which is capable of enlargement by opening a pair of folding doors into the east end of the new parlor. Upon the second floor the improvements are quite as well worthy of notice. By a change, somewhat corresponding to the one just detailed, five new chambers have been created, and an excellent bath-room with two water-closets. The whole house has been painted,

and most of the new rooms furnished, so that we are now safe in the assertion that the Superintendent's house is equal to any emergency attendant upon a sudden influx of visitors or permanent residents. But the improvements upon this building do not end here. Especially exposed as is our island to the cold winds of winter, and to the general lowness of temperature that prevails at certain seasons in our latitude, the question as to the best method of heating becomes of great importance, and the insufficiency of our means in that respect, hitherto, is too well known to your Board to require recapitulation. The old modes, both by stoves, grates and hot-air furnaces, are open to serious objections ; — all are less favorable for health, and, especially in a hospital, less safe than steam. The air heated by those means is less pleasant to breathe, and the equality of the temperature less certain. A slightly moist, equable and agreeable warmth is best both for sick and well, and this desideratum has been finally accomplished by the introduction of steam into the principal buildings. The Massachusetts Steam Heating Company undertook the job of making this change in the Superintendent's house, and, after considerable, but perhaps necessary delay, the contract was completed, and the whole dwelling is now "pleasant as perpetual summer." The furnace and boiler for generating the steam are located in the cellar, and pipes leading from thence distribute the steam to the radiators in the various rooms. Of these there are seven above stairs, and four below, and thus far they, as well as the whole apparatus, have given perfect satisfaction. The comfort of the inmates has been consulted in a no less degree than that of the officers, and in this matter, especially, there has been a very marked improvement. Besides the objections already mentioned, to heating a hospital by the old methods, our former system was especially open to criticism. The Pyramid stoves, hitherto in use, were insufficient for the purpose, as is proved by the fact that during the past winter the inmates of

some of the wards were more than once obliged to seek in bed the warmth they could not experience when sitting up. This disagreeable necessity has been fully obviated by the steam fixtures, and the abolition of stoves, except in two of the wards. In the "male attic," so much wind and cold air finds its way through the roof, and so little steam reaches it, on account of the distance from the engine, and its condensation in pipes below, especially upon a cold day, that a stove is still absolutely necessary to the comfort of the sick in that ward. Yet, even in this, the strictest economy is practised, for no coal is consumed here, except the partially burned cinders from the engine-room, and thus the use of these cinders, with a small quantity of steam, renders the room comfortable, at a very trifling expense. The opposite attic (which is used as a hospital for the sentenced women) is not yet furnished with steam, and we are obliged to retain three stoves here, using cinders in them, instead of fresh coal; and, although the ward is not warm enough in very severe weather, still they answer a very good purpose temporarily. A new main pipe is now being laid, from which the supply of steam for the attics will be taken *directly*, instead of making it pass through the pipes in the intermediate floors. The work is progressing rapidly, and within a few days we may expect to see the completion of the steam fixtures, and the final abolishment of the stoves. This whole matter has been, and still is, under the able management of Mr. Theodore Lyman, who assumed the charge upon the 20th of September last, and, although laboring under many disadvantages, has shown an energy and zeal in the interest of the city and the institution, which entitle him to much commendation. His whole department is in good order, and the practical working of everything connected with the engine-house will, I think, give the Board the highest satisfaction. "*Practise the strictest economy*" is the injunction often repeated to the subordinates employed *here*, as well as elsewhere about the establishment, and a com-

parison of the amount of coal *consumed* with the extent of house-room *warmed*, will show that the rule has been enforced and obeyed. During the coldest day and night we have yet experienced, when the mercury stood at 14 degrees below zero, the amount of coal burned was only seven tons, while the average is less than six tons per diem. The warmth of the building has been further secured by the manufacture and adjustment of double windows, so that the formerly difficult task of heating has been rendered comparatively easy, while *actual suffering* from cold would now be impossible, if from any cause our steam should fail. Of course all these improvements have involved a heavy outlay, which will probably appear to the Board a large sum to have been expended in one twelvemonth, but it must be remembered that this is not an expense constantly renewed, but is now paid definitively, and, excepting a trifling amount for repairs, no more capital will be needed for this purpose for a long time to come.

From the consideration of this topic we naturally pass to the subject of our wells, and the supply of water for our steam boilers and other necessary purposes. In an institution like ours, containing, as it does, between seven and eight hundred persons, upon each and all of whom the virtue of cleanliness (which is said to be "next to godliness") is not only enjoined, but enforced, it will be obvious that a large and constant supply of good water is indispensably necessary; and I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the quantity used in the boilers is larger than was anticipated, the supply, thus far, has been equal to the demand. We have, as you know, three cisterns containing rain water, and two wells, in constant use, but it might happen that more would be required than could be furnished from these sources. A prudent forethought with reference to such an emergency dictated the digging a new well, and accordingly one was commenced, in May last, upon Signal Hill. The committee who selected the site undoubtedly expected to find water so near the

surface that the "head" would be sufficient to carry it over the whole building; but as it turned out, the choice of this spot was unfortunate, for, although the men employed have dug to the depth of *one hundred and twelve* feet, there are, as yet, no signs of sufficient water to render the supply sure. The First Assistant Superintendent has this in charge, and, although he still continues to "advance into the bowels of the land" with a faith as steadfast as St. Thomas, I cannot but think that any further labor expended upon it would be thrown away, for, even in case water should be reached *now*, how could it be made available? There have been employed upon this work, since its commencement, an average daily number of ten men; an overseer, upon a salary of \$25 per month; a yoke of oxen, worth \$12 or \$15 a month. The account shows that 222 men have expended 1,072 days' labor upon it. A considerable amount of ropes, and other costly materials have been used, besides about 8,000 feet of plank. Cost, \$100.18. This does not include the plank bought of the schooner Oregon, which was driven ashore here early last month; all of which plank was also used for curbing. \$25.80 has been expended, in addition to the above, for iron used in scooping, etc., at the well. I may here mention, incidentally, that Professor Hosford, of Cambridge, when upon a visit to the island, more than three months since, pronounced the thing impracticable, and foretold the failure which has accompanied the labor. Under these circumstances I can but recommend the abandonment of the work, and that a well be commenced in the yard, in close proximity to the engine house, so that steam power can be used, if necessary, to force the water where it is needed for use. While upon the subject of improvement, allow me briefly to allude to another very desirable change, which would not only conduce greatly to the comfort and convenience of all parties, but is certainly needed on the score of economy. I refer to the often mooted project of lighting our buildings with gas. Laying aside all consid-

oration of the additional comfort and safety, and the greatly diminished risk in regard to fire, I will say a word of the economical phase of this matter. We are now using, in the main building, eighty-seven lanterns, and about a dozen lamps; in the officers' dwelling, fifteen lanterns, and from eight to twelve solar or study lamps, besides several side lamps in constant use in the dispensary and elsewhere. In the consumption of oil, in this way, the strictest economy is practised, but, for all that, we are now burning seven gallons of oil per day, costing 90 cents, making a total of \$6.30 for oil alone. Then the cost of replacing lanterns and lamps which get broken or worn out, together with the expense of wicking, forms no inconsiderable item, to which we can only approximate, and it must also be noted that the above estimate does not include the lamps and oil used at the Superintendent's house. Can any one doubt that gas is the cheaper light, especially when the low price of coal, bought by the cargo, is considered, together with the small cost of manufacture here, as, of course, most of the labor would be done by inmates? The first outlay would, of course, be considerable; but, when once accomplished, it would be done for all time, for the fixtures would certainly last as long as the building itself.

While upon the topic of proposed improvements, there are one or two subjects, which, in justice to the officers, should here be adverted to; and the first and most important of these is the difficulty of access to the island, and departure from it, at convenient hours. As the city steamer now runs, the denizens of the island are not at all accommodated by it, and, as this is their only means of getting to and from town, except by the Point Shirley coach, a change is much needed. The omnibus just alluded to does not help the matter any, for that arranges its hours to suit the convenience of the inhabitants of Winthrop; so that it is often impossible for any one desiring to visit Boston to arrange his business here

to go in that way, and there is usually no other conveyance. Then, again, it is very often impossible for the city wagon to get across the Gut, on account of high winds or heavy sea, the state of the tide or floating ice; and this frequently happens when it is of the greatest importance that we should be able to communicate with the Directors' office at once. Something may have happened during the night that the Board should know immediately, or some of the sick and dying inmates may desire anxiously to notify their friends of their approaching dissolution, neither of which can always be done under the present arrangement. Many of the officers have business in town which they wish to transact and return the same day, thus avoiding absence from their duties and expense over night.

But there is another and still more important objection to the present system, and one which should have great weight in the final adjustment of this affair. The steamer rarely makes her trip, discharges her freight, and transacts the necessary business, at the two islands, in time to allow of her return to the city *much* before dark, and, as the boat always carries up convicts whose time has expired, either by limitation or pardon, it becomes a momentous question with them where they are to pass the night. Many of them are poor, houseless outcasts, who have no home or friends in the city, and they are thus forced by circumstances to seek shelter in those very sinks of iniquity from whence they came to the island. They cannot be honest, even if they would, for while they are awaiting the coming of day to enable them to seek work, they are exposed to temptations that they have not strength to resist; and what wonder if they are again returned to us, to be discharged and returned, and enact over and over again this heart-sickening routine untill they fill a nameless grave, "unhonored, unwept, and unsung" ?

With girls, the case is even worse. Going from here "clothed, and in their right mind," they become at once the

prey of a set of human vampires, who, taking advantage of the darkness of the hour, lie in wait for them at the wharf, and carry them to dens of infamy, which they only leave to again come here. An instance of this kind has come to my knowledge, within a week, of two young girls who left the boat on her arrival about dusk, and, before they reached Commercial street, were seen to be accosted and carried off by a couple of well-dressed fellows, who were evidently on the watch for an adventure of the kind. Cases like this might be multiplied indefinitely, but the fact is too well known to require such proof. Under the present arrangement the object of the punishment is entirely thwarted. If any good is to be obtained by the temporary isolation of these drunkards and prostitutes, it certainly is a very questionable step in the reformatory process, after having taught them the right way, by precept and example, for three or six months, to land them upon the wharf at dusk, without money or friends, within twenty rods of the most disreputable street in Boston, and *then and there* to tell them to repent and shun their former evil courses. At that time of day where *are* they to go, when they cannot reach Washington street without passing some of their former low haunts, or meeting and being accosted and tempted by some of their former companions and abettors in sin?

I would therefore recommend that some change be made in the running of the boat, and earnestly urge the subject upon the attention of the Board, as one of the utmost importance. The convicts could be landed at a time of day when they would feel little inclination to revisit either the grog-shop or brothel, and would have the day before them in which to seek employment; or agents of some of our benevolent societies might arrange to meet them, who could put them in the way of making their reformation permanent, and thus further the design of the city in sending them here,

as well as in some respect furnishing a surety against our being again called upon to furnish them support.

Among the necessary expenses for the coming year, I am happy to assure you that the item of repairs, usually so important in an institution like this, will be comparatively small. Upon the main building the only work required will be the "pointing up" and oiling of the brickwork, and the painting of the centre tower and clock. The interior of the clock, however, stands in need of the most decided, and perhaps even the "heroic treatment." It has "taken no note of time for months," and, unless valued for ornamental purposes, is now utterly worthless.

The wharf at the Gut will require some necessary repairs some time during the ensuing spring, but this will be attended with but small expense, as they are intended more as a protection against future expenditure, than as a remedy for immediate danger. This wharf was originally well built, and very little money has been expended upon it since. I would, however, recommend an early appropriation for this purpose, as it is desirable that the work should commence as early as possible.

The house formerly occupied by Mr. Leahy will require some repairs before it will be suitable for occupancy by another tenant. The actual outlay required will be trifling, as our own workmen can do the most of *this*, as in fact they do of *all* our repairing; and I may here say in general that the golden rule of economy is so often enjoined upon our officers, that each and all of them improve every opportunity to substitute convict or pauper labor for hired assistance, in all matters pertaining to repairs or new work.

I am happy to be able to report our fire apparatus in perfect working order. We have 500 feet of good hose, with all the appropriate machinery, and consider ourselves fully prepared for an emergency, which it is hoped may not occur, and of which we stand in little fear, as the greatest care is

always exercised with regard to fires, lamps, etc., and even this slight risk would be lessened if gas were introduced.

BOYLSTON SCHOOL.

I take great pleasure in adverting to this department of the institution, for in the hands of its present Principal it has become all that its warmest friends desired it to be; and I believe that in every respect it will compare favorably with the best of similar institutions elsewhere.

During the year 1858 there have been admitted to the school, 82.

There have been discharged,	36
Died,	1
Remaining,	45
Of the number now in attendance, those whose parents are living number,	8
Fathers living, but mothers dead,	8
Mothers living, but fathers dead,	26
Orphans,	3
	<hr/>
	45

Number born in Boston,	42
Do. Maine,	1
Do. Ireland,	2

The parents of six were born in Ireland.

The parents of seven were born in British Provinces.

The parents of three were born in Germany.

The parents of the balance were all, probably, born in the United States.

The ages of the children range as follows: —

5 years and under,	5
Over 5 and under 10,	23

11 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
12 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
13 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
14 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
17 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
									<hr/> 45

Boys, 39. Girls, 6.

Of the present pupils, 36 could read, when they entered; in varying degrees of proficiency, of course. At present, 40 can read — the greater part of them, very well; 35 can write, some of them quite well, while others are only beginners; but all are receiving constant instruction in this important branch.

The studies they pursue are the ordinary English branches; and the improvement made has been so marked as to elicit the warmest commendations, both from those who see them habitually, and those who only visit the school occasionally. Miss Eliza Sawyer, their present instructress, has been with them since the 1st of April, and has contributed in no small degree to the result just stated.

In every respect her appointment was an admirable one, and does credit to the sagacity of the committee who secured her services. With an uncommon gentleness of manner, she unconsciously blends a firmness which has secured to her both the love and respect of her charge; and she thus enforces an obedience which brute force alone could not effect.

As a teacher, she is faithful to her trust, enduring patiently the petty annoyances incident to such a school, and forgetting self in her desire to be of service to others. Candor compels me to state that her task is often a hard one, under the present rules; for the boys are able, occasionally, to mingle with men whose influence over them is exceedingly pernicious, the deteriorating effects of which it is Miss Sawyer's task to

counteract. This state of things is now unavoidable ; for the boys very properly are allowed sufficient time and liberty for exercise and play ; but they have no enclosure devoted to their use, and hence they are sometimes able to meet both the sentenced men and paupers. This, which is perhaps the most serious evil in the present system, can easily be remedied by giving the boys a yard of their own, which could be fitted with a set of gymnastic furniture ; and thus, by exercising the body, incite the mind to renewed activity. The greatest regularity in everything is strictly required, and they are thus imperceptibly acquiring orderly habits and a methodical routine, which forms a part of their education. The labors of the teacher are not confined to school hours, by any means. She has taken great pains in teaching them the rudiments of music, and their proficiency has been remarkable. I have recently heard them sing Payne's beautiful and pathetic song of "Home" with a propriety of tone and expression that surprised me. Miss Sawyer devotes an hour or two upon each Sabbath morning to a Sunday school, and the remainder of the forenoon is spent in singing social hymns. She remarks, in a recent note concerning the school, that the boys seem interested and attentive, and their capacity for improvement renders her task a pleasant one.

It would be improper to convey the idea that all the boys are alike in this respect, for such is not the case. There *are* children here of inferior mental calibre, as well as in other schools, but I maintain that the proportion of such is very small. The general health of the scholars has been very good. There has been but one death the past year, and that was a case of scrofulous consumption, past hope when he came here ; and there has not been one case of severe illness during the year, notwithstanding the sickness that has existed among children all around us. There have been some cases of ophthalmia, and some of scrofulous eruptions and skin diseases ; but they have always yielded to prompt treatment.

It is the duty of the assistant physician in that department, to visit the boys' dormitory twice daily, and if a boy is found ailing, he is immediately put to bed, and the proper remedies administered. By this means, a disease is often nipped in the bud, which might prove a very serious case if left to itself for a few days. In another part of this report, I have alluded to the want of a library for the convicts and city charges, and I might say as much, or more, in behalf of a similar gift to this school. These boys now have absolutely nothing but their school books, and these they cannot be expected to read upon the Sabbath and out of school hours. Their love of books suitable to their years was evinced when the Board made them their most appropriate present of books upon New Year's day. They have been read and re-read, over and over again, by every boy who can read in the school, and, like their prototype, "Oliver Twist," they constantly "cry for more."

It has occurred to me that many books might be procured in the manner elsewhere suggested for the library for adults, and a small sum, annually expended, would keep it supplied with enough new books to keep the collection up with the times.

The same rules as to bathing and cleanliness apply to these boys as to the adults, and one day in the week is devoted especially to this important matter; so that whatever merits cold water may possess as a prophylactic to disease are here fully tested.

I have alluded above to the Sunday school, and this leads me to say a word of our general Sunday services. In the midst of the prosperity of the past year, it has been the will of Providence to call to his reward one of the most faithful of ministers and steadfast of friends, the remembrance of whose connection with the island will long be cherished by those for whom he had always a kind word and a cheerful smile, and over whose follies he cast the broad mantle of

Christian charity. I allude, of course, to the Rev. Mr. Lovell, our late chaplain. Since his lamented demise, our pulpit has been supplied by various gentlemen, sent us by the kindness of the committee. The singing in chapel is still performed by boys from the House of Reformation, under the direction of Miss Faxon.

Our arrangements for the sick are so well perfected as to leave little to be desired in this respect. No person is suffered to remain in his cell after the fact of his illness is made known to the attending physician, and no persons afflicted with contagious diseases are allowed to remain in the building, but are promptly removed to the Quarantine Hospital, where every precaution is taken to secure their comfort and insure their speedy recovery. The hospitals in the main building are commodious and well ventilated, and the limited number of deaths here, compared with other eleemosynary and penal institutions, will prove that our appliances for the cure of disease are fully up to the best modern standard.

The diet list, for both sick and well, shows that our food is abundant, wholesome and nutritious, without being extravagant. In fact, a long experience has satisfied me that our present arrangements in that particular are as nearly perfect as they can be and that *any* change would be for the worse. It is not the policy of the Government to overfeed its dependants, neither is it the wish of the directors or officers to starve them. As our present list goes to neither extreme, I think we are safe in the assurance that it cannot be improved. The bill of fare for each day is as follows : —

HOUSE DIET.

	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner,
Sunday,	Bread & Tea,	Bread & Chocolate,	Baked Beans.
Monday,	“ “	“	Beef Soup.
Tuesday,	“ “	“	Pea Soup.
Wed'sday,	“ “	“	Beef Soup.

Thursday,	Bread & Tea,	Bread & Chocolate,	Pea Soup.
Friday,	“	“	“ Salt or Fresh Fish.
Saturday,	“	“	“ Beef Soup.

The soup indicated as “beef soup” is of beef or mutton, with a liberal allowance of vegetables; and as it is always well cooked and nutritious, it is much relished by the inmates. For the sick, in addition to the above, we have mutton broth; or when beef is used for the house diet of the day, we sometime give it in the form of tea or expressed juice. Gruel, arrow-root, crackers, rice and milk, form a list sufficiently comprehensive to enable us to select a regimen appropriate to each case.

Before closing this somewhat extended report, I must improve the opportunity to extend our heartfelt thanks to such members of the editorial fraternity as have kindly remembered us in the distribution of their papers. The editors of *Zion's Herald*, *Boston Pilot*, *Youth's Magazine*, and *American Messenger*, have often favored us in this way, while to W. W. Clapp, Jr., of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, our thanks are *especially* due; for he not only has sent us his own paper, but twice a week for some months has forwarded a generous bundle of his exchanges, which have been carefully saved and distributed to the inmates each Sunday morning, when they have abundant leisure to peruse them. If these gentlemen could only see the eagerness of the crowd while awaiting this distribution, and the all-absorbing interest they evince while reading them, they would not only feel amply repaid, but would, I am sure, induce their brother editors to follow their praiseworthy example. Messrs. Redding, Dyer & Co., and some other periodical dealers, of whose names we are unfortunately ignorant, also merit our thanks for a Christmas present to the inmates, in the acceptable shape of magazines and periodicals. In fact, anything in the shape of reading

matter is sought here with great avidity, especially upon Sundays, and it seems a pity that so laudable a taste cannot be constantly gratified. In fact, we need a library very much, and this is one of the *very* few institutions in this country destitute of one. So much do the incarcerated think of this, that at the House of Correction, South Boston, where there is a very good one, it is one of the modes of punishment to deprive the offender of his book. The nucleus of a good library might be made, at little or no expense to the city, by an appeal to the public, which would probably be met with a prompt response in the shape of second-hand books, of no value to the present owners, but of incalculable worth to us here. There are many benevolent people in our midst who would gladly embrace an opportunity like this to dispose of their disused books in a manner consonant to their tastes, and where they would really be of so much service.

In closing I cannot refrain from an expression of my individual thanks to the Board, to His Honor the Mayor and the gentlemen associated with him in the City Government, for their uniform courtesy and kindness toward me, both in their public and private capacity. They have always been ready to aid me with their advice and assistance whenever called upon, and have, by their cheerful co-operation with me in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the institution, merited the lasting remembrance and gratitude of

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. MORIARTY.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE HON. BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Board, I submit the following Annual Report of the House of Reformation.

The following tables are carefully prepared to give statistical information, in tabular form, relative to the inmates of the institution for the year.

TABLE I, *Showing the number of inmates of the Institution, December 31, 1857 ; the number committed and discharged since, and the present number in the House.*

Boys in the House, Dec. 31st, 1857,	.	.	161	
Received since from Police Court,	.	.	133	
Returned,	.	.	4	
Whole number,	.	.	—	298
Discharged by Police Court,	.	.	51	
“ on expiration of sentence,	.	.	35	
“ being indented,	.	.	22	
Whole number discharged,	.	.	—	108
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1858,	.	.	.	190

Fourteen of the twenty-two indented were bound to shoemakers, three to farmers, two to tin-plate and sheet-iron workers, one to a mason, one to a boot-counter maker, and one to a merchant.

The fifty-one discharged by the Court were returned to

their friends, upon the representation of responsible persons, that good situations had been procured for them to learn a trade, or attend to some useful employment. The thirty-five discharged on expiration of sentence were returned to their friends, all being committed for truancy for terms of one or two years.

TABLE II, *Showing for what offences all were committed.*

Truancy,	167	
Larceny,	70	
Idle and dissolute,	24	
Stubbornness,	15	
Assault and battery,	7	
Vagabonds,	7	
Returned,	4	
Common drunkards,	2	
Malicious mischief,	1	
Embezzlement,	1	
	—	298

TABLE III, *Showing the term of commitment.*

During minority,	131	
Two years,	138	
One year,	28	
Eighteen months,	1	
	—	298

TABLE IV, *Showing birthplace of all during the year.*

Born in Boston,	157	
Massachusetts, out of Boston,	16	
Other States,	18	
Ireland,	64	
England,	12	
British Provinces,	28	
Other countries,	3	
	—	298

TABLE V, *Showing parentage of all in the House during year.*

American,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Irish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	259
African,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
English,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Scotch,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Germans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
								298

American, 24, or 8 per cent. Foreign, 274, or 92 per cent.

TABLE VI, *Showing ages of all when committed.*

Eight years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Nine “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Ten “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Eleven “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Twelve “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Thirteen years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Fourteen “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Fifteen “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Sixteen “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Seventeen “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Eighteen “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Nineteen “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
								298

An average age of nearly 12½ years.

TABLE VII, *Showing the time those discharged remained in the House.*

One month or less,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Two months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Four months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Five months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Six months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Nine months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

Ten months,	2
Eleven months,	1
Twelve months,	22
Thirteen months,	1
Fourteen months,	2
Fifteen months,	2
Sixteen months,	2
Eighteen months,	11
Twenty-two months,	2
Twenty-four months,	31
Thirty months,	2
Thirty-two months,	1
Thirty-six months,	1
Forty-two months,	1
Forty-eight months,	1
Fifty-five months,	1

 108

An average of $16\frac{1}{8}$ months.

TABLE VIII, *Showing some interesting facts relative to the domestic condition and home influence of the boys now in the House, before they were committed.*

Whole number now in the House,	190
Have lost their father,	50
Have lost their mother,	41
Have lost both parents,	24
Have both parents living,	75
Have intemperate fathers,	52
Have intemperate mothers,	21
Have both parents intemperate,	14
Have fathers who have been imprisoned,	30
Have mothers who have been imprisoned,,	14
Have parents who have both been imprisoned,	6

The present number of boys in the House is 190,—an increase of 29 over the number at the close of last year. During the year 137 have been received, and 108 discharged. Reports from those discharged are generally very satisfactory, and they are doing well in places provided for them. Four of those indented have returned; two voluntarily, and two by request of masters.

In July the boys were transferred from the old building, at South Boston, to the east wing of the new building, on Deer Island, where more extensive accommodations had been provided for them, by direction of the City Government. The House will accommodate 240 — 50 more than now in the House.

By reference to the table of offences, it will be seen that more than one-half of the whole number were committed for truancy. Most of them are children who have lost one or both parents by death, or whose parents are intemperate, and come from those localities in the city where vice and dissipation most abound. Under no genial restraint at home, they were growing up in ignorance and profligacy; rapidly taking the initiatory steps to a life of vice and crime.

Those committed for larceny are the offspring of intemperate or criminal parents, who have in many instances trained them to deeds of dishonesty, both by precept and example.

Those committed as idle and dissolute were nearly all homeless orphans, and were more proper subjects for the State almshouse than reform schools.

To rescue these unfortunate lads from the inevitable doom which seems almost certain to await them, if left to the guidance of their unnatural parents, to educate them morally, physically and intellectually, is the design of the school.

The year just closed has been one of prosperity. Good health has generally prevailed among the boys. No sickness

of a serious nature has visited the institution, and no death has occurred for nearly two years.

Our method of discipline is the grade system. By it every boy in school takes just that standing to which he is entitled by his daily conduct. He has the same motive placed before him, to induce good behavior, that exists among the members of good society — a good name.

The boys are divided into four grades — first, second, third and fourth; the first being the highest. There is also, a division called the Class of Truth and Honor. A boy, upon his entrance into the school, is placed in the third grade, where, if his conduct is good, he remains one month, and then is promoted to the second; but, if bad, degraded to the fourth, with loss of privileges. From the second he is promoted to the first, by perfect conduct for one week, and thence to the Class of Truth and Honor; if his conduct continues perfect for two months, he has bestowed upon him the badge of the class — *a silver star*. This system operates most powerfully to restrain evil-doers, while, at the same time, it encourages the meritorious.

Our experience has taught us that the most successful means of reforming these boys is a kind, rather than a severe, treatment. We have aimed to make them *feel* that they have here found a refuge, secure from temptation, where they may be happy, and increase in knowledge and virtue.

The school is divided into three departments; each in charge of a competent teacher, and graded so that boys of the same attainments are in the same department as far as possible. Thus organized, the schools have continued in operation throughout the year, excepting one month at the time of removal. Our endeavors to incite in the minds of the boys a love of order, industry and persevering effort in school duties, have been crowned with eminent success; the great majority have made good progress in their studies. Most of them were extremely ignorant when admitted; their

•

minds being active only in the direction of vice and crime. They enter the school with an aversion to books; but by rendering their school exercises entertaining as well as instructive, this feeling gradually subsides, and they become deeply interested.

The branches taught comprise the common English branches. Almost an entire change of text-books has been made during the year. We now use Eaton's and Greenleaf's arithmetics, Warren's common school geography, Bullion's grammar, and Town's series of progressive readers. This change awakened a livelier interest in the school, and added materially to its progress.

The boys were addicted to habits of profanity, untruthfulness and Sabbath-breaking. We have sought to correct these evils, and substitute their opposites, and our labor towards this point has not been lost. Marked improvement in this respect is noticeable among the boys. The boy who could stand up unblushingly to a falsehood, and carelessly take the name of the Lord in vain, now looks upon lying and profanity as the most wicked and unnecessary of vices.

As a means for moral instruction, the boys are assembled each Sabbath morning for the purpose of Sabbath-school instruction. For the first half year we were greatly assisted in this enterprise by a few ladies and gentlemen from the city, who were much interested in the work. Our thanks are due them for their labor of love.

The boys are employed a part of each day in knitting socks. In the summer a large number were engaged upon the farm, while some fifteen were employed in the shoe shop, manufacturing shoes for the institution.

Some other kind of business is much needed to take the place of knitting. It is an important feature in a reform school to have steady employment for the inmates, and of a kind to interest them, whereby they may be trained to habits of industry.

We have a library of some six hundred volumes, which has been extensively read by the boys, affording them much information, and at the same time promoting good behavior. Some of its volumes are much worn, and need replacing.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in bearing honorable testimony to the Superintendent for his uniform kindness and attention to the wants of the school, and to my assistants for a faithful discharge of their arduous duties.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. LINCOLN, TEACHER.

January 1st, 1859.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully submits the following statement as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1858.

The yearly report of an institution like this must be general in its character. The events which make up our daily history are such as cannot, with propriety, be spread before the public. The following statistics will afford the tabular history of the institution for the past year :—

There have been admitted, —

Males,	38	
Females,	30	
	—	68
By Directors,	44	
Police Court,	24	
	—	68

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married,	37	
Single,	25	
Widowed,	4	
Unknown,	2	
	—	68

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Under 20 years of age,	1	
From 20 to 30 years of age,	13	
From 30 to 40 years of age,	19	
From 40 to 50 years of age,	15	
From 50 to 60 years of age,	9	
Over 60 years of age,	11	
	—	68

NATIVITY.

Boston,	29	
Massachusetts,	15	
Other States,	15	
Ireland,	4	
England,	1	
Germany,	1	
Other foreign countries,	3	
	—	68

FORMS OF INSANITY.

Mania,	31	
Dementia,	26	
Melancholy,	9	
Softening of brain,	2	
	—	68

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Ill-health,	17	
Intemperance,	11	
Hereditary,	8	
Masturbation,	5	
Old age,	3	
Religious excitement,	3	
Paralysis,	2	
Softening of brain,	2	
Spiritualism,	2	
Trouble in business,	2	
Domestic trouble,	1	
Opium eating,	1	
Epilepsy,	1	
Idiocy,	1	
Heart disease,	1	
Excitement,	1	
Tumor,	1	
Unknown,	6	
	—	68

There have been discharged,							
Males,							58
Females,							87
							<hr/> 145
Recovered,							
Males,							9
Females,							8
							<hr/> 17
Improved,							
Males,							3
Females,							6
							<hr/> 9
Unimproved sent to State Hospitals,							
Males,							65
Females,							34
							<hr/> 99
Died,							
Males,							9
Females,							11
							<hr/> 20
							145

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption,							5
Exhaustion,							4
Paralysis,							4
Debility,							2
Chorea,							1
Scrofula,							1
Lung fever,							1
Acute mania,							1
Apoplexy,							1
							<hr/> 20

The general health of the institution has been good. No epidemic has visited us; no accidents have occurred. The diseases incident to the several seasons have this year been

much less prevalent, severe and fatal, than formerly. To a good degree this is doubtless owing to a careful adaptation of diet, to the early and constant attention to warming our halls when the nights are damp and chilly, and to as strict attention to ventilation as our limited means will allow. Under these precautions, dysentery and erysipelas, once the annual scourges of our family, are seldom seen; and, when seen, are shorn of their former terror.

Our building, as is well known to you, is old and primitive in its internal arrangements. A great want now felt, is that of separate dining-rooms, for the better classification at meals, thereby saving the labor and expense of having so many take their meals in private rooms.

The State patients having been removed, there remain only the city patients, and such private patients as you have admitted, making but two classes — city patients and boarders.

The latter require better accommodations and a better table, as well as much more personal attention from the Superintendent, than the former. I do not think this should be acknowledged, but that, on the other hand, all should be treated — so far as their peculiar manifestations of disease will permit — alike.

Your intimate acquaintance with this household and its needs renders anything more than a simple allusion to this subject unnecessary.

Our amusements have been the same as heretofore. Bowling, cards, draughts and dominoes, with the frequent introduction of instrumental music, have been as much employed and enjoyed as ever before. I would respectfully suggest that a billiard table for the male patients, and a bagatelle board for the female patients, would add materially to their means of enjoyment.

A sea-wall, or some suitable protection in the rear, will be highly useful, by increasing our ability to give a large class of patients more unrestrained and unwatched personal liberty.

The class of patients now in the hospital require much more personal attention than heretofore, both from attendants and physicians. The number of attendants should be increased. The additional call upon the Superintendent's time and attention is too much for any man to answer. I have always found the students ready to do all in their power; but they can take no responsibility, nor should it be asked of them. I therefore very respectfully but urgently request you to consider the subject of giving the Superintendent an assistant, or a clerk, to relieve him from a portion of his mechanical duties, and afford him more time to devote to personal intercourse with patients and to recreation.

No man, I am convinced by experience, can long sustain the drain upon his physical and mental energies, which is demanded in such a place, without a corresponding degree of recreation. He must have it, or he must fail. Bitter, almost fatal, experience has convinced me of this.

The measure of success we have met with during the past year is very encouraging. With the class of patients now coming to us, we may reasonably hope for results still more encouraging to us and creditable to the city.

The vegetables, etc., raised here this year, according to a somewhat minute estimate made, at my request, by the gardener, consisting of potatoes, corn, onions, beets, carrots, cabbages, squashes, tomatoes, peppers, hay, strawberries and fruit, amount, in value, to more than \$1,100.

This speaks well for our "Farm," remembering the small space we are allowed to occupy in the city grounds.

The Greenhouse is estimated, by the gardener, to be worth to the institution, in the saving of expense for plants, at least, two hundred dollars per annum over and above the cost of taking care of it, aside from the gratification it affords the patients and the general improvement of our grounds. Should your Honorable Board deem it expedient to extend it to our boundary lines, the gardener estimates the cost would

be from \$200 to \$300. He thinks, should this be done, its value to the institution would be at least \$500 per annum, free of all expenses.

The vacation which you granted me so freely has been of great advantage to me, and, although it was longer than I hoped would be needed, I have returned in improved health. My most hearty thanks are hereby tendered for your kindness. The need of it I did not know until I had availed myself of your thoughtful consideration.

In justice to your Honorable Board, as well as to myself, I embrace this occasion to place upon record my appreciation of your generous confidence and support.

Whatever degree of success we have met with, is owing mainly to the fact that you have counselled and sustained me amid the numberless and trying duties of the year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CLEMENT A. WALKER.

City Document.—No. 25.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

FOR THE YEAR

1859.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MOSES KIMBALL,
PELHAM BONNEY,
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,
SAMUEL P. OLIVER,
OTIS KIMBALL,
SETH ADAMS,
EZRA H. BAKER,
JOSEPH SMITH,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
FRANCIS E. FAXON,
WILLIAM PARKMAN.

. MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*
THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions, in accordance with Section Nine of the Ordinance under which they are chosen, as modified by the Ordinance in addition thereto, passed on the 16th of December last past, submit this their Yearly Report.

The expenditures for the several institutions under the charge of the Board have been one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and ninety-six and $\frac{1}{100}$ dollars for the year ending December 31, 1859, against one hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four and $\frac{1}{100}$ dollars the amount expended last year. This amount includes fifteen thousand dollars paid on account of the new erection of the House of Reformation, and twenty-seven hundred dollars on account of the new barn, — both made necessary by the destruction of the buildings by fire, and therefore extraordinary expenses, which it is hoped will not again occur. The cash received at the office during the year, has been fifty-three thousand two hundred and five and $\frac{1}{100}$ dollars. Of this amount it is but just and proper to say that twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-three and $\frac{3}{100}$ dollars was earned during last year, and was alluded to in our Report as being due and unpaid. There are no means at hand of contrasting the receipts of this year with the last, as heretofore a portion of the money received on account of the several institutions has been paid into the City Treasury by the Superintendents themselves.

For a more detailed statement of the condition of the several institutions under our charge, and the receipts and expenditures therein, we would refer to the Reports of the Superintendent of the House of Industry, the Master of the House of Correction, the Superintendent and Physician of the Lunatic Hospital, and the Teacher of the House of Reformation of Juvenile Offenders for Boys, and the Clerk of the Board, which are herewith submitted.

The year just closed has been to this Board one of great labor and varied experience, and has impressed upon us, more than ever, the importance of the trust committed to our hands. The problems of pauperism and crime are among the most difficult of solution, as the roots from which they spring are so carefully hidden from human observation and research. Therefore, to find measures most conducive to the prevention of either, at the same time treating the subjects thereof as brethren, is a task for which few, if any, are fully furnished and equal.

Early last spring a portion of the Board attended a convention (an adjourned meeting, to which our immediate predecessors had attended) composed of delegates from most of the reformatory institutions for juvenile delinquents, located in the several States of our Union, embracing gentlemen from Maine to Louisiana, and from the West as far as Chicago. The information derived from that meeting has given us new light in regard to our duties to the juvenile delinquents under our charge, and the measures in progress in connection with the rebuilding of the House of Reformation are the fruits of it. The establishment on Deer Island, while it contains more than half of the people under our charge, embraces also the greater variety of character in the persons who are sent there, as well as the larger number of distinct institutions in fact if not in form. The House of Industry, as established by law in the City of Boston, is an anomalous institution, and has not, we presume, another like it in the Commonwealth;

and it is worthy of consideration whether it should any longer continue as it is now constituted. Prior to 1849 the establishment upon Deer Island was simply a hospital for ship-fever, and a receptacle for bonded State paupers unable to take care of themselves. Near the end of 1849, a few persons, five in all, were sent down to the Island by the Justices of the Police Court, probably under that clause of the Revised Statutes which provides for the establishment of workhouses, and also designates for what offences persons may be sent to such workhouse. During the year 1850, between two and three hundred were sent down for various offences, under what statute is not apparent, and probably without legal authority, as, during the session of the Legislature of 1851, a law was passed (chap. 346) authorizing the Police Court to send to the House of Industry any persons convicted of the offences mentioned in the one hundred and forty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes. Now the House of Industry is a local name for a local institution in the City of Boston, and was intended, when instituted at South Boston in 1823, to be the poorhouse for the then city, although commenced by a committee chosen by the citizens in town meeting assembled in 1821. The name evidently expressing the reason which induced the change in location from Barton Point in the city proper, to South Boston Point, where a large tract of land could be obtained in order to give a greater chance to employ advantageously such as were able to work, with an out-door employment, which would also be more conducive to health; yet there is no intimation that the House of Industry, in any other sense, was to be a workhouse, nor was it made so while at South Boston. It seems to the Board an important question whether it is just to the virtuous poor, that they should be thus nominally mixed up with the vicious. It is true that actually they are, when they arrive at the Island, separated as much as is practicable, and nearly completely so; but on the register of the House of

Industry, for admission, they are all put together indiscriminately, because they are all inmates of that institution; and it is not competent for this Board to change this order of things, but it is competent for the City Council to authorize the Board to establish an almshouse, and then the separation could be made in the registration, as well as in the treatment of the paupers. In this connection it may not be improper to allude to another matter which should have the attention and action of the City Council; that is, the juvenile female department at Deer Island.

The Board, under their delegated authority, as conferred by Ordinance some time in the fall of 1858, established a school for the girls understood to be sentenced inmates of the House of Industry, or who had been admitted thereto. That fact coming to the knowledge of the Justices of the Police Court, they have, since that time, been sentencing to the House of Reformation for Girls; and such as have been thus sentenced have been located in this school, as the only place we had, proper for their treatment. But this school is not a house of reformation for girls, in a legal sense, and was not intended to be; but may be made so by the City Council. The authority is found in the act of 1843, chapter 22, "by which act the City of Boston (that is, the City Council) is authorized to establish, in any building or buildings, or any part of any building used by the City as a House of Industry, a separate branch or branches of said House of Reformation and employment for females, or for the separate classification of such females." The Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk, in their Report to the Board of Aldermen, last July, have complained of this state of things, and treat it as a mistake made by our predecessors and adopted by us. But this is a misapprehension on their part. We have not presumed to establish a branch of the House of Reformation; we only classified the inmates of the House of Industry, or what we supposed to be

inmates of the House of Industry; but when they sent females as juvenile offenders to the House of Reformation, we could not with propriety put them into the same room with the boys, and hence the condition of things complained of by the Inspectors. It is for the City Council to apply the remedy, by establishing a branch or branches of the House of Reformation, as provided for by the act above. Should the City Council concur in the expediency of establishing a House of Reformation for Girls, it would be well to allow such institution to occupy the premises now used for the school for girls, and also the building now in part used by the reformation boys as schoolrooms, and by the teachers, and formerly used as a Farm House. The advantages of establishing the institution there would be twofold, viz: that by enclosing the building with a fence they would be kept from association with the adult sentenced people, which is now almost impossible, there being no separate playground for them; and the other and greater advantage would be that they could then be made to wash their own clothes, take care of their own rooms and clothes, learn to do housework, and thus acquire habits of industry, and knowledge appropriate to their sphere of life; and the expense of such isolation would not be large, or much, if any more, than it would cost to give them separate playgrounds, which has been felt for a long time an indispensable prerequisite to any probable success.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. It is a sufficient panegyric of this institution to say, that it has fully maintained its former character for cleanliness, order, and the most perfect discipline.

The sanitary condition of the institution through the past year has been most satisfactory. Indeed, it would be difficult to find any community, consisting of so large a number of persons, where less sickness has prevailed. The whole number of prisoners in the House at the present writing is 419, and but four of these are in the hospital. The largest

number of prisoners at any one time during the year 1859, was in the month of January, when the number was 429. The smallest number was in the month of May, when it was 395. During the month of July there were 420 prisoners, and but three of them were in the hospital.

Now when the former mode of living and the shattered constitutions of many of the prisoners are considered, this healthy condition of the prison must be acknowledged as most remarkable.

The amount of money actually paid in as the earnings of the prisoners during the year, is in round numbers \$24,000. This has been derived mainly from the prisoners hired to the American Whip Co. for the making of whips, to Townsend Mallard & Co. for manufacturing shoes, and to Alonzo Burdick for the manufacture of trunk nails.

The number of prisoners now employed by the Whip Co. is 112, of whom 95 are what are termed long-sentence men, and 17 short sentence. Thirty cents per day is paid for the labor of the former, and twenty cents per day for that of the latter. In the manufacture of shoes 117 prisoners are engaged, 96 long sentence and 21 short sentence. Thirty-five cents per day is paid for the labor of the long-sentence men, and twenty cents per day for that of the short-sentence men.

In the manufacture of trunk nails, 22 men are engaged, 14 of them being on long sentence, and 8 on short sentence. For the labor of the former 35 cents per day is paid, and for the latter, 25 cents per day.

Those prisoners whose sentences are for 5 months or less, are known as short-sentence men, all others are long sentence. Prisoners who work at either of the above branches for five months or more, are of course more serviceable to their employers than new beginners; hence the increased rate of wages.

During the past year there has been erected on the grounds in the rear of the whip-shop, in the House of Correction yard,

works for the manufacture of gas for the lighting of the House of Correction and the Lunatic Hospital. The works are finished, and those institutions are now being lighted with gas thus made.

Sufficient time, however, has not elapsed since the completion of the work, to allow of the formation of any definite comparison between the former and present cost of lighting. The gas now used is of a much superior quality to that used hitherto, and the committee charged with the erection of the works are sanguine that a handsome saving in the expense will be attained, as all the labor necessary to operate the works is performed by prisoners; consequently the prime cost of the coal for making the gas is the only outlay that will for the future be necessary.

It will be seen by reference to the Annual Report of the Master of the House of Correction, that he reiterates the recommendation made in a former Report, that more room should be provided for male prisoners. This careful, cautious, and vigilant officer has not failed to see and call attention to the danger which exists in allowing prisoners to sleep together without being properly confined in cells.

The safety which has heretofore attended the vigilance and untiring watchfulness of the Master and his subordinates, with large numbers of prisoners without proper confinement through the night, has not lulled the Master into security, but he again expresses his apprehensions that trouble will yet grow out of this want of sufficient cells in which to confine the prisoners at night.

Nor has this want escaped the notice of the Local Committee who called the attention of the Board to the matter last October, in a Report of which the following is an extract.

"The Committee would remind the Board of a fact, of which the members are already cognizant, that the number of cells in the prison at the House of Correction is inadequate to the necessities of the present time even, to say nothing of

its prospective requirements. It is certain that ere long the number must be increased. The Committee, in anticipating this increase, have thought proper to suggest to the Board, that whenever these wants become so imperative as to demand action, the most feasible, as well as most economical method to meet the wants in that direction, will be to erect a house on the grounds in front of the present prison, sufficient to accommodate the Master's family, together with such of his officers as should be required to domicile with him, and construct new cells in that part of the prison building now occupied by the Master and his family."

The additional labor which has devolved on the Board, to which allusion has been made, was consequent upon the destruction of the part of the building used as a House of Reformation for Boys, and, subsequently, the destruction of the principal barn on the Island. The immediate result of the destruction of the former subjected that department to great inconvenience, and, to some extent, probably a loss of efficiency as a reformatory; but the ultimate effect, it is hoped and believed, will compensate for that loss, and, to some extent, the pecuniary loss sustained by the treasury. In this case, the information derived from our attendance upon the reformatory convention heretofore alluded to, was brought into requisition, and was of great value; and we trust will amply repay the cost and trouble of that journey and meeting. Heretofore there has been no classification, morally speaking: they were all in one dormitory at night, one yard to play, and, when in school, divided, not on moral grounds, but intellectual. In the new erection there is provision for a division into three classes, which is to be absolute when in school, at play, and at rest, and, as far as practicable, while eating, and in the chapel. The restraining and reformatory effect of this system of rewards and punishment (if it may be so called) will, in the opinion of the Board and the teacher, be most salutary. There seems to be in the

minds of some a desire for separate and entirely distinct buildings, for the use of the House of Reformation, and an apprehension that their associations at the Island are incompatible with a prospect of success. This question was fully considered before contracts were made for the new erections; and had there been no other institution to be affected by the decision, we might, and probably would, have advised the erection of separate buildings, either on the Island or elsewhere. But there were some three or four hundred unsheltered, sentenced inmates, who must be covered at any rate; and the cost of covering them would be the same, whether provision was made for the reformation boys or not; and if classification is to be carried out, then there must be as many institutions or buildings as classes, and they must be separated by walls or distance to make the classifications complete. The necessity of space and room is not so pressing with boys brought up in the city, as it would be in a State institution, where the inmates are from the rural districts. Under all the circumstances the Board had no hesitation in proceeding with all possible dispatch to re-erect that part of the building injured by fire; and we hope in a few weeks to present the result of our labors to the inspection of the City Council, with full confidence that it will meet with their approval. The cause of the destruction has already been communicated, and the chances of a recurrence have been, as far as possible, guarded against in the new erections. The destruction of the barn, although serious in the loss of its contents, was not very great in the structure itself; it was old, and in some respects contracted; and the new one, which has cost some twenty-seven hundred dollars, has been enlarged, although built on the same foundations, so as to give improved accommodation in the particulars in which the other failed; the roof has been covered with slate, and copper gutters put up on both sides to catch the water for use; and it is the intention of the Board, when the frost is out of the

ground, to put down a cistern to hold the water from the roof, and then convey the same to the wash-room of the House of Reformation, into which it will flow. In this connection we would also mention the action of the Board in reference to further security in case of fire at the Island. We have a fire-engine and five hundred feet of hose; but they have been of but little use heretofore, especially in the case of the barn-fire, for want of water. Therefore, soon after that fire, it was proposed by the Local Committee, and adopted by the Board, that a capacious cistern should be sunk near the barn, on the low land, which could be filled by the tide at its flood through a pipe sunk in the ground, which would always give an abundant supply in case of fire, and so situated as to be available and within reach in case of fire in the buildings in that vicinity. The lateness of the season and the press of other duties alone have prevented the carrying out of the plans; but at an early day it will be done, and a good security thereby furnished against the destruction of any of the large wooden buildings in that vicinity by fire.

The labors performed by members of the Board are but imperfectly shown by reports of the doings at the several institutions, as the amount of time expended and labor performed at the office, and in relation to matters appertaining thereto and connected therewith, are much larger and more important than what is bestowed on the institutions at their several localities. In the first place, the daily requisitions for supplies, which come to the office for approval or otherwise, according to the nature of such requisition, has to be examined by each local committee in charge, or its chairman, and generally by all the members of the Board, who shall be present during the morning, and who take any special interest in the matter. Directions are given as to where purchases are to be made; and in cases of large supplies, the Chairman of each Standing Committee makes the purchases in person. Then, again, one or more of the Board,

with the clerk, examine daily the persons in custody in the lock-up or toms, to see for what offence, if any, they are charged with,— whether for crime or poverty; whether to get a home for a time they have got into custody; or, for want of energy, they are unable to get employment, and therefore chargeable with vagrancy, as is frequently the case; or, desiring the benefit of hospital treatment, get taken up for night-walking, and thus expose themselves to be incarcerated for a few months, a charge upon the public treasury. The purpose of these visits is to ascertain the particulars in each case; and when there is no crime justly chargeable, then to have them taken care of by permitting them to whichever institution, City or State, they by law are justly chargeable to. The result of this policy has been most salutary and beneficial, and at the same time just. Then the labor given to the examination of the applications for pardon, (three hundred and twenty-nine during the year,) involving hearings before the Committee, taking of evidence, sometimes hearing pleas of lawyers, making inquiries outside, and answering personal applications and importunities, and sometimes complaints of interested friends and over-zealous philanthropists, as they are pleased to consider and call themselves, many of whom have given little, if any, examination into the cases, and think it very hard that the Committee do not at once fall in with their notions, however it might clash with their deliberate and well-informed judgment. Then, again, there is the labor of examination into the legal settlement of all persons sent to the almshouses, and particularly those sent to the House of Industry. If they are Americans, or naturalized foreigners, and claim to have paid taxes, the books of the assessors and treasurer have to be examined into to see whether they are chargeable to Boston or elsewhere; if the latter, then the subject has to be pursued into some town of the Commonwealth, by a legal notice to such town of the paupers becoming chargeable, and their liability, in case of denial by such

town when thus notified, a journey to such town, and an examination of the records for evidence to settle the question of liability in our own minds, not unfrequently involving an examination of county records also, before a decision can be made.

The number of applications at the office for admission to some almshouse the past year, has been 2,314; of these, 2,139 were sent to the State Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, and 175 to the House of Industry. Among the above applications were 70 sick with the smallpox; and not unfrequently has application been made in person at the office by the party afflicted. There have also been 195 applications for admittance to the Insane Hospital, of which 99 were sent to the State hospitals, and 96 to our own hospital; in each case the settlement of the applicant has to be looked up by some one at the office, and the same experience and formality are requisite as in the case of paupers sent to the House of Industry. Not unfrequently has the same thing to be done in cases of persons sent to the House of Correction. It has been a rule of the Board to allow the friends of inmates at the several institutions under their charge, to visit at stated times; and this has been continued through the year, except at Deer Island, since August last, where, in consequence of the fire, it has been suspended; but will be resumed again when the repairs shall have been completed. This is not an indiscriminate granting of permits. Each applicant is questioned, and, if found worthy, and all other things being right, is allowed to go. A record is kept of this visiting, to keep it under proper control. The number visiting thus during the year, at the House of Correction, was 552; at the House of Industry, 246; House of Reformation, 363; and at the Lunatic Hospital, 653, — total, 1,814. It will be seen that the visiting at the Lunatic Hospital is much the largest. This results from the weekly visits at that

institution, while the others are, at most, but monthly. It is the opinion of Dr. Walker, that visiting, by friends of the inmates generally, is beneficial; if otherwise, in any particular case, he refuses them admission, although armed with a permit, — such permit being subject to this qualification.

In conclusion, the Board, after two years' experience, have seen nothing which casts a doubt on the expediency and efficiency of the change which was made in the mode of superintending these institutions. The advantages of consolidation have been made apparent in too many respects to leave a doubt on the mind of any one who has been familiar with both systems.

It is true that there has been no apparent reduction of expenses in the aggregate, nor *per capita*; but there has been a great saving in the number which might have been, and undoubtedly would have been, maintained at the expense of the City, under the former mode of conducting these institutions. It is well known that the change of the government of the institutions under our charge, was not for the first time agitated in 1857, when the act was passed which consolidated the three boards into one; but it was the subject of inquiry for several years before; and in consequence of this, no improvements had been made for a long time in any of the buildings used by the institutions; and even necessary repairs were deferred until the question of change should have been definitely settled. Therefore, when this Board were fairly organized and in possession of the trust confided to their charge, the duty of immediately putting the several institutions under their control in a condition satisfactory to a constituency such as ours, was an indispensable duty, and could not be postponed. Boston had heretofore led the van in improved houses for the treatment of criminals, insane, and the comfortable maintenance of paupers; to keep this character spotless and pure was our incumbent duty. Hence the

failure, thus far, to lessen the general expenses; but that they will be reduced when everything shall have been put in the order that our social position demands, we have no doubt. To this end, our labors will hereafter, as heretofore, be directed.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

MOSES KIMBALL,
OTIS KIMBALL,
SAMUEL P. OLIVER,
SETH ADAMS,
EZRA H. BAKER,
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,
PELHAM BONNEY,
JOSEPH SMITH,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
FRANCIS E. FAXON,
WILLIAM PARKMAN.

*Board
of
Directors.*

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditures for the several institutions under the direction of the Board, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, are one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and ninety-six and $\frac{1}{100}$ dollars, and the receipts for the same period of time are fifty-three thousand two hundred and five and $\frac{2}{100}$ dollars, the whole being classified under appropriate heads, and herewith submitted.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

FOR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

For subsistence, - - - - -	\$28,710 22
Dry goods, clothing and bedding, - - -	5,845 96
Shoe stock and shoemakers' tools, - - -	3,301 38
Grain and meal, - - - - -	1,540 15
Fuel, - - - - -	6,601 98
Salaries, - - - - -	10,324 94
Building materials and labor, - - - -	5,869 09
Oil and soap, - - - - -	1,826 38
Hardware and tools, - - - - -	1,608 94
Heating apparatus and iron, - - - - -	1,941 48
Horse-keeping, carriage-hire, horse-shoeing, and repairs to vehicles, - - - -	560 18
Live stock, - - - - -	633 38
Farming tools and seeds, - - - - -	477 10
Stationery and schoolbooks, - - - - -	1,054 41
Newspapers and postage stamps, - - -	64 41
Paints and oil, - - - - -	553 93
Food and fares for paupers, - - - - -	89 44

School furniture, - - - - -	241 95
Hay and straw, - - - - -	500 80
Railroad fares for paupers to almshouse, - -	1,130 00
Steamer Henry Morrison, - - - - -	2,200 00
Substitute for do. during repairs, - - - -	222 11
Boat for smallpox patients, - - - - -	100 00
Fireworks, (4th of July,) - - - - -	117 99
Repairing wharves at Deer Island, - - - -	473 96
Fire ladders, - - - - -	119 76
Expenses of Fire Department and Police, -	572 20
Medicines, - - - - -	555 26
Entertaining City Council and distinguished guests, - - - - -	647 12
Furniture and household utensils, - - - -	1,444 67
Paid on contract for rebuilding House of Refor- mation, - - - - -	15,400 00
One third of general expenses, - - - - -	1,170 56
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$95,899 75</u>

FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence, - - - - -	\$19,282 95
Fuel, - - - - -	3,708 67
Clothing, - - - - -	1,100 18
Gas, gas-fixtures, and repairs, - - - - -	1,547 38
Salaries, - - - - -	13,945 82
Repairs and alterations, - - - - -	2,375 01
Hardware, iron, castings and iron work, - -	894 79
Paints, oil and brushes, glass, &c. - - - -	346 56
Furniture and household utensils, for house and prison, - - - - -	202 93
Agricultural implements, seeds, &c. - - - -	88 16
New wagon and repair of vehicles, - - - -	302 16
Horse-keeping, hay and grain, &c. - - - -	309 85
Stock for manufacture of shoes, - - - - -	527 49

Water rates, - - - - -	462 00
Stationery, books, newspapers, postage stamps, &c.	163 18
Surgical instrument and medicines, - -	346 42
Grants of money to prisoners on discharge, -	81 75
Transportation of supplies, - - - -	43 79
Oil, - - - - -	145 84
Oak buckets for prison, - - - - -	333 33
Materials and labor on gas-works, - - -	1,791 06
Hose carriage and hose, - - - - -	200 00
Entertaining City Council and distinguished visitors, - - - - -	544 69
One third of general expenses, - - -	1,170 56
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$49,914 57</u>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence, - - - - -	\$8,400 79
Fuel, - - - - -	1,597 45
Clothing, - - - - -	618 59
Gas, - - - - -	819 00
Gas-fixtures and repairs, - - - - -	171 94
Salaries, - - - - -	4,161 75
Cooking range, and steam boilers for and steam, kitchen and laundry, - - - - -	823 65
Plumber's work, and soapstone wash-tubs for laundry, - - - - -	885 85
Hardware, - - - - -	353 25
Painting, paints, oil and glass, - - - -	2,070 63
Repairs and alterations, including stock for the same, - - - - -	4,863 32
Agricultural seeds, tools, &c. - - - -	188 60
Boots and shoes, - - - - -	380 51
Water rates, - - - - -	225 00
Books, stationery, and postage, - - - -	95 11
Medicines, - - - - -	348 06
Oil, - - - - -	85 13

Crockery and glass ware, - - - -	240 98
Billiard table for inmates, - - - -	200 00
Furniture, mattresses, and household utensils, -	2,019 21
Fireworks, - - - - -	26 56
Transportation of supplies, - - - -	35 90
One third of the general expenses, charged for convenience to House of Correction ac- count, - - - - -	1,170 56
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$29,781 84</u>

GENERAL EXPENSES NOT CHARGEABLE TO ANY PARTICULAR
INSTITUTION, ONE THIRD OF THE AMOUNT BEING INCLUDED IN
THE EXPENDITURES OF EACH.

Postage stamps, assistance to paupers and dis- charged prisoners, papers for office, wash- ing, &c., - - - - -	\$215 86
Salary of Clerk of the Board, - - - -	1,500 00
Awnings for office, - - - - -	62 00
For conveyance to and from the institutions, and elsewhere, - - - - -	717 87
Stationery, - - - - -	142 80
Furnace for office, - - - - -	122 52
Printing, - - - - -	250 63
Expense of delegates to the Reformatory Con- vention, - - - - -	500 00
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$3,511 68</u>

RECAPITULATION.

House of Industry, - - - - -	\$95,899 75
House of Correction, - - - - -	49,914 57
Lunatic Hospital, - - - - -	29,781 84
Total expenditures, - - - - -	<u>\$175,596 16</u>

CASH RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

From cities, towns, and individuals, for the support of inmates, - - - - -	\$799 58
Sale of oxen, - - - - -	306 18
Sale of hogs, - - - - -	373 57
Sale of calf-skins, - - - - -	33 44
Sale of vegetables, - - - - -	430 64
Sale of bone, - - - - -	170 25
Sale of barrels, - - - - -	162 29
Sale of iron and rags, - - - - -	205 56
Sale of old bells, - - - - -	65 83
Sale of goods from store, - - - - -	25 76
Cash left by deceased inmates, - - - - -	7 12
For services rendered wrecks, and for boarding the crew, - - - - -	316 57
Total, - - - - -	<u>2,896 79</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

From contractors for labor of prisoners, - -	\$23,902 95
Cities and towns, for support of prisoners, -	49 27
Sale of old iron, rags, and barrels, - - -	167 00
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$24,119 22</u>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

For the support of State patients from December 1, 1856, to September 20, 1858, -	\$20,183 74
From cities, towns, and individuals, for support of patients, - - - - -	6,005 27
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$26,189 01</u>

RECAPITULATION.

House of Industry, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,896 79
House of Correction, -	-	-	-	-	-	24,119 22
Lunatic Hospital, -	-	-	-	-	-	26,189 01
Total receipts, -	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$53,205 02</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

GENTLEMEN: I herein respectfully submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1859.

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1860, has been as follows, viz: Males, 733; Females, 223. Total, 956.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Offences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1859.

	Males.	Females.
Adultery, - - - - -	1	2
Assault with intent to kill, - - - - -	2	0
Assault with a knife, - - - - -	2	0
Assault with intent to rob, - - - - -	2	0
Assaulting and resisting police officers, - - - - -	6	0
Assaulting and wounding, - - - - -	8	0
Assault and battery, - - - - -	112	7
Breaking and entering shops, dwelling-houses, &c., - - - - -	18	0
Common night-walkers, - - - - -		66
Common drunkards, - - - - -	106	47
Driving away a horse, - - - - -	1	0
Doing business on the Lord's day, - - - - -	1	0
Drunkenness, - - - - -	64	23
Escaping from jail, - - - - -	1	0

Indecent exposure of the person, - - -	1	0
Indecent assault, - - - - -	1	0
Idle and disorderly persons, - - - -	7	6
Keeping house of ill-fame, - - - -	3	0
Keeping common noisy and disorderly house, -	3	2
Larceny in dwelling-houses, shops, vessels, &c.,	87	4
Larceny from the person, - - - -	17	12
Larceny, - - - - -	122	32
Manslaughter, - - - - -	2	0
Malicious mischief, - - - - -	4	1
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	4	3
Robbery, - - - - -	4	4
Setting fire to a building, - - - -	3	0
Selling spirituous liquor, - - - -	1	0
Stubborn child, - - - - -	2	0
Simple larceny, - - - - -	144	12
Uttering counterfeit bank-bill, - - -	2	0
Uttering a forged order, - - - -	1	0
Vagabonds, - - - - -	1	2
Total, - - - - -	733	223

TABLE No. 2,

*Showing the Sentences of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1859.*

	Males.	Females.
10 years, - - - - -	1	0
9 years, - - - - -	1	0
5 years, - - - - -	0	2
3½ years, - - - - -	3	0
3 years, - - - - -	13	0
2½ years, - - - - -	3	1
2 years, - - - - -	27	5
20 months, - - - - -	1	0
18 months, - - - - -	15	4
15 months, - - - - -	6	0

1860.] HOUSE OF CORRECTION. 25

14 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
12 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	11
10 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
9 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
8 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0
7 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
6 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	96
5 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
4 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	13
3 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	21
2 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	14
For non-payment of fines and costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	45
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733	223

TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Ages of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1859.*

						Males.	Females.
20 years and under,	-	-	-	-	-	195	49
20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	312	102
30 to 40 years,	-	-	-	-	-	130	47
40 to 50 years,	-	-	-	-	-	58	19
50 to 60 years,	-	-	-	-	-	25	5
60 years and over,	-	-	-	-	-	13	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	723	223

Colored, 45; White, 911. Total, 956.

TABLE No. 4,

*Showing the number Times committed of all in Prison since
January, 1859.*

First time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479
Second time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
Third time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Fourth time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68

Fifth time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Sixth time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Seventh time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Eighth time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Ninth time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Tenth time and over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>956</u>

TABLE NO. 5,

*Showing the Nativity of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1859.*

Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Natives of United States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	361
England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	457
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
France,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Spain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Switzerland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Hindustan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
British Provinces,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	595
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		956

TABLE No. 6,

Showing the Deaths in Prison since January 1, 1859.

Patrick Murphy died January 7, of masturbation.

Ann Carroll died January 29, of diarrhœa.

George Averill died February 16, of consumption.

Samuel Wilson died February 19, of consumption.

John H. Haley died February 24, of masturbation.

Daniel Quinlan, died March 2, of masturbation.

John Burke died April 24, of consumption.

Angeline Williams died May 24, of lung fever.

Peter Detrube died August 16, of purpura.

Males, 7; Females, 2. Total, 9.

TABLE No. 7,

Showing the Employment of all since January 1, 1859.

	Males.		Females.
Making whips, - - -	173	Making shirts, &c., -	102
Making boots and shoes, -	243	Making prison clothing, -	19
Making trunk nails, &c., -	48	Prison cooking, - - -	15
Lumpers in yard and garden, -	93	Washing, - - -	37
Tailors, - - -	18	Domestics, - - -	10
Carpenters, - - -	3	Mending, - - -	12
Shoemakers, - - -	7	Knitting, - - -	6
Bakers, - - -	6	Prison sweeps, - - -	6
Prison sweeps, - - -	12	Prison yard, - - -	4
Whitewashing, - - -	9	Invalids, - - -	6
Tinsmiths, - - -	3	Nurses, - - -	2
Blacksmiths, - - -	3	Runners, - - -	4
Painters, - - -	3		
Barbers, - - -	2	Total, - - -	223
Hostlers, - - -	3		
Gate-men, - - -	2		
Nurses, - - -	3		
Invalids, - - -	44		
Engineer, - - -	1		
Firemen, - - -	3		
Runners, - - -	8		
For piggery, - - -	4		
Sawing and cutting wood, -	3		
Screening and wheeling coal, -	6		
Tending workshop doors, -	7		
Masons and helpers on gas-works, - - -	26		
Total, - - -	733		

Number committed during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	956
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
Adults,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712
Minors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
Whites,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	911
Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Cannot read nor write,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read nor write,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Married,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
Intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696
Number became insane in prison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734
Paid fines and costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fines and costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
Discharged on account of insanity, (transferred to Lunatic Hospital,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Pardoned by Governor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pardoned by Police Court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

GENTLEMEN: The discipline of the prison has been well sustained during the year, and with fewer punishments than I have ever known before. The laws, rules, and regulations adopted by the Board of Directors, for its government, have been firmly but humanely enforced in every particular, and, with few exceptions, they are conformed to by the prisoners willingly if not cheerfully. Through the exercise of constant care and attention on the part of myself and officers, a state of discipline and good order has been attained, superior to that of any previous year.

The health of the institution has been remarkably good. Considering the former course of living, and the broken constitutions of many of those who are sent here, it is a matter of surprise that there is so little sickness. Instead of losing

health, I find that their physical condition usually improves by regular habits and diet, with equal hours of rest and labor. Nine have died during the year ; three by masturbation, a vice to which convicts here, in common with those in other prisons, are addicted. Although every effort was made to arrest and prevent this evil, it proved unsuccessful. There were three deaths by consumption, contracted before their commitment, and one each by lung fever, purpura, and diarrhoea. There has been no death since the 16th of August.

The improvements which have been made during the year, under the authority of the Board of Directors, are all of a permanent character, and of great advantage to the institution. In the lower yard, about one acre of land adjoining the wharf, that has been used for rubbish, has been reclaimed, and that, in connection with the lands in front of the hospital, and female yard, will another year be converted into a garden, and will greatly improve the appearance of the institution, besides giving us more ground for vegetation, which is very much wanted. A large building for the storing of coal has been erected in the lower yard, sufficiently large to hold nine hundred tons of coal, and at the same time makes eighty feet of fence that was decayed, and wanted repairs.

Gas-works are now being erected, and very soon this institution, as well as the Lunatic Hospital, will be supplied with a superior quality of gas, and at a rate much cheaper than we have been paying the gas company. This will be a matter of economy, and will contribute to the comfort of all in both institutions. Some other improvements are required for the successful operation of this institution. I would recommend that the old shed on the east side of the lower yard be taken down, and a new one erected for wood, and the storage of flour barrels and other articles that should be kept under cover. I deem it, in fact, necessary for safety, as well as for the general improvement of the premises. But a few months since, a prisoner at work in this shed, seeing the facilities for

escaping, worked off a board on the backside, and made his escape, although he had but one month to remain here.

I would call your attention to the recommendation contained in my last Report, in regard to the need of more room in the male department of the prison, and the consequent danger that exists; so long as that need is not met, and the male prisoners do not decrease, the danger will be growing greater, and I feel that an outbreak will eventually take place. The average number for the year, of those who sleep in the attic, has been thirty-five.

As I stated in my previous Report, there are still many committed here who are actually incompetent to work at any branch of employment that will contribute toward their support, especially in the female department.

We have raised a sufficient quantity of garden vegetables for the consumption of the family and prisoners, (excepting the crop of onions, which this year has failed.) There has been pork raised and fattened sufficient to supply the wants of the house and prison, and pork sold to the amount of \$108.15, and now seven hogs to dispose of.

The crop of fruit this year has been very small, especially peaches. There was not one grown on all our trees. The fruit sold amounted to \$53.44 only.

The amount received for fines and costs, from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1860, was \$256.10, all of which has been paid into the City Treasury.

On the subject of visitors to the institution, I stated my views fully in my last Annual Report. The alterations which I then suggested, with regard to their accommodations in the chapel, have since been made and attended with good results. The evils which grew out of the former practice of seating them (especially females) in front of the prisoners, to be gazed at during the whole time of service, have greatly diminished. Better attention is secured, and the evil resulting from that *prison vice* so destructive alike to the physical and

mental energies of men, is much less in this institution than formerly.

I am still of the opinion that the admission of visitors to the prison and workshops requires some further restrictive regulations, especially for females, who frequently come in parties of five or six, unaccompanied by men, to be conducted through the institution. No man or woman, in the condition of a convict, wishes to be exposed to the gaze of the thoughtless and the curious, and it may readily be supposed that it does not aid the moral and reformatory influences of the prison. And I would again express the opinion given in my last Report, that none but official visitors, and persons who visit prisons for some definite object connected with the administration of these institutions, should be admitted. If exceptions are made to this rule, they should be made with discrimination.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the uniform kindness and firm support which I have received from the Board of Directors; and I would also bear testimony of the faithful performance of the duties of the chaplain, deputy-master, physician, clerk, and the officers generally.

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the requirements of the laws of your Board, I present you a Report, relative to the condition of the institution.

In reviewing the past year it affords me pleasure to state that there are unmistakable evidences of improvement throughout every department.

A greater variety of events has transpired here the past year than has marked its history in any preceding one. Some of these events have been especially unfortunate, while most of them have been adapted to merit our gratitude to Him "who makes his sun to shine on the evil and the good, and causes the rain to fall upon the just and the unjust." Such gratitude is not entirely wanting on the part of your Superintendent, and among the other officers of this institution.

The whole number of persons admitted from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1859, inclusive, is 1,969, viz: men, 1,150; women, 731; boys and girls, 88, — City charges and children of sentenced mothers.

Whole number received from the Police Court, 1,698, viz: men, 1,037; women, 661.

Number of sentenced persons remaining December 31, 1859, 305, viz: men, 149; women, 153; girls, 3.

Of these, 28 are juvenile offenders, viz:—

Stubborn children,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Idle and dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Vagabond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewdness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

The whole number committed by the Police Court, for fine and costs, from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1859, is 781; of whom 37 paid their fines, amounting to \$502.91, which amount has been paid to the City Treasurer.

BIRTHPLACES.

	Men.		Women.
America, - - -	31	America, - - -	20
Ireland, - - -	97	Ireland, - - -	122
British Provinces, -	5	British Provinces, -	5
England, - - -	15	England, - - -	9
Italy, - - -	1		<hr/>
	<hr/>		156
	149		

OFFENCES.

	Men.		Women.
Common drunkards, -	111	Common drunkards, -	82
Vagabonds, - - -	10	Vagabonds, - - -	8
Fines and costs, - -	26	Common night-walkers,	12
Assault and battery, -	1	Fines and costs, - -	19
Larceny, - - -	1	Juvenile offenders, -	28
	<hr/>	Larceny, - - -	1
	149	Lewdness, - - -	1
		Stubborn child, - -	1
		Lewd and lascivious, -	2
		Lewd, wanton, and lascivious, - - -	1
		Common beggar, - -	1
			<hr/>
			156

The whole number of cases under medical treatment, including those at the Quarantine Hospital, for 1859, was 1,215.

Whole number of deaths, 40, viz:—

Sentenced persons, - - - - -	11
From vessel in quarantine, - - - - -	1
From United States Marine Hospital, - - - - -	4
City charges, - - - - -	24

DISEASES.

Typhoid fever, - - - - -	1	fatal, 1
Bilious fever, - - - - -	2	fatal, 1
Intermittent fever, - - - - -	2	
Pneumonia, - - - - -	21	fatal, 4
Pleurisy, - - - - -	2	
Croup, - - - - -	1	fatal, 1
Bronchitis, - - - - -	4	
Phthisis, - - - - -	16	fatal, 8
Scarlatina, - - - - -	2	
Measles, - - - - -	10	fatal, 2
Asthma, - - - - -	1	
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	83	
Dysentery, - - - - -	2	fatal, 1
Smallpox, - - - - -	36	fatal, 10
Varioloid, - - - - -	5	
Convulsions, - - - - -	5	fatal, 1
Erysipelas, - - - - -	4	
Eczema, - - - - -	5	
Intemperance, - - - - -	240	
Delirium tremens, - - - - -	40	fatal, 2
Syphilis, - - - - -	70	
Gonorrhœa, - - - - -	32	
Rheumatism, - - - - -	20	
Ophthalmia, - - - - -	258	
Epilepsy, - - - - -	1	

Dropsy, - - - - -	4	fatal, 3
Ulcers, - - - - -	21	
Neuralgia, - - - - -	3	
Paralysis, - - - - -	3	fatal, 1
Insanity, - - - - -	3	
Cancer, - - - - -	3	
Debility, - - - - -	5	fatal, 1
Disease of heart, - - - - -	2	fatal, 1
Old age, - - - - -	2	fatal, 2
Marasmus, - - - - -	1	fatal, 1
Scrofula, - - - - -	3	
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	302	
	<hr/> 1215	<hr/> 40

Of the above cases of ophthalmia, 235 occurred at the House of Reformation for Boys.

AGES OF THE DECEASED.

Under 5 years, - - - - -	5
Over 5 years, and under 20, - - - - -	4
Over 20 years, and under 40, - - - - -	17
Over 40 years, and under 60, - - - - -	8
Over 60 years, and under 80, - - - - -	5
Over 80 years, - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 40

When we remember the sources from whence many of the above cases originated, their admission to the institution with constitutions shattered by dissipation and neglect, we are satisfied that our statistics do not exhibit a very great fatality, either among children or adults.

The bar-room and the brothel are the schools where very many of them took their first fatal lessons in crime, from which, ejected, they are thrown upon our protection, disease having done its perfect work. Thus, while no epidemic has

appeared among us, and while but comparatively few deaths have occurred, nearly all the mortality may be traced back to intemperance, which, more than all other causes, sends victims to our public institutions. Our sanitary regulations, so effective in the past, have been strictly enforced, omitting, for no reason, any measure for ventilation and cleanliness.

The value of goods now on hand at the store, as will be seen by the schedule annexed, amounts to \$3,954.66.

Schedule of Articles remaining in Store, January 1, 1860.

20 pieces repellant cloth, 679 yards, 50c.,	-	-	\$339 50
3 pieces bocking, 72 yards, 65c.,	-	-	46 80
5 pieces grey satinet, 150 yards, 28c.,	-	-	42 00
6 dozen palm-leaf hats, \$1.25,	-	-	7 50
17 pieces denims, 712 yards, 10c.,	-	-	71 20
7 pieces Kentucky jeans, 251 yards, 20c.,	-	-	50 20
9 pieces stripe, (for shirts,) 328 yards, 10c.,	-	-	32 80
20 pieces check, (bed-spreads,) 1,160 yds., 15c.,	-	-	174 00
14 pieces check, (dresses,) 868 yards, 14c.,	-	-	121 52
23 pieces sheeting, (1½ wide,) 736 yards, 10c.,	-	-	73 60
4 pieces cotton cloth, (1 yard,) 160 yards, 9c.,	-	-	14 40
6 pieces cotton flannel, 210 yards, 14c.,	-	-	29 40
4 pieces red flannel, 204 yards, 29c.,	-	-	59 16
5 pieces Scotch plaid, 260 yards, 14c.,	-	-	36 40
H. of Ref. } 6 ps. blue satinet, 180 yds., 42c.,	-	-	75 60
Boys, } 9 ps. dark mixed satinet, 243 yds., 38c.,	-	-	92 34
1 piece bed-ticking, 43 yards, 12c.,	-	-	5 16
53 red flannel shirts, 75c.,	-	-	39 75
255 check shirts, 50c.,	-	-	127 50
45 lbs. knitting yarn, 95c.,	-	-	42 75
324 lbs. knitting cotton, 33c., (H. of Ref. Boys,)	-	-	106 92
24 bed-ticks, \$1.00,	-	-	24 00
3 pieces crash, 40 yards, 8½c.,	-	-	3 40
154 pairs pants, \$1.25,	-	-	192 50
21 pairs overalls, 62c.,	-	-	13 02

27 vests, 37c., - - - - -	10 13
3 pieces burlaps, 120 yards, 10c., - - -	12 00
5 gross solar wicks, 60c., - - - - -	3 00
8 shawls, \$1.00, (H. of Ref. Girls,) - - -	8 00
360 pair socks, (by H. of Ref. Boys,) 16½c., -	60 00
1 piece tailors' canvas, 35 yards, 10c., - -	3 50
15 lbs. assorted sewing cotton, 70c., - - -	10 50
9 lbs. linen thread, 95c., - - - - -	8 55
1 lot assorted buttons, value, - - - - -	4 50
268 pairs men's shoes, 57c., - - - - -	223 33
787 pairs boys' shoes, 75c., - - - - -	587 25
127 pairs women's shoes, 60c., - - - - -	76 20
31 pairs men's boots, \$3.00, - - - - -	93 00
150 lbs. sugar, 8c., - - - - -	12 00
215 galls. molasses, 28c., - - - - -	60 20
30 lbs. chocolate, 25c., - - - - -	7 50
40 lbs. tea, 30c., - - - - -	12 00
65 lbs. ground coffee, 12½c., - - - - -	8 13
83 gallons vinegar, 10c., - - - - -	8 30
345 lbs. butter, 23c., - - - - -	79 35
1,784 lbs. soap stock, 5c., - - - - -	89 20
3 bags C. & F. salt, \$1.00, - - - - -	3 00
3 bbls. pork, (1 \$18.50, 2 \$14.00 each,) - -	46 50
1 cask rice, 640 lbs., 3c., - - - - -	19 20
10 bbls. pilot-bread, 760 lbs., 4c., - - -	30 40
8 bags fine table-salt, 20c., - - - - -	1 60
7 cut salt-fish, \$3.00, - - - - -	21 00
80 bushels beans, \$1.25, - - - - -	100 00
94 bushels peas, \$1.10, - - - - -	103 40
15 dozen scrubbing-brushes, \$2.50, - - -	37 50
6 bbls. lamp oil, 240 gals., 90c., - - -	216 00
Lot hardware, such as shoemakers' tools, saws, dust-pans, brushes, screws, nails, &c.,	40 00
24 bbls. flour, (Niagara,) \$5.75, - - -	138 00
	<u>\$3,954 66</u>

*Memorandum of Articles manufactured and received in Store,
from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1859.*

Received from House of Reformation, viz:—

Men's shoes, - - - - -	726 pairs.
Women's shoes, - - - - -	458 pairs.
Boys' shoes, - - - - -	<u>1,087</u> pairs.
Total, - - - - -	2,271 pairs.

26 dozen pairs men's socks.

Received from shoe-shop of House of Industry,

Men's boots, - - - - -	284 pairs.
Men's shoes, - - - - -	134 pairs.
Women's shoes, - - - - -	<u>207</u> pairs.
Total, - - - - -	625 pairs.

Account of Cash received for Articles sold, and Medical Attendance, with Board, for persons sent from U. S. M. Hospital, from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1859, inclusive.

By Geo. Loring, 312 flour bbls., - - - - -	\$39 90
By Geo. Loring, 74 beef bbls., - - - - -	40 70
Owners schooner Caroline, carting herrings from beach to wharf, - - - - -	200 55
Gibson Willard, goods furnished, - - - - -	6 55
Luke Willard, goods furnished, - - - - -	6 00
Capt. Jas. Asster, bill of board, - - - - -	14 14
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - - -	1 63
John Preston, chocolate boxes, - - - - -	6 80
By Geo. Loring, oil bbls., - - - - -	19 34
By Geo. Loring, tea lead, - - - - -	3 63
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - - -	1 12
By Geo. Loring, broken glass, - - - - -	59
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - - -	1 28
Michael A. Ring, old iron, rags, &c., - - - - -	54 16
John W. Taylor, goods furnished, - - - - -	6 12
By Geo. Loring, 3 calf skins, - - - - -	4 25

By Geo. Loring, 3 calf skins, - - - -	4 50
Mr. English, 312 flour bbls., - - - -	37 44
Schooner Ruby, medicine furnished, - - -	50
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - -	1 85
Coe Company, bones, - - - -	21 96
By Geo. Loring, old iron, lead, zinc, &c., - -	147 77
By Oliver Pierce, vegetables sold at market, -	25 12
Hyland, Mackintosh & Co., tomatoes, - - -	107 90
Mr. Sumner, tomatoes, - - - -	20 00
By Geo. Loring, oil bbls., - - - -	7 33
By Geo. Loring, beef bbls., - - - -	9 90
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - -	1 13
Hyland, Mackintosh & Co., 125 bbls. onions, -	265 62
By Geo. Loring, 1 calf skin, - - - -	4 80
Thacher Beal, squashes, - - - -	2 00
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - -	6 93
Owners brig Holton, labor and board of crew, -	42 20
Schooner, labor of men, - - - -	2 25
Owners cargo brig Holton, cartage of cargo, -	28 97
B. Davis, squashes, - - - -	10 00
By Geo. Loring, calf skin, - - - -	1 10
U. S. Marine Hospital, medical attendance and board, - - - -	172 00
	<u>\$1,327 13</u>

*Account of Bills rendered and not received at the House of
Industry.*

1859.

Jan. 12. W. E. West, for board and medical at- tendance, - - - -	\$6 00
May 20. Lockwood & Lumb, old lead, (supposed to have been deducted from their bill,) -	23 50
May 23. Coe Company, bill bones, (pa. C. H.,) -	147 70

July 21. S. E. Gould, board bill, (supposed to have been deducted from his bill,) -	18 00
June 8. Henry N. Hooper, bill bells, (pa. C. H.,) -	65 83
Aug. 29. Mr. Squires, bill hogs, (pa. C. H.,) -	373 57
Oct. 17. Estate of John Whitney, medical attendance and board, - - - -	30 00
Dec. 6. Str. R. W. Decker, labor of men, (sent to C. H.,) - - - -	4 17
Dec. 31. U. S. M. Hospital, amount of bill rendered for medical attendance and board of 12 persons, - - - -	430 50
	<u>\$1,099 27</u>
Amount of cash received and paid, - - -	\$1,327 13
Amount of bills rendered and not received, -	1,099 27
	<u>\$2,426 40</u>

The amount of produce, of various kinds, raised upon the farm, some of which has been judiciously used here, and the balance sent to market, evinces the utility of this improvement, and also speaks plainly for the skill of our farmer, Mr. Oliver Peirce, whose appointment has proved to be highly satisfactory, as well as beneficial to the interests of the City. All the labor upon the farm has been performed, under his supervision, by paupers and prisoners, — no person among whom is allowed *to be idle*, if the state of his health is such as to admit of work. *No person idle*, is a maxim adopted at the commencement of my residence here, and compliance with it continues to be enjoined and enforced at all proper times and in all suitable ways.

It is the mature opinion of Mr. Peirce, as well as of myself, that nearly all our cows should be disposed of at once, being very poor milkers, and by no means adapted to the wants of the institution.

In this connection it is proper for me to recommend the removal of the piggery to a spot some distance east of its present location. The noise and unpleasant odor are an unnecessary annoyance to the sick located at the Quarantine Hospital, and the nuisance should no longer be tolerated.

Mr. Peirce reports the products of the farm, with the stock on hand, as follows: —

- 50 tons hay, destroyed by the fire, October 20.
- 15 tons French turnips, partially destroyed.
- 25 tons mangel wurtzel, partially destroyed.
- 500 bushels flat turnips, nearly all destroyed.
- 800 bushels onions.
- 800 bushels turnip beets.
- 2000 heads cabbage.
- 2 tons pumpkins.
- 8 tons carrots, about one half burnt.
- 250 bushels parsnips.
- 1000 roots celery.
- 12 tons marrow squash.
- 300 bushels tomatoes.
- 100 bushels barley.

Schedule of Stock on hand, and Tools, &c. December 31, 1859.

- 4 yoke oxen, 40 hay rakes.
- 2 bulls, 25 hay forks.
- 18 cows, 24 hoes.
- 1 heifer, 3 harrows.
- 2 calves, 2 seed sowers.
- 3 horses, 1 grindstone.
- 108 hogs, 20 scythes and snaths.
- 1 omnibus, 8 ploughs.
- 2 horse wagons, 1 cultivator.
- 1 top buggy, 6 draught chains.
- 3 hay carts, 2 dozen garden rakes.
- 2 pungs, 1 horse cart.

1 sleigh, 1 fire-engine and hose.
 2 strings bells, 8 crowbars.
 1 carryall, 4 hammers.
 3 harnesses, 2 rollers.
 3 hay cutters, 65 wheelbarrows.
 2 sleds, 65 picks.
 1 long drag, 55 shovels.
 1 ice plow, 40 forks (manure).
 50 fowls, 10 gravel cars.
 24 ducks, 2 handcars.
 7 turkeys.

In the Boys' (Pauper) School, the whole number of pupils, January 1, 1859, was,

	Boys, 39	Girls, 6	45
Admitted since, - - - -	Boys, 16	Girls, 7	23
Discharged, - - - -	Boys, 16	Girls, 9	25
Died, - - - -	Boys, 1		
Remaining January 1, 1860, -	Boys, 38	Girls, 4	42
Whole number during 1859, -	Boys, 55	Girls, 13	68
Number with parents living, -	-	-	12
Number with fathers only, -	-	-	4
Number with mothers only, -	-	-	18
Number of orphans, - - -	-	-	8
Number born in Boston, - -	-	-	32
Number born in British Provinces, -	-	-	1
Number born in Ireland, - -	-	-	1
Number unknown, - - - -	-	-	8
Of 5 years and under, - - -	-	-	4
Between 5 years and 10, - -	-	-	18
Between 10 years and 12, - -	-	-	10
Who are 13 years, - - - -	-	-	3
Who are 15 years, - - - -	-	-	1

These children are under the direction of Miss Adelaide B. Poor, who has been untiring in her efforts to advance

them in their studies, and their improvement is quite apparent. Attentive and kind, she exerts over her pupils a very excellent moral and social influence. They are pursuing the studies usually taught to boys of their age. They exercise freely in the open air, and enjoy the luxury of a warm bath during the week. With the culture afforded by the Sunday school, coupled with their school-exercises during the week, their attendance upon religious services in the chapel, where their conduct has always been exemplary, it is to be hoped that they will reach an honorable and virtuous manhood.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION FOR GIRLS.

Whole number admitted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Whole number pardoned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transferred to House of Industry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Remaining,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

Under the auspices of your Board this school was established about a year since, and placed under the charge of Mrs. Quimby, who, after a few months, resigned on account of ill-health. By your direction, Mrs. Sarah K. Hart entered upon the duties of teacher, with a special fitness for, and calling to, this mode of benevolent enterprise. Having become intimately acquainted with the characters and wants of those under her charge, she has adapted her instructions to their individual exigences, enjoining upon each of them, always obedience, temperance, chastity, and a strict regard for the truth. Having by her ways, words, tones, and looks, gained their confidence, she commands unequivocal respect. The health of the school has been remarkably good, owing in a great degree to the enforcement of our sanitary regulations, ventilation, cleanliness, and exercise in the open air. During school hours, their studies have been reading, spelling, geography, grammar, arithmetic, bookkeeping, and drawing.

They also, under the superintendence of their teacher, attend chapel services on the Sabbath, as well as the Sunday school in the morning. The teacher reports that, besides having the care of their own rooms and clothing, they have knit 52 pairs of stockings, made 4 dozen men's flannel shirts, besides learning to net, crochet, and embroider, all showing an increase in a knowledge of useful arts and employment. There are in the library of this school 281 volumes of books, in good condition. Most of them have been read and re-read by almost every girl in school. An addition to this collection, so much needed, I trust will soon be made.

Notwithstanding the antecedents of those unfortunate children, exciting compassion rather than harsh blame, their surroundings the worst that a city could present, their moral and religious education lamentably neglected, is it a matter of wonder that they should have been enticed into evil ways? Under the present management, and with all the efforts we can bring to bear upon them, we hope and trust that they will be sent away better than when they came, having attained all the good qualities of educated and virtuous women, ornaments to society, wielding a healthy influence wherever they may be located.

During the past year we have suffered from two disastrous fires. After the one at the State Reform School, such were my fears that the same incendiary spirit would be manifested here, that I was not wholly unprepared for such an emergency. Our fire apparatus, consisting of an engine and 500 feet of new hose, was found to be in good order. Our officers and attendants were directed how to manage at an alarm of fire by day or night. With all our renewed vigilance, the first fire broke out on the morning of the 21st of August, in the attic of the long wing occupied by the House of Reformation, spreading with such rapidity as to threaten the immediate destruction of the entire building. To a kind Providence and the commendable efforts of *our* fire department, composed

of convicts under the direction of our officers, may be attributed its safety. The police and fire department of the City were promptly on hand, rendering us valuable assistance. The incendiaries were immediately arrested, and are now under punishment in the House of Correction. Repairs were soon after commenced upon this wing, and as many of our able-bodied convicts as could be made available were put to work by the contractors, the City receiving a fair price for each man's labor. This event brought with it many annoyances and grievances. The cells occupied by the male and female convicts were now untenable. The chapel was converted into a dormitory for the men, and our women were disposed of in the sewing-room. Both prisons are now nearly ready for occupancy. It is an old axiom, "that troubles never come single." On the 30th of October, ten weeks after, a fire was discovered in a building occupied as a paint-shop, carriage-house, and carpenter's shop, which, with the large barn adjoining, were totally destroyed, with about fifty tons of hay. The origin of this fire is to me still enveloped in mystery.

Upon the old site, we are now occupying a commodious and well-ventilated barn, which was soon after erected.

To be prepared for another such event, I would recommend the appointment of two watchmen, of reliable character, to protect our lives and the property of the City. Every night the entire property of this institution, and the safety of many valuable lives, are in the hands of *two paupers*, who have hardly the shadow of a motive for being true and faithful. They have it in their power to aid the escape of any prisoner, or, should they discover a fire, would be likely to require the stimulus of their pipes before giving an alarm. If reliable men are needed in the City for the protection of life and property, are they not required here, where are congregated a majority of the irresponsible and vicious of both sexes? Is there not, under the present arrangement, more danger than security?

The great scarcity of water experienced at the second fire, induces me to ask for the construction of one or more large cisterns, to be located in the neighborhood of the Superintendent's house and this new barn. The work can be done by our inmates, and at a trifling cost.

Before closing these remarks, I desire to present for your consideration an important suggestion, viz: that the Superintendent be allowed to nominate the under officers of the institution, and that no officer be employed unless thus nominated and confirmed by your Board. With a regulation of this kind, order and discipline will be better maintained, and harmony more likely to exist throughout the institution.

With regard to the present corps of officers, it is proper for me to state that no efforts have been wanting on their part in aiding me to maintain correct and humane discipline, to inculcate habits of industry and economy, and to promote not only the comfort of all under my charge, but good feeling and sound morality.

It is unnecessary for me to spread before you our present wants, of which your official visits to the institution have rendered you fully cognizant. Past experience of your courtesy and kindness, which I have heretofore witnessed, assures me that they will not be ignored without being first carefully considered. In conclusion, I desire to renew my thanks to His Honor Mayor Lincoln, and the members of the Board of Aldermen, and of the City Council and Board of Directors, for the prompt and cheerful aid afforded me in the discharge of the duties of my office.

JOHN M. MORIARTY.

January, 1860.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN: The following is respectfully submitted as the Annual Report for the House of Reformation, for the year ending December 31, 1859:—

Whole number in the House since opening,	-	2,005
In the House Jan. 1, 1859,	- - - -	190
Received since from Police Court,	- - - 136	
Received since from Superior Court,	- - - 5	
	<hr/>	141
Whole number during the year,	- - -	331
Discharged by Police Court,	- - - 42	
Discharged at expiration of sentence,	- - - 43	
Discharged on writ of habeas corpus,	- - - 3	
Indented,	- - - - - 20	
Died,	- - - - - 3	
Escaped,	- - - - - 2	
	<hr/>	113
Remaining in the House Dec. 31, 1859,	-	<hr/> 218

TABLE I.—*Showing the Offences for which committed.*

Truancy,	- - - - -	178
Larceny,	- - - - -	79
Idle and dissolute,	- - - - -	34
Stubbornness,	- - - - -	17
Vagabonds,	- - - - -	8

Assault and battery,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Breaking and entering a building to steal,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Common drunkards,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Returned,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<hr/>
						231

TABLE II.— *Showing the Term of Commitment.*

During minority,	-	-	-	-	-	153
Two years,	-	-	-	-	-	135
One year,	-	-	-	-	-	41
Eighteen months,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Six months,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<hr/>
						331

TABLE III.— *Showing Birthplace of whole number.*

Born in Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	206
Other States,	-	-	-	-	-	24
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	64
British Provinces,	-	-	-	-	-	23
England,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	2
At sea,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<hr/>
						331

TABLE IV.— *Showing Parentage.*

American,	-	-	-	-	-	27
Irish,	-	-	-	-	-	287
English,	-	-	-	-	-	7
African,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Scottish,	-	-	-	-	-	2
						<hr/>
						331

Americans, 27, equal to 8 per cent. Foreigners, 304, equal to 92 per cent.

TABLE V.— *Showing Ages of all when committed.*

7 years of age, - - 2	13 years of age, - - 37
8 " " - - 16	14 " " - - 38
9 " " - - 24	15 " " - - 27
10 " " - - 30	16 " " - - 16
11 " " - - 69	17 " " - - 11
12 " " - - 60	18 " " - - 1

Average age, 12 years and 24 days.

TABLE VI.— *Showing some Interesting Facts relative to the Home Influence of the Boys.*

Present number in the House, - - - -	218
Have lost father, - - - -	82
Have lost mother, - - - -	60
Full orphans, - - - -	18
Have intemperate father, - - - -	70
Have intemperate mother, - - - -	31
Have fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters who have been imprisoned for crime, - - - -	100

As will be seen by an examination of the preceding tables, the number of inmates at the close of the year was 218, an increase of 28 since the beginning of the year. During that time 141 have been received, and 113 discharged, most of whom are now doing well, and affording evidence of the benefit derived from the institution. The average age of the boys received, was about twelve years, which is less than usual, and still better results may be expected, as there is more hope of reforming those boys who are committed before they are confirmed in evil habits and crimes.

The burning of our house has had an injurious effect upon the school, from the want of such accommodations as were desirable. Up to the time of the fire (August 21), the pupils had made good progress, and at an examination a few days previous, in the presence of the City Government, they

conducted themselves in a manner that won much praise, and it is believed that all present were satisfied to believe that the school was promising a great benefit.

Since the fire alluded to, every effort has been made to continue the school in its usefulness. It is now, as heretofore, divided into three classes, one of which occupies the hospital, erected just before the fire, and the other two the Farm House, where they are made comfortable.

Formerly, one of the classes was in charge of a female teacher, but it was thought advisable, for the present, to supply her place with a male teacher, who can better look after the boys in their play-hours. It is a question, however, whether a female teacher would not be more useful with the younger class of scholars.

It has been the rule to have the boys in school five hours, and at work five hours each day. Since the cold weather has come on they have to retire at dusk, and consequently their hours for labor are shortened. The mode of discipline, and plan of grading the school, do not differ materially from what have been described in former reports. When received, the minds of the boys are active only in the direction of vice. The truants, who constitute a large proportion, have a particular dislike to books, and the knowledge that is obtained from them. Usually, after being here a short time, their minds are awakened with a desire to obtain knowledge, and some of them make very rapid improvement. Many who entered the institution ignorant of the alphabet, have gone out with a good common-school education.

Although the immediate result of the fire is a great inconvenience, which retards the progress of the school, it is believed that when the building is completed, there will be greater progress than ever, as there will be an opportunity, by the arrangement of the interior of the edifice, to divide the school into three distinct classes, graded according to behavior and disposition.

The experience of the past year has served to strengthen opinions in favor of the family system previously entertained. When the number of scholars is very large, the teacher is prevented from having that knowledge which is obtained by coming in contact with each individual. This evil will be remedied, to a certain degree, by the new system.

The health of the boys has generally been good, except that ophthalmia has prevailed, as it frequently does, in institutions of this character. The disease is not of a violent type, and there are indications of its decrease, there being now but few patients in the hospital. At times during the year, there have been as many as twenty or twenty-five of the boys in the hospital from this disease. There were a few cases of lung fever, last winter, one of which was fatal; in summer, there was one fatal case of bilious fever; and in December, one boy died of consumption, after being sick ten months. No other death occurred during the year.

It is the design of the school that there should be steady work for the boys, so as to train them to habits of industry, and turn their thoughts from evil. During the year, all of suitable age to labor have had some employment. Although the kind of work was not the most desirable, yet it has served to direct their attention to a proper improvement of time, as well as to give them an idea of the usefulness of labor. About thirty are employed in the shoe-shop, while the remainder attend to knitting and miscellaneous work about the house. There are a hundred or more now in the school, who could be employed with profit, if a contract could be obtained for their work. The location makes it difficult to obtain contracts.

The Board of Directors have appropriated a small sum annually, towards the purchase of a library for the school, and previous to the fire the number of books had reached about eight hundred, but about one half of them were destroyed on that occasion. When the boys become able to read, most of them get interested in these books, and the library has proved

of great benefit to many of them, affording a pleasant relaxation from duty, and furnishing them with much valuable information. Good books in the hands of children not only amuse and instruct, but furnish wholesome food for the mind, and thereby shut out evil thoughts. They are much interested in newspapers and magazines, and those provided for the school are eagerly sought for, and read, giving them a knowledge of the passing events of the day.

The boys remain in the House, on an average, about fourteen months; few of them stay two years. The larger portion of them go away reformed, and, if sent to good places, do well. Sometimes those who have been indented are sent back. Only one has been returned during the year. Those boys who prove incorrigible are sent to sea when opportunity occurs, and it would be well if provisions were made so that some of them may be sent to the State Nautical School, now about to be established.

Although there are some who are always uneasy, the boys are generally contented and happy, and some of them have been allowed to go home to visit their friends, on their promise to return, which promise none of them have broken. It frequently occurs that boys who could be apprenticed prefer to remain here, in order to get an education.

We are much indebted to the Directors of the American Bible Society for furnishing us with one hundred and fifty copies of the Scriptures, to be distributed among the boys. Also to the Tract Society, through its Secretary, for several parcels of juvenile papers.

In closing, allow me, gentlemen, to tender you my thanks for the lively interest you have manifested in the welfare of the school, and for the liberal provisions you have made throughout the year, for its continuance and improvement.

L. D. LINCOLN, *Teacher.*

DEER ISLAND, *January 1, 1860.*

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

GENTLEMEN: The following statements are respectfully presented as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1859.

There were remaining, January 1, 1859,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
									— 123
Admitted since,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
									— 96
By Police Court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
By Board of Directors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
									— —
Under care and treatment during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219

Gratifying as noticeable is the fact that so small a proportion has come to us through the courts. But two females have been committed. Many have this year been quietly and promptly removed from home, upon the permit of a Director, who, but for that, must have been brought by force, as in former years, struggling in fear or excitement from the delays and ceremonies of a legal commitment, which, though rendered as harmless as possible by the considerate humanity of our judges, it is not in their power to make otherwise than a trying and injurious process.

There have been discharged during the year,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
									— 80
Recovered,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
									— 39
Improved,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									— 10
Unimproved,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									— 10
Died,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
									— 21 80
Remaining January 1, 1860,									
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
									— 139

It will also be seen that twenty-eight more have sought relief here during the past year than in the previous one. This is owing in part, at least, to the fact that our ability to accommodate freely, restored by the transfer of so large a number to the State hospitals, was not sooner more generally known. At present, applications are coming in as fast as we can easily respond.

The following tables present such other statistical information, in regard to those who have come and gone as is generally desirable.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Under 20 years of age, - - - -	9
From 20 to 30 years of age, - - - -	18
From 30 to 40 years of age, - - - -	26
From 40 to 50 years of age, - - - -	12
From 50 to 60 years of age, - - - -	13
From 60 to 70 years of age, - - - -	5
From 70 to 80 years of age, - - - -	3
Over 80 years of age; - - - -	2
Unknown years of age, - - - -	8

— 98

While the number of the young is unusually large, that of the aged and infirm is also remarkable.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married,		
Males, - - - - -	18	
Females, - - - - -	21	
	—	39
Widowed,		
Males, - - - - -	1	
Females, - - - - -	6	
	—	7
Single,		
Males, - - - - -	37	
Females, - - - - -	13	
	—	50

96

NATIVITY.

Boston, - - - - -	23
Massachusetts, - - - - -	24
Maine, - - - - -	12
New Hampshire, - - - - -	6
Vermont, - - - - -	3
New York, - - - - -	3
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	3

Connecticut, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Ireland, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
England, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Germany, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Nova Scotia, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Canada, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
New Brunswick, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
							—	96

LAST RESIDENCES.

County Jail, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
State Hospitals, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Almshouses, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
McLean Asylum, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
With friends, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	
							—	96

OCCUPATION.

Housekeepers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Domestics, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Laborers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Teachers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Carpenters, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Merchants, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Farmers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Clerks, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Silversmiths, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Painters, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Tailors, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Hatters, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Masons, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Porters, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Clergyman, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Actor, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Seamen, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Dentist, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

Jeweller, - - - - -	1
Shoemaker, - - - - -	1
Printer, - - - - -	1
Overseer, - - - - -	1
Balance maker, - - - - -	1
Rigger, - - - - -	1
Minors, - - - - -	8
None, - - - - -	5

— 96

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Intemperance, - - - - -	18
Ill health, - - - - -	11
Hereditary, - - - - -	9
Business trouble, - - - - -	8
Domestic trouble, - - - - -	6
Old age, - - - - -	5
Injury to head, - - - - -	4
Epilepsy, - - - - -	4
Masturbation, - - - - -	4
Nursing, - - - - -	3
Childbirth, - - - - -	3
Paralysis, - - - - -	3
Disappointment in love, - - - - -	2
"Spiritualism," - - - - -	2
Hard labor, - - - - -	2
Fright, - - - - -	2
Death of friends, - - - - -	2
Opium-eating, - - - - -	1
Scald head, - - - - -	1
Suppression, - - - - -	1
Exposure, - - - - -	1
Unassigned, - - - - -	4

— 96

The above tables of ages, nativity, occupation, and causes, are as full and accurate as may be. They are not always

very reliable. Friends often trust to bad memory and to charitable conjecture.

FORM OF INSANITY.

Mania, - - - - -	46	
Dementia, - - - - -	35	
Melancholia, - - - - -	11	
Monomania, - - - - -	4	
	—	96

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption, - - - - -	7	
Paralysis, - - - - -	4	
Epilepsy, - - - - -	3	
Typhomania, - - - - -	1	
Apoplexy, - - - - -	1	
Delirium tremens, - - - - -	1	
Disease of heart, - - - - -	1	
Congestion of lungs, - - - - -	1	
Tumor, - - - - -	1	
Dysentery, - - - - -	1	
	—	21

The daily operations of the Hospital have been marked by no incidents of note. Numbers have come and gone,—some into new life and hope, some into life-long darkness, and not a few to the grave. Many have come in with decided homicidal and suicidal propensities, yet no serious accident has occurred to inmate or officer.

With one third more admissions, the recoveries are more than double those of last year, and the deaths have been increased but by one. More than half of the deaths were from diseases which always abound in institutions of this sort, and swell their bills of mortality.

The favorable results of the year have been attained by no change in the method of treatment, moral or physical. The same general plan has been pursued as heretofore, with more

attention to the details, perhaps, as you have, from time to time, generously accorded me the means of doing. Employment, recreation, and amusements have been freely employed whenever and wherever opportunity has offered. The former was afforded more largely than ever before, through the improvements upon our buildings and grounds, which will shortly be noticed. The two latter have been greatly increased by the addition of the billiard-table to our other resources. The effect of it, I confess, has far exceeded my highest hopes, and they were not small. The billiard-room is open from eleven o'clock in the morning till nine at night, and is rarely unoccupied. The bowling-alley is in frequent use, and the library, which has been considerably enlarged, is in constant demand. A bagatelle-board, for the use of the female patients, would, I doubt not, be a very profitable investment.

The great events of the year, in matters of amusements, however, were the water excursion and Christmas.

In August the city steamer was kindly placed at our disposal for a day, and some seventy of the patients went down the harbor, where many, for the first time, tasted the luxury of the unadulterated sea-breeze, and all "experienced a new sensation," or, as one of them quaintly expressed it, "went up to see good old Lijah."

Christmas was, for the first time, appropriately observed by us. By the kindness of your Board, and other friends of the Institution, two Christmas trees were procured, and well laden. Most of the patients engaged in the frolic, and every one, from the wildest maniac to the most demented, found a friend in good Santa Claus. Could our friends have seen the gladness of that evening, no acknowledgment of their kindness would be needed here. It was, surely, bread cast upon the waters.

In the general management of the patients, mechanical restraint has been, as formerly, more or less frequently

resorted to. The forms in use here are temporary seclusion in an ordinary room, and the camisole. Inasmuch as in hospitals for the insane, as well as out of them, some kind of restraint is now and then imperatively demanded, and believing *mechanical* restraint (in one of the above forms) to be less objectionable, more humane, and more effectual than any other kind, we shall feel constrained to employ it whenever occasion shall seem to require it.

In these days it is quite useless to talk of the importance of early hospital treatment for the insane. Equally futile is it to enlarge upon the danger of too early a removal from hospital care, after convalescence commences. Where personal remonstrance will not avail, pages of argument will only be wasted. Unreasoning affection, blind confidence, and, in too many cases, pecuniary considerations alone, are stronger than all our arguments and assurances. A patient came to us in October, in whose case recovery commenced early and progressed steadily. As soon as the deposit money (which was small in amount) was exhausted, his friends, honestly believing, doubtless, that there was no danger of a relapse, gave no heed to our warnings, but removed him. The success of the case seemed, at the time, clearly within control, and, in a few weeks more, danger would have been passed. The sure result came. He is now in another hospital, there to be for a long time, perhaps, and a burden upon public charity; while we are unjustly deprived of our fair share of credit. This is not an isolated case. Surely, a desire for the reputation of doing thoroughly the little we do, is commendable. Is it too much to require a bond that the patient shall not be removed under three months, unless complete recovery sooner takes place, or the physician consents?

Your attention is respectfully asked to this subject, and also to that of providing some means by which friends of the patients can be brought to the door on visiting days. Many of them are poor, aged, and infirm, and all of them are

deserving. Cannot the Broadway Horse Railroad Company be induced to run a coach from every car to the Hospital door, on Thursday afternoon of each week?

At length, long-needed but long-deferred repairs and improvements have been made here. The grounds have been enlarged somewhat, and greatly improved and beautified. The greenhouse has been enlarged, at a small cost, and put in neat and proper order. It is now faithfully doing its work for the coming season, when, without doubt, it will make a rich return for the present outlay. By the removal of the outbuildings in the immediate rear, we have them more conveniently arranged, and suitably located, and, by carting on loam from the City lands, have made a large garden of what before was a barren, dirty, and unsightly waste. By this change we have been enabled to reclaim our bathing-house, and to afford the inmates the luxury and benefits of salt-water bathing. A high fence has also been erected in the rear for protection and security, beyond which we have found suitable yards for the deposit of rubbish. We are no longer unwilling that strangers should visit that part of the institution.

But the most useful as well as most gratifying change is in the disposition made of our cottage, — the building formerly used for the permanent confinement of violent and filthy patients. In this building, seven years ago, was begun the experiment of abandoning that form of treatment, the immediate partial success of which laid the foundation of the present more humane policy in New England.

After standing for years unoccupied and decaying, it has this year been fitted up into a large and convenient laundry on one side, and an ample kitchen and store-rooms on the other. An abundance of hot water and steam, for cooking and washing, is easily obtained; and for convenience, economy, and dispatch of work, these departments are all we can desire. The food is taken from the kitchen, on a hand-car

through a passage-way, built for the purpose, to the main building, and patients' dining-rooms, where it is distributed.

Besides all this, the Hospital has been put in repair, within and without, and many comforts and conveniences added to the patients' rooms, such as carpets, bureaus, washstands, and rocking-chairs, giving them the look of home more than of hospital or boarding-house.

These changes are already having a marked and beneficial influence upon this insane and sorrowful family, and, strange though it may sound to some, are sincerely *appreciated* by them. I am confident that the record of another year will show it.

However desirable other and further improvements may seem to us, for the present we are content to be grateful for what we have, and to patiently bide our time for more.

Kindness is the rule of management here, and, with rare exceptions, the officers and attendants have faithfully acted upon it. From your own observation, frequent and unexpected by them, I am sure you will cheerfully award them this need.

And now, gentlemen, for your constant, intelligent, and unwearying interest in the general prosperity of the institution, and in the comfort and well-being of the individual patients, and for your unvarying kindness to myself personally, I tender you my warmest acknowledgments.

Glad for the good that has been in the past, and hopeful for that which may be in the future, the above is

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER, *Supt.*

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
January 1, 1860.

City Document.—No. 20.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FOR THE YEAR 1860.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH SMITH,
MOSES KIMBALL,
OTIS KIMBALL,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
PELHAM BONNEY,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,
EZRA H. BAKER,
SETH ADAMS,
FRANCIS E. FAXON,
JOSEPH ROBBINS,
WILLIAM W. CLAPP, Jr.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*
THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions, in accordance with the ordinance established for their government, herewith submit their Annual Report of the condition of the several institutions under their direction, with a statement of the expenditures for each, and also the Reports of the Superintendents of the House of Industry, and Lunatic Hospital, the Teacher of the House of Reformation, and Master of the House of Correction, containing a detailed statement of the admissions, discharges, births and deaths during the year, with other important information having reference to the condition of the institutions and the inmates thereof.

Since the last Annual Report some changes have taken place at the House of Correction. The contract with Townsend, Mallard, & Cowing, for the labor of prisoners in the manufacture of boots and shoes, has been terminated by their election so to do in accordance with a provision contained therein.

A contract has since been entered into with Messrs. Harvey, Burton, & Co. for the employment of one hundred prisoners in the manufacture of brushes, a business which is considered well adapted for the employment of prison labor.

The Board feel it their duty to again call the attention of the City Council to the inadequacy of prison accommodations, agreeably to the requirements of the statutes, for the number committed to the institution. They also ask attention to the suggestions of the Master in reference to building a store-

house on the site of the old building, now used for that purpose, at the easterly side of the yard near the water, and which forms part of the fence.

The fence on the street front of the House of Correction and of the Lunatic Hospital is in a dilapidated condition and will soon have to be rebuilt. It is a question with the Board whether it would not be advisable and expedient to replace it with a new one constructed in a substantial manner and at the same time somewhat ornamental.

A new bakery has been fitted up in a part of the building adjoining the shoe shop and heretofore used as a foundry. The oven in the old bakchouse needed to be rebuilt, and, as the bread for the Lunatic Hospital is baked there in addition to that for the House of Correction, more room was considered necessary, and the Board deemed it a favorable time to make the change.

The room heretofore occupied as the bakery has been fitted up for laundry purposes.

The Gas works constructed last year are now in successful operation, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Master. The cost of lighting the House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital has been \$489 50 less than the cost of last year, although the quantity of gas consumed has been much greater.

The Rev. John T. Burrill, who held the office of chaplain for several years, and performed the duties appertaining thereto in a very acceptable manner, resigned his position in February last, and the Rev. Joseph H. Clinch has since been appointed to the place.

At the Institutions on Deer Island no material changes have taken place.

It will be seen by the report of the Teacher of the House of Reformation that the system of classification of the inmates, which was adopted last year, has so far proved beneficial to the institution.

A contract has been made with Messrs. Cole, Wood, & Co. for the employment of a number of the boys, not exceeding one hundred and fifty, in the manufacture of children's shoes, a business considered peculiarly well adapted for their employment, and which it is hoped will be a source of income.

On the 19th of May last an ordinance in addition to an ordinance concerning the Public Institutions passed the City Council, which authorized and empowered the Board to establish in connection with the House of Industry, "a Girls' Reformatory School," and the sum of three thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs and alterations of the building proposed to be used for that purpose. Upon a thorough examination, however, of the building (the old pauper house), and a careful consideration of the whole subject, it was not deemed prudent or advisable to expend upon it such a sum of money as would be required to fit it for the purpose designed. The Board, therefore, propose to obtain information relative to the mode and cost of construction of a suitable building for the purpose, having regard to safety from fire, and general convenience for the purposes of the Institution, and in due time to report the same to the City Council.

In this connection the Board wish to call the attention of the City Council to a defect in the ordinance which authorizes the establishment of a "Girls' Reformatory School." The only statute providing for a girls' department is, that a "separate branch or branches of said House of Reformation and employment for females, or for the separate classification of such females," (see City Ordinance, page 314.) The sentences of girls by the Court have been to the House of Reformation for juvenile offenders.

The subject of the erection of gas works to manufacture gas for lighting the Institutions on the Island has received the consideration of the Board for the past three years, but other and more important expenditures being deemed necessary, they have not considered it advisable to recommend

their construction, until the economy, usefulness, and management of the works at the House of Correction have been more fully demonstrated. By a law of the State (see General Statutes, chapter 76, section 291), when a boy is sent to the State Reform School, or the Nautical Branch, the city or town where he resided at the time of his arrest is charged fifty cents per week for his support during the time he remains therein.

The City of Boston maintains a house of Reformation, and supports therein, on an average, more than two hundred boys, the larger proportion being of foreign parentage, and justly chargeable to the State, and, in addition thereto, is by this law made to pay, besides their proportion of the State tax, fifty cents per week for all boys who at the time of their arrest resided in this city.

With these facts before them, the Board entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of admitting any more boys, other than truants, into the House of Reformation. The whole subject is, however, at present under consideration by the Board, and such action will be taken as may be considered necessary to protect the rights of the city.

A new steam boiler has been constructed for the Henry Morrison, and is in readiness to be placed on board when the boat is hauled off, in the spring, for necessary repairs.

In June last, the Board was authorized to build a new barn on the premises of the Lunatic Hospital, in place of the one destroyed by fire last year, and the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was appropriated for that purpose. It has been erected the present season, at an expense not exceeding the sum appropriated.

Authority was also given the Board to have a pile fence erected on the water front, and western boundary of the Institution grounds, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for that purpose. After giving the subject a careful consideration, and obtaining plans and estimates, it

was found that the sum appropriated was not sufficient to defray the expense of the construction of such a fence as would answer the purpose required. They therefore deemed it advisable not to use the appropriation, but to postpone the work until the next season, when they will ask for an appropriation sufficient to have the work done in such a manner as will be durable and answer the purpose required by its construction.

The whole number of patients in the Lunatic Hospital at this time, is one hundred and sixty-seven, fifty-three of whom are boarders, or what are termed paying patients.

Since the removal of the State patients, and the passage of the ordinance authorizing the admission of paying patients, one hundred and fifty-seven boarders have been admitted, and the applications for the admission of this class of patients are steadily increasing. This arrangement appears to be fully appreciated by the friends of those who need an asylum in such an institution.

The Board have discontinued the practice of granting permits to parties or individuals to visit the Institution, unless for some special purpose, as they believe the result of such visits to be injurious to the patients, most of whom it is desirable to keep as free from excitement as possible. They are confident that this arrangement will meet the approval of the City Council, and the citizens generally who take an interest in the welfare of this unfortunate class of individuals.

The Hospital was thoroughly repaired and painted during the last year, and the grounds improved, so that the Institution will compare favorably with others of more modern construction.

All the Institutions under the direction of the Board are believed to be in such a condition as will compare favorably with any other like institutions in the country. It has been the desire of the Board, so far as the power has been vested

in them by the statutes of the Commonwealth and ordinances of the City, to have them so managed as to secure the approbation of the City Government, and their fellow-citizens generally.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, Dec. 31, 1860.

JOSEPH SMITH,
MOSES KIMBALL,
OTIS KIMBALL,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
PELHAM BONNEY,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
EZRA H. BAKER,
SETH ADAMS,
FRANCIS E. FAXON,
JOSEPH ROBBINS,
WILLIAM W. CLAPP, JR.

The members of the Board of Directors since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows:—

ORIGINAL BOARD 1857.

Seth Adams	-	-	-	-	Elected for one year.
Ezra H. Baker	-	-	-	-	" " "
Timothy C. Kendall	-	-	-	-	" " "
Thacher Beal	-	-	-	-	Elected for two years.
John Flint	-	-	-	-	" " "
Stephen Tilton	-	-	-	-	" " "
Moses Kimball	-	-	-	-	Elected for three years.
Otis Kimball	-	-	-	-	" " "
Samuel P. Oliver	-	-	-	-	" " "
Pelham Bonney	-	-	-	-	From Board of Aldermen, one year.
Joseph Smith	-	-	-	-	From Common Council "
James H. Beal	-	-	-	-	" " " "

THACHER BEAL, *President.*

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1858.

Seth Adams	-	-	-	-	Re-elected for three years.
Ezra H. Baker	-	-	-	-	" " "
Timothy C. Kendall	-	-	-	-	" " "
Thacher Beal, continuation of term for one year; resigned in July, and Joseph Smith chosen for balance of term.					
John Flint	-	-	-	-	Continuation of term for one year.
Stephen Tilton	-	-	-	-	" " "
Moses Kimball	-	-	-	-	" " two years.
Otis Kimball	-	-	-	-	" " "
Samuel P. Oliver	-	-	-	-	" " "
George A. Curtis	-	-	-	-	From Board of Aldermen, one year.

Pelham Bonney	-	From Common Council, one year.
James H. Beal	-	" " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1859.

Moses Kimball	-	Continuation of term for one year.
Otis Kimball	-	" " "
Samuel P. Oliver	-	" " "
Seth Adams	-	" " two years.
Ezra H. Baker	-	" " "
Timothy C. Kendall	-	" " "
Osmyn Brewster	-	Elected for " three years.
Pelham Bonney	-	Re-elected for " "
Joseph Smith	-	" " "
George A. Curtis	-	Board of Aldermen, re-elected one year.
Francis E. Faxon	-	Common Council "
Wm. Parkman	-	" "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1860.

Seth Adams	-	Continuation of term for one year.
Ezra H. Baker	-	" " "
*Timothy C. Kendall	-	" " "
Pelham Bonney	-	" " two years.
Osmyn Brewster	-	" " "
Joseph Smith	-	" " "
Moses Kimball	-	Re-elected for term of three years.
George A. Curtis	-	" " "
Otis Kimball	-	" " "

* Deceased Dec. 11th, 1860.

Francis E. Faxon Board of Aldermen, re-elected for one year.

Joseph Robbins Common Council " "

Wm. W. Clapp, Jr. " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1861.

Pelham Bonney - Continuation of term for one year.

Osmyn Brewster - - " " "

Joseph Smith - - " " "

Moses Kimball - - " " two years.

George A. Curtis - - " " "

Otis Kimball - - " " "

J. P. Bradlee - - Elected " three years.

Wm. Eaton - - Elected " "

Wm. M. Flanders - - Elected " "

George W. Parmenter - Board of Aldermen, one year.

Justin Jones - - Common Council "

James Riley - - " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditures on account of the House of Industry, House of Reformation, House of Correction, Lunatic Hospital, and Steamer Henry Morrison, for the year ending December 31, 1860, were one hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-five and $\frac{84}{100}$ dollars; and the receipts on account of the same Institutions and Steamer Henry Morrison, were thirty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight and $\frac{83}{100}$ dollars; and there is due and unpaid, for labor of prisoners in House of Correction, the sum of three thousand five hundred and seventy-five and $\frac{65}{100}$ dollars, which, when paid, will increase the amount to thirty-eight thousand one hundred and four and $\frac{48}{100}$ dollars. [\$38,104.48.]

The amount expended for each Institution, and the receipts on account of the same, classified under appropriate heads, together with other information relative to the business of the office, is herewith most respectfully submitted.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

January 1, 1861.

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$15,188	43
Clothing and bedding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,746	92
Fuel and lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,806	62
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,299	90
Water rates	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	462	00
Hospital department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	15
Printing, books, and stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559	87
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>								\$37,267	89

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$37,267 89
Agricultural department - - - - -	979 61
Repairs and alterations - - - - -	4,587 72
Office expenses - - - - -	1,027 35
Carriage hire - - - - -	290 60
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,184 34
Gas house - - - - -	1,981 26
Total expense - - - - -	\$47,318 77

RECEIPTS.

From contractors, for labor of prisoners - -	\$21,585 03
From towns, for support of prisoners - -	51 42
From sale of old iron, rags, barrels, &c. - -	468 90
	<u>\$22,105 35</u>

Due from contractors, for labor of prisoners - 3,575 65

\$2,572 40 of this amount was paid Jan. 2, 1861.

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

For subsistence - - - - -	\$31,117 87
For clothing and bedding - - - - -	10,683 94
For fuel and lights - - - - -	8,883 69
Salaries - - - - -	12,757 66
Conveyance of paupers to State Almshouses -	1,353 32
Hospital department - - - - -	610 41
Printing, stationery, and books - - - - -	553 26
Agricultural department - - - - -	4,641 95
Repairs and alterations - - - - -	11,159 10
Office expenses - - - - -	36 45
Carriage hire - - - - -	206 48
Furniture - - - - -	792 11
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,056 30
Steamer Henry Morrison - - - - -	2,200 00
Balance of contract for rebuilding House of Reformation - - - - -	<u>7,077 76</u>
Total expense - - - - -	\$93,130 30

RECEIPTS.

From towns and individuals, for support of inmates - - - - -	\$723 01
For sale of produce, rags, coal dust, old iron, barrels, &c. - - - - -	765 71
For labor of inmates on wrecks, &c. - - -	73 42
For rent of house occupied by the engineer -	33 33
For medical attendance and support of small-pox patients - - - - -	2,067 50
Total receipts - - - - -	<u>\$3,662 97</u>
Received by City Treasurer from State for Conveying Paupers - - - - -	278 00

EXPENDITURES FOR LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

For subsistence - - - - -	\$8,623 16
Clothing and bedding - - - - -	1,359 84
Fuel and lights - - - - -	1,957 84
Salaries - - - - -	6,365 66
Furniture and utensils - - - - -	1,342 76
Medical department - - - - -	388 29
Water rates - - - - -	225 00
Agricultural department - - - - -	1,202 96
Repairs and alterations - - - - -	3,438 40
Office expenses - - - - -	667 64
Carriage hire - - - - -	208 95
Miscellaneous - - - - -	201 52
New barn - - - - -	1,640 00
	<u>\$27,622 02</u>

RECEIPTS.

For board of patients - - - - -	\$4,929 51
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EXPENDITURES FOR STEAMER HENRY MORRISON.

For manning and subsistence	-	-	-	-	\$3,492 00
For fuel	-	-	-	-	1,341 98
For repairs	-	-	-	-	2,220 23
For rent of dock, inspection and license	-	-	-	-	1,227 00
For oil, tallow, packing, &c.	-	-	-	-	336 38
For water rates	-	-	-	-	192 56
For miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	84 70
					<u>\$8,894 85</u>

RECEIPTS.

From State of Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	\$1,600 00
From House of Industry	-	-	-	-	2,200 00
From sale of junk, old hose, &c.	-	-	-	-	31 00
					<u>\$3,831 00</u>

BUSINESS AT OFFICE.

Number of applications for Almshouse relief	-	-	-	-	2,647
Sent to State Almshouses	-	-	-	-	2,467
Sent to City Almshouse	-	-	-	-	180
Total	-	-	-	-	2,647
Permits given to friends of inmates to visit them					2,769

INSANE PERSONS.

Sent to State Hospitals	-	-	-	-	119
Sent to City Hospital	-	-	-	-	126
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>245</u>

SMALLPOX PATIENTS.

Number of applications	-	-	-	-	173
Sent to State Hospital	-	-	-	-	109
Sent to City Hospital	-	-	-	-	64
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>173</u>

The number of applications for pardon was three hundred and twenty-eight. The petitioners in most cases had a hearing before the Committee on Pardons, who recommended one hundred and seventy-nine for discharge.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting to you my Annual Report, allow me to offer my congratulations that the retrospect of the past year furnishes so many occasions of thankfulness to that kind Providence that has watched over us for good, and granted to our efforts in a common service his continued benediction.

The whole number of persons admitted from Jan. 1, 1860, to December 31, 1860, inclusive, is 1,408, viz: men, 803; women, 550; boys and girls, 55,— City charges and children of sentenced mothers.

Whole number received from the Police Court, 1,142, viz: men, 638; women, 504.

Number of sentenced persons remaining Dec. 31, 1860, 238, viz: men, 108; women, 130; of which 23 are juvenile offenders, viz: —

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stubborn children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Idle and dissolute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Lewdness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Common beggars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idle and disorderly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									<hr/> 23

Whole number committed on fine and cost, 232; of whom 19 paid their fines, amounting to \$160 20, which amount has been paid to the City Treasurer.

BIRTHPLACES.

	Men.		Women.
America - - -	12	America - - -	18
Ireland - - -	88	Ireland - - -	91
British Provinces - -	4	British Provinces - -	11
England - - -	4	England - - -	9
	<u>108</u>	Italy - - -	<u>1</u>
			130

OFFENCES.

	Men.		Women.
Common drunkards -	95	Common drunkards -	79
Vagabonds - - -	9	Vagabonds - - -	13
Larceny - - -	2	Common night-walkers -	8
Idle and disorderly -	2	Juvenile offenders -	23
	<u>108</u>	Larceny - - -	4
		Assault and battery -	1
		Breaking glass - -	1
		Idle and disorderly -	<u>1</u>
			130

Number of cases treated at the House of Industry, Deer Island, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1860, is 770.

Diseases.	No. prescribed for.
Abortion - - - - -	2
Abscesses - - - - -	6
Amenorrhœa - - - - -	3
Angina Pectoris - - -	1
Ascites - - - - -	1
Bowel complaints - - -	21
Bronchitis - - - - -	30
Cancer - - - - -	2
Cephalalgia - - - - -	4
Cholera morbus - - - -	1

Colic -	3
Constipation -	8
Diarrhœa -	74
Delirium tremens -	100
Debility from masturbation -	1
Disease of the brain -	1
Dislocation and fracture of humerus -	1
Dysmenorrhœa -	3
Dyspepsia -	6
Dysentery -	1
Epilepsy -	3
Epistaxis -	1
Erysipelas -	4
Febrile attack -	25
Fever (typhoid) -	2
Fissure of anus -	1
Fractures -	9
Frost-bitten -	2
Gastritis -	5
General debility -	7
Gonorrhœa -	14
Gravel -	1
Hæmoptysis -	1
Herpes -	1
Impetigo -	1
Inflammation of the knee joint -	1
Injuries -	33
Intemperance -	200
Jaundice -	4
Leucorrhœa -	1
Malingerer -	3
Menorrhagia -	1
Neuralgia -	3
Old age -	2
Ophthalmia -	11

Otorrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Paronychia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Parturition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Prolapsus ani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prolapsus uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Psoriasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Porrigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Scrofula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stricture of urethra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swelled face	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swelling of axillary glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tinea capitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ulcers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Uterine hemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vegetations (Mucous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Varicose veins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Varioloid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Worms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									<hr/> 770

List of Deaths among the Sentenced Men and Women at the House of Industry, Deer Island, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861.

Names.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
Ann King.....	27,	Feb. 14,	Consumption.
Mary Atkins.....	18,	Mar. 13,	Consumption.
John Collins.....	38,	April 24,	Delirium tremens.
Catharine Wright	40,	April 28,	Delirium tremens.
Dennis O'Brien	45,	April 29,	Gastritis.
Eliza Gibson.....	45,	May 1,	Intemperance.
Patrick Stevens	45,	May 1,	Congestion of the brain.
Patrick Cogan	40,	May 2,	Jumped from attic window (suicide).
Wm. O'Neal.....	15,	May 29,	Congestion of the brain.
John Cahoon	34,	July 9,	Delirium tremens.
Luke Dorney	40,	Aug. 22,	Paralysis.
Mary Wilson	26,	Aug. 24,	Delirium tremens.
Patrick Mooney	29,	Aug. 29,	Consumption.
John Kelley		Sept. 19,	Suicide.
John Donovan	43,	Oct. 9,	Congestion of the brain.
James E. Hennessey.....	24,	Nov. 5,	Delirium tremens.
Edward Powers	45,	Nov. 9,	Tumor on brain.
Joseph Johnson	30,	Dec. 20,	Debility.

18

List of Deaths at the Quarantine Station, Deer Island, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861.

Names.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
Stephen Thompson	27,	Jan. 6,	Smallpox.
Antonio Frates.....	28,	Jan. 11,	Smallpox.
Capt. Reuben Sampson.....	41,	Jan. 14,	Smallpox.
Donald Kemp.....	19,	Jan. 24,	Smallpox.
Wm. Vincent.....		Feb. 5,	Smallpox.
Manly Doyle.....	21,	April 15,	Smallpox.
Thomas Parsley.....	20,	May 6,	Smallpox.
Charles F. Moulton	23,	May 10,	Smallpox.
Hezekiah Arlin.....	20,	May 21,	Smallpox.
Geo. A. Williams.....	18,	June 8,	Smallpox.
Capt. Ely Sargent	54,	July 10,	Smallpox.
Stephen F. Lounder	26,	Aug. 16,	Smallpox.
Capt. Pierce Phalen.....	46,	Sept. 30,	Typhus fever.

13

*List of Deaths among the City Poor at Deer Island, from Jan.
1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861.*

Names.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
Charles McCloud.....	6,	Jan. 6,	Scrofula.
Frances Marshall	61,	Jan. 7,	Cancer.
Clara T. Randall	4d,	Jan. 13,	Malformation of heart.
Thos. Burnham.....	19,	Jan. 13,	Typhoid fever.
Joseph S. Doane.....	33,	Mar. 24,	Gastritis.
Mary A. Burns.....	40,	April 27,	Cancer.
Stephen Volk.....	32,	June 14,	Syphilis.
Mary Ann Hall.....	58,	June 16,	Smallpox (brought from West Roxbury, moribund).
Samuel Johnson.....	36,	July 27,	Typhoid fever.
Jane Darling.....	75,	July 29,	Paralysis.
Jonas Cutler.....	50,	Aug. 28,	Consumption.
Leander E. Wright	38,	Sept. 27,	Delirium tremens (came in mor- ibund).
Moses R. Corbett.....	54,	Sept. 28,	Consumption.
Harriet Ash	63,	Sept. 30,	Paralysis.
Branch Josselyn.....	63,	Nov. 21,	Debility.

15

At the House of Reformation for Boys, there have been 300 cases under treatment from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1860. Of these, 220 were Ophthalmia; 3, Smallpox; 20, Febrile Attack; 10, Indigestion; 2, Phthisis; 4, Scrofula; 17, Diarrhœa; 1, Disease of Heart; and the remainder were various slight affections. There were no deaths during this year.

At the Quarantine Station there have been 60 cases under treatment, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1860. Forty-two of these were Smallpox; 11 Varioloid, and 7 Remittent Typhus Fever. Of the Smallpox cases, 12 died, and one of Remittent Typhus Fever.

PAUPER SCHOOL.

The boys, under the direction of Miss Poor, continue to make commendable progress in their studies. Places have been found for a few, the past year, and from nearly all I have received favorable accounts, particularly from the two Whittemore boys, whom most of you will remember. They were sent to East Orleans. The gentleman who adopted Charles speaks of him as "a very good boy, an apt scholar, and will have the means of acquiring a good education." Charley, in his note to me, appears to be happy and contented. The youngest, Fred., writes me as follows:—

EAST ORLEANS, *Dec. 29, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: I now sit down to write you a few lines. I am enjoying good health and spirits. I am contented here, and happy. I get along very well at school with my studies and school teacher. I go to Sunday school and church every Sabbath; but once in a while I am inclined to whisper; but I shall leave that off as soon as I can. I lost one of my schoolmates last Saturday by death. I went to his funeral on Saturday. This is all I have to say, so good-by.

From your little friend,

GEO. F. WHITTEMORE.

The gentleman who has charge of him writes me that he is perfectly contented and happy.

The Library of this school needs to be replenished.

PAUPER BOYS.

Number whose parents are living	-	-	-	-	6
Number whose fathers only are living	-	-	-	-	7
Number whose mothers only are living	-	-	-	-	24
Number of orphans	-	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	-	42

Number born in Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Number born in Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Number born in Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>42</u>

Number 5 years old and under	-	-	-	-	-	3
Number between 5 and 10	-	-	-	-	-	16
Number between 10 and 12	-	-	-	-	-	10
Number who are 13 years old	-	-	-	-	-	12
Number who are 15 years old	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1</u>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>42</u>

Number who can read and write, aged from 10 to 15	-	20
Number who can only read, aged from 5 to 10	-	11
Number who can read a little, aged from 5 to 10	-	5
Number who can not read or write, aged 10 and under	-	<u>6</u>
Total	-	<u>42</u>

Number who have obtained places during the year	-	7
Number discharged during the year	-	<u>5</u>
Total	-	<u>12</u>

Number admitted during the year	-	-	-	-	17
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Schedule of Articles remaining in the Store, January 1, 1861.

17 pieces cotton, (1½ yards,) 595 yards, 12½c.	-	\$74	37
7 pieces cotton, (1 yard,) 245 yards, 9c.	-	22	05
12 pieces cotton flannel, 360 yards, 12½c.	-	45	00
5 pieces check, (for bed-spreads,) 300 yards, 15c.	-	45	00
35 Manchester checks, (for prisoner's dresses,) 1,750 yards, 16c.	-	280	00
4 pieces red flannel, 200 yards, 32c.	-	64	00
18 pieces jacket lining, 684 yards, 18c.	-	123	12
3 pieces gray satinete, 70 yards, 28c.	-	19	60
6 pieces repellant cloth, 180 yards, 50c.	-	90	00

11 white bed-spreads, \$1.00	-	-	-	-	\$11 00
12 pieces crash, 108 yards, 8½c.	-	-	-	-	9 18
6 pieces Manchester checks, (for reformation girls,) 168 yards, 16c.	-	-	-	-	26 88
8 pieces denims, 400 yards, 15c.	-	-	-	-	60 00
8 pieces stripe, (for shirts,) 288 yards, 11½c.	-	-	-	-	33 12
8 pieces calico, (for paupers' dresses,) 256 yards, 8½c.	-	-	-	-	21 76
36 pairs woollen socks, 25c.	-	-	-	-	9 00
204 pairs cotton socks, 16½c.	-	-	-	-	34 00
30 lbs. yarn, 95c.	-	-	-	-	28 50
18 pairs overalls, 62c.	-	-	-	-	11 16
100 check shirts, 50c.	-	-	-	-	50 00
5 doz. mittens, \$3.00	-	-	-	-	15 00
2½ doz. fur caps, \$2.87	-	-	-	-	7 17
5½ doz. Scotch caps, \$2.37	-	-	-	-	23 03
3 doz. comforters, \$2.87	-	-	-	-	8 61
165 flannel shirts, 75c.	-	-	-	-	123 75
50 yards tailors' canvas, 10½c.	-	-	-	-	5 25
4 pieces brown linen, (for aprons,) 110 yds. 13c.	-	-	-	-	14 30
14 lbs. black linen thread, \$1.15	-	-	-	-	16 10
35 lbs. sewing cotton, assorted, 75c.	-	-	-	-	26 25
100 pairs boys' shoes, 50c.	-	-	-	-	50 00
90 pairs men's shoes, 60c.	-	-	-	-	54 00
55 pairs women's shoes, 60c.	-	-	-	-	33 00
4 common shawls, (Reformation girls,) \$1.00	-	-	-	-	4 00
55 vests, 50c.	-	-	-	-	27 50
18 pieces blue satinnet, for pauper boys and House of Reformation boys, 485 yards, 65c.	-	-	-	-	315 25
5 pieces mixed satinnet, (for boys' pants,) 125 yards, 55c.	-	-	-	-	68 75
12 green jackets, \$1.50	-	-	-	-	18 00
165 pairs pants, \$1.00	-	-	-	-	165 00
1 bale batting	-	-	-	-	3 00
5 barrels pilot bread, (375 lbs.) 4c.	-	-	-	-	15 00

3 doz. bean pots, \$1.50	-	-	-	-	-	\$9 00
30 lbs. tea, 50c.	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
2 barrels crushed sugar, (340 lbs.) 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.	-	-	-	-	-	28 47
1 barrel chocolate, (228 lbs.) 25c.	-	-	-	-	-	57 00
1 barrel shells, (60 lbs.) 15c.	-	-	-	-	-	9 00
1 barrel coffee, (55 lbs.) 12c.	-	-	-	-	-	6 60
1 barrel arrowroot, (200 lbs.) 11c.	-	-	-	-	-	22 00
1 box saleratus, (25 lbs.) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	-	-	-	-	-	1 37
1 box ginger, (25 lbs.) 8c.	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
1 box pepper, (25 lbs.) 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	-	-	-	-	-	2 37
20 lbs. cream tartar, 32c.	-	-	-	-	-	6 40
16 lbs. starch, 9c.	-	-	-	-	-	1 44
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. brooms, \$2.25	-	-	-	-	-	3 37
3 boxes, and two barrels, brown sugar, (1,550 lbs.) 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	-	-	-	-	-	120 12
14 casks rice, (8,490 lbs.) 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.	-	-	-	-	-	308 37
2 hhd. molasses, 280 gallons, 26c.	-	-	-	-	-	72 80
9 bags salt, \$1.20	-	-	-	-	-	10 80
1 barrel pork	-	-	-	-	-	22 00
16 boxes soap, 1,200 lbs. 6c.	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
10 barrels oil, (cotton seed,) 399 gallons, 80c.	-	-	-	-	-	319 20
1 barrel vinegar, 40 gallons, 10c.	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ barrel oil (officers,) 30 gallons, \$1.20	-	-	-	-	-	36 00
50 bushels beans, \$1.40	-	-	-	-	-	70 00
18 salt fish, \$2.50	-	-	-	-	-	45 00
Lot hardware assorted, such as wood-saws, screws, buttons, brushes, lanterns, pick- axes, nails, iron rakes, steel, pine, needles, &c. &c.						65 00
9 barrels flour, (officers,) \$8.50	-	-	-	-	-	76 50
10 half chests tea, 354 lbs. 36c.	-	-	-	-	-	127 44
45 barrels flour, (inmates,) to mix, \$5.75	-	-	-	-	-	258 75
20 barrels flour, (inmates,) to mix, \$6.50	-	-	-	-	-	130 00
						<u>\$3,952 70</u>

*Schedule of Property pertaining to the Engineer's Department,
House of Industry, Deer Island, December 31, 1861.*

3 flue boilers 30 ft. long, 48 in. in diameter, in good order - - - - -	\$1,600 00
1 New England pump, 5 horse power, in good order - - - - -	350 00
1 horizontal engine, 4 horse power, in good order - - - - -	200 00
2 brass force pumps - - in good order	40 00
2 iron force pumps for boilers - - - - -	50 00
1 steam gauge - - - - -	15 00
1 time-piece - - - - -	5 00
1 engine lathe, 12 feet long - - - - -	200 00
1 vise bench, with 3 vises in middling order	8 00
2 pipe-bending machines - in good order	5 00
6 screw-plates, taps and dies to match - - - - -	75 00
26 pairs pipe tongs, in middling order	10 00
5 screw wrenches - - - - -	4 00
1 pair pipe nippers - - - - -	50
1 tape measure and small screw plato - - - - -	25
15 new files, assorted - - - - -	8 00
1 piece lace leather - - - - -	1 00
2 locomotive lanterns - - - - -	10 00
1 spirit level and 1 square - - - - -	1 00
1 anvil, not very good - - - - -	2 00
1 new flue brush - - - - -	1 00
4000 ft. steam pipe, assorted sizes, old and new	500 00
52 globe valves, old and new, all sizes - - - - -	175 00
17 composition plug locks - in good order	40 00
17 composition union joints - - - - -	25 00
26 composition water cocks, old and new - - - - -	10 00
18 composition bath tubs (union joints), old and new - - - - -	18 00
24 composition elbows and t's, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, new - - - - -	10 00

10 composition stopcocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, new	-	-	\$5 00
30 iron plugs, all sizes, new	-	-	5 00
13 iron flanges, in good order	-	-	2 00
18 bushings and nipples, new, all sizes	-	-	5 00
25 iron t's, new, all sizes	-	-	3 00
45 iron elbows, all sizes, mostly old	-	-	5 00
50 iron bends, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, mostly old	-	-	5 00
35 iron pipe hocks, mostly new	-	-	5 00
10 cast-iron pipe hocks, old	-	-	2 00
400 couplings, old and new, from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 1-inch			4 00
100 old bolts and nuts	-	-	3 00
150 single pipe hooks, old and new	-	-	4 00
2 rackets, with drills complete, in good order	-	-	6 00
20 lbs hemp packing and 1 lot rubber packing	-	-	3 00
600 lbs. old lead	-	-	25 00
75 feet lead pipe and 1 lot old copper pipe	-	-	25 00
150 old window weights	-	-	10 00
1 fire engine (No. 1), in good order	-	-	500 00
4 buckets, 2 axes, 1 pipe, and 28 ft. suction hose			50 00
1 hose carriage, with 500 ft. hose, in good order			400 00
1 blunderbuss	-	-	2 50
1 lot cast-iron water and steam pipe	-	-	1 00
2 extra furnace linings	-	-	5 00
1 lot grate bars	-	-	8 00
3 extra ash-pit doors	-	-	6 00
1 new fire engine (No. 8)	-	-	700 00
			<hr/>
			\$5,153 25

Account of Cash received for articles sold, and Medical Attendance, with Board, for persons sent from United States Marine Hospital, from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1860, inclusive.

By estate of Capt. Reuben Lamson, for medical attendance and board	\$20 50
By Capt. Loring, calf skin	1 00
By Mr. Bartlett, sugar and potatoes for bark in distress	2 22
By Capt. Loring, old rags	53 55
By Capt. Loring, calf skins	1 50
By James Healy, for labor of John Devine	3 00
By Mr. Dunbar, for wharfage and labor,—brig Holton	4 50
By Capt. Loring, calf skins	2 97
By Capt. Loring, old iron	52 48
By United States Marine Hospital	748 00
By Capt. Loring, skins	2 00
By Capt. Loring, old copper	9 00
By Capt. Loring, lime barrels	9 96
By Capt. Loring, old rags and chain cable	15 00
By Capt. Loring, calf skins	2 00
By Capt. Loring, empty barrels	42 86
By Capt. Loring, empty barrels	2 22
By Capt. Loring, old iron	18 00
By Capt. Loring, old iron and rags	12 00
By Capt. Loring, cowhide and skin	6 55
By Hugh O'Donnell, empty barrels	9 36
By Hugh O'Donnell, empty barrels	5 64
By United States Marine Hospital	800 56
By W. Loring, goods furnished	9 87
By Capt. Loring, rags	11 83
By Capt. Macomber	4 17
By Capt. Loring, old iron and rags	16 56

By Capt. Loring, hide and tallow	-	-	-	\$8 64
By bark "Waverley" and owners, burial expenses, Frank Noyes	-	-	-	7 00
By bark "La Ceguina," medical attendance and burial expenses, Capt. Sargent	-	-	-	13 68
By Capt. Loring, sheep skins	-	-	-	2 35
By Hittinger, Cook, & Co. coal dust	-	-	-	44 33
By Capt. Loring, skins	-	-	-	3 61
By Mr. English, empty barrels	-	-	-	41 12
By Capt. Loring, skins	-	-	-	1 04
By brig "Forrest," vegetables	-	-	-	1 00
By James W. Owen, medical attendance, smallpox				9 00
By Capt. Loring, old iron.	-	-	-	2 55
By S. F. Crockett, potatoes	-	-	-	16 00
By Rainsford Island, potatoes	-	-	-	20 00
By L. E. Wright, board bill	-	-	-	3 00
By brig "Augusta," vegetables	-	-	-	88
By Capt. Loring, calf skin	-	-	-	1 00
By United States Marine Hospital	-	-	-	272 50
By Capt. Loring, hide and tallow	-	-	-	7 13
By Sands, Craft, & Co. tomatoes	-	-	-	10 50
By brig "Gem" and owners	-	-	-	79 50
By Capt. Loring, lot assorted barrels	-	-	-	80 33
By H. N. Hooper, old copper and iron	-	-	-	62 38
By Capt. Noyes, two roasting pigs	-	-	-	5 00
By Capt. Noyes, thirty cabbages	-	-	-	2 00
By sale of melodeon	-	-	-	3 35
By C. L. Hancock, board bill	-	-	-	16 29
By Capt. Loring, hide and tallow	-	-	-	11 16
By Thomas M. Shedd, rent of house	-	-	-	33 33
By Capt. Loring, calf skin	-	-	-	1 00
By Capt. Loring, rags	-	-	-	9 00
By Thomas M. Shedd, groceries	-	-	-	16 32
By Capt. Loring, old iron, rags, and hogsheads	-			9 00
By Capt. Loring, bones	-	-	-	58 55
				<hr/>
				\$2,719 78

Shoes and Socks manufactured at the House of Reformation by the Boys, and delivered to Store, from January 1, to December 31, 1860.

124 pairs men's shoes.
82 pairs boys' shoes.
49 pairs youth's shoes.
166 pairs women's shoes.
32 pairs slippers.
453
603 pairs socks.

Produce of Farm connected with the House of Industry, Deer Island, for the year ending December 31, 1860, as reported by Mr. OLIVER PEARCE.

90 tons hay.
10 tons straw.
45 tons mangel wurzels.
40 tons carrots.
10 tons marrow squashes.
1000 bushels turnip beets.
1000 bushels English and French turnips.
825 bushels potatoes.
600 bushels onions.
300 bushels tomatoes.
150 bushels parsnips.
6000 heads cabbage.
1200 roots celery.
410 bushels barley.
Also a good supply of garden vegetables, strawberries, pears, and currants.

Account of Stock, Farming Utensils, &c. at the House of Industry, Deer Island, December 31, 1860.

4 yoke oxen, 21 cows.
1 bull, 2 heifers.
3 horses, 124 swine.
35 turkeys, hens, and ducks.
1 carryall, 1 omnibus.
2 top buggies, 2 express wagons.
4 ox carts, 1 sleigh.
2 pungs, 8 ploughs.
4 harnesses, 2 cultivators.
2 harrows, 2 seed sowers.
10 gravel cars, 2 hand carts.
50 hay rakes, 20 hay forks.
30 hoes, 60 shovels.
25 garden rakes, 15 scythes and snaths.
50 wheelbarrows, 2 sleds.
2 rollers, 1 grindstone.
60 picks, 6 draught chains, 8 crowbars.

During the thirteen years I have been connected with this Institution, no year has witnessed a better state of health among every class of its inmates. The improvements in discipline, and in the methods of administration generally, have been gradually progressive, cleanliness and good order continue to prevail, our agricultural interests have been better looked after than heretofore, and in no department, I may safely say, has a step been taken backward.

A review of the whole, either cursory or critical, is adapted, it seems to me, to encourage the hope of successful advancement, and of reaching a far higher standard of attainment than has yet been realized.

It is gratifying to me to state that the general condition of this Institution, in regard to the points just referred to, have

called forth expressions of approbation from the Grand Jury at the time of their visits, as well as from the Board of Prison Inspectors, and distinguished visitors from abroad, who have been allowed to visit us.

Work performed by the girls in the Reform School for the year ending December 31, 1860, as furnished by Mrs. Hart, is as follows: —

300 sheets, 208 pillow cases.

150 handkerchiefs hemmed.

94 dresses, cut and made, 93 towels.

78 tires, 64 pairs stockings, 64 sontags.

69 hoods, 60 shirts, 38 nets.

30 spreads, 18 pairs mittens, 15 skirts.

12 pairs drawers, 8 flannels, 6 nightdresses.

4 curtains, 4 skating caps.

1 picture in worsted.

The girls have mended all their own clothes; and for the most part of the year there have been two sessions of school each day. At present only one session of three hours is held. There have been but two girls returned to the school; and of the thirty-two discharged, we know of but four who have not remained at the places where they were indentured.

Number admitted since January 1, 1860	-	-	-	19
“ Pardoned and Indentured	-	-	-	24
“ Discharged by expiration of sentence	-	-	-	1
“ Died	-	-	-	1
“ Returned	-	-	-	2
“ Remaining December 31, 1860	-	-	-	23

To the eye of a friendly and retrospective observer of the institutions that are located here, the School for Girls connected with the House of Reformation, under the skilful and humane direction of Mrs. Hart, becomes more and more an object of profound interest. Its commencement was apparently almost accidental, and a degree of uncertainty in

regard to its continuance, and as to the exact sphere it should occupy, has been unfavorable to its growth or efficiency. It is necessary for us, however, to regard it as an existing fact, and as it is actually established here, as it has here a "local habitation" and a home, it would surely be a wise economy to develop all the elements of moral power that are still latent in it, so as to make it an effective Reformatory Agency. To this end I consider it necessary that all who are connected with it should be removed as soon as practicable from the subtle and noxious influences that now surround them in their association with others, and be placed in a *separate building*.

Girls of this class, we all know, are keenly sensitive to the evils of bad companionship, and receive with amazing alacrity the lessons which are addressed to their curiosity and sympathies. All the good teachings they receive, and the efforts of every kind that are bestowed upon them, may be thus effectually balked, and a great amount of money and labor may be spent upon them in vain.

The great object to be aimed at in their behalf is to furnish them with such an education as will qualify them *to take care of themselves*. After leaving such an institution as this, where all their routine of daily duties induces a habit of dependence upon the direction of others, it is likely they would soon fall the victims of temptation unless they shall have acquired some means of self-support, and some power of self-direction. It is only an education of this kind that will render their services desirable in well-ordered families, and thus open the way for their leaving the home provided for them here, with a reasonable hope of their doing well hereafter. With this view of their condition, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of their receiving instruction, not in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also in common housework in all its varied branches. They should be taught to *wash*, to *iron*, to make and mend their own garments, as well as to do all that is embraced in the

art of plain cookery, so far as these things could be taught in such an institution. Their success in knitting encourages new attempts to extend their education so far as to increase the demand for their labor throughout the wide range of household service, and to render them self-reliant when they must be left to their own guidance in gaining an honest livelihood.

In this connection, too, I would venture to suggest the inquiry whether instruction in music at proper intervals might not be introduced into this school with good effect. We can most of us remember when the introduction of music into the Common Schools of the city was regarded as a great step of progress. Its beneficial influence is generally acknowledged, and there is good reason to believe that in this school it would well repay the cost.

In laying out any plan of education whatsoever embracing within its scope a series of years, it is evident that the main benefit is *prospective*. The chief design of all mental and moral culture is not merely an immediate restraint on vicious tendencies, but the formation of that character which is essential to success in life. In order to attain this end the educated boy or girl, in leaving a Reform School, must have "a fair start," for, if placed at the outset in new homes where new temptations to vice await them, all their acquisitions may be perverted into ministries of evil. It is obvious, therefore, that the most rigid and careful inquiries should be instituted as to the character of the families to whose care these children are committed when they shall have finished the course of education which this school provides for them. It is difficult to see, however, in what way this idea could be practically realized without the appointment of a competent and well-paid officer, who should be charged with the duty of securing good homes for them, of writing to them as he may have opportunity, of corresponding with their employers and guardians, and of reporting their condition to the Board of Directors.

In carrying out such a plan of operation it might be well to establish the general rule that *no two* of these children should be permitted to reside in the same immediate neighborhood; certainly not in the same family. When separated, they are far more likely to become contented with their lot and attached to their new homes; for observation has proved that no good comes of their occasional meetings to compare the advantages or disadvantages of the places to which they may be assigned.

Another matter of practical importance, it seems to me, deserves your consideration relating to the welfare of discharged paupers and convicts. It has been customary at the expiration of their confinement to send them to the city by the steamboat at *a very late hour of the afternoon*, so that they arrive in the city at the close of the day, *homeless, houseless, friendless, and utterly destitute*, and liable, of course, as the shades of night close around them, to be tempted into the commission of some crime or misdemeanor. In times past, the speedy return of many to the Island may be traced to the hazards of this condition. If such arrangements should be made as would insure their arrival at any early hour of the day, so as to furnish them opportunities to find homes before midnight, the chances of their escape from temptations that they are too weak to resist, would be greatly increased.

Allow me to add, moreover, the suggestion that a Library, selected with reference to the wants of adult prisoners, would exert, in every respect, a healthy and beneficial influence. I do not suppose that it would be appreciated by *all* of them. A considerable portion of them, however, would enjoy the use of it, and thus their vacant hours would be turned to good account.

The appointment during the past year of the Rev. Mr. Degen as Chaplain, has given universal satisfaction, and his Sabbath services have been highly acceptable. Besides his regular visitations, the Rev. Mr. Fitton, of East Boston, of

the Roman Catholic Church, has also been prompt to respond to the calls made upon him by the sick and dying of his persuasion.

A fire which occurred here on the night of the 28th of December, destroying our soap house and piggery, with several large hogs, induces me to repeat the suggestion made in my Report of last year, viz: the employment of two competent and responsible watchmen during the night. From nine o'clock in the evening until half past five in the morning, we are in the hands of two *irresponsible paupers!*

Your earnest attention is solicited to an improvement which might be made in the mode of lighting the entire establishment by the introduction of gas, which can, at very little expense, be manufactured here. At the present time, we are very dimly lighted, — consuming six and a half gallons of oil every night in one hundred and thirty-six lanterns which are very liable to be broken, or getting out of repair.

It is with a cherished feeling of encouragement from the retrospect of the past, of hope in relation to the future, and with full confidence in your discriminating and appreciative judgment, that these suggestions are submitted.

JOHN M. MORIARTY.

JANUARY 1, 1861.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

GENTLEMEN: The following statistics and statements are respectfully presented as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, for the year 1860.

There were remaining, January 1, 1860,									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
									— 139
Admitted since,									
By Police Court,									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									— 14
By Board of Directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
									— 126
Under care and treatment during the year									265
There have been discharged, during the year,									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
									— 98
Recovered,									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
									— 52

Improved,							
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							—
Unimproved,							
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							—
Died,							
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
							—
Remaining, January 1, 1861,							
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
							—
							29
							98
							—
							167

AGES.

Under 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
From 20 to 30 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
From 30 to 40 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
From 40 to 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
From 50 to 60 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
From 60 to 70 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Over 70 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							—
							126

CIVIL CONDITION.

Males,							
Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
							—
							66
Females,							
Married	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Single	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
							—
							60

LAST RESIDENCE.

With friends - - - - -	105	
Other Hospitals - - - - -	17	
Almshouses - - - - -	4	
	<hr/>	126

NATIVITY.

Boston - - - - -	37	
Massachusetts - - - - -	27	
Other United States - - - - -	38	
Foreign Countries - - - - -	24	
	<hr/>	126

FORM OF INSANITY.

Mania - - - - -	64	
Dementia - - - - -	46	
Melancholia - - - - -	13	
Monomania - - - - -	3	
	<hr/>	126

ASSIGNED CAUSES.

Ill health - - - - -	25
Intemperance - - - - -	24
Hereditary - - - - -	22
Puerperal - - - - -	9
Trouble in business - - - - -	5
Domestic trouble - - - - -	5
Epilepsy - - - - -	5
Masturbation - - - - -	5
Paralysis - - - - -	4
Exposure - - - - -	3
Religious excitement - - - - -	3
Excitement - - - - -	2
Softening of brain - - - - -	2
Sunstroke - - - - -	2
Old age - - - - -	2

Disappointment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Injury to head	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Spiritualism "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suppression of menses	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

— 126

OCCUPATION.

Housekeepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Domestics	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Minors	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Blacksmiths	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Traders	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Collectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ship carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Actors	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leather dealer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Policeman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hatter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Currier	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mason	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Engraver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Servant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carriage maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merchant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grocer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cabinet maker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Farmer - - - - -	1
Printer - - - - -	1
Hotel keeper - - - - -	1
Baker - - - - -	1
Sea captain - - - - -	1
Balance maker - - - - -	1
Unknown - - - - -	2

— 126

TIME OF ADMISSION.

January - - - - -	13
February - - - - -	9
March - - - - -	10
April - - - - -	9
May - - - - -	13
June - - - - -	15
July - - - - -	12
August - - - - -	13
September - - - - -	10
October - - - - -	10
November - - - - -	6
December - - - - -	6

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption - - - - -	7
Softening of brain - - - - -	4
Epilepsy - - - - -	4
Paralysis - - - - -	3
Typhomania - - - - -	2
Exhaustion - - - - -	2
Apoplexy - - - - -	1
Marasmus - - - - -	1
Senile gangrene - - - - -	1
Pericarditis - - - - -	1
Bright's disease - - - - -	1
Fever - - - - -	1
Congestion of lungs - - - - -	1

6

— 29

By the above tables it will be seen that thirty more patients have been admitted this year than last, and fifty-eight more than during the year before.

Thirteen more have recovered, and but eight more died than in the year 1859.

The success of the Hospital in its *recoveries* alone, has been marked and gratifying, but in the care and comfort of those for whom no recovery could be hoped, it is believed we have never done more. Sad indeed has been the condition of many of those who have here sought the only earthly relief they could hope for, and we have great satisfaction in the knowledge that they have here found that relief.

Our annual Water Excursion and Christmas Celebration were both witnessed by members of your Board, and their good effects and lasting influences observed.

Through the thoughtful kindness of Directors Brewster and Bonney, a large number of our inmates were permitted to attend the Mechanics Fair. Nothing in my experience has given the same degree of pleasure to the same number of patients.

By the generous consideration of Director Moses Kimball, numbers of our patients have, now and then, had access to the Boston Museum. They have enjoyed it,—none but themselves can tell how much.

All these things have told upon the general good order, quiet, and happiness of this household, and upon the individual improvement of the inmates.

In addition, our Bowling Alley, our Billiard Room, our dances, our concerts, our excursions, and other means of amusement and improvement, have been steadily exerting their silent but powerful influences.

Early this year, our stable and barn were burned to the ground. This occurred, without doubt, through accident, and not by design, as was at first feared.

Recently, a snug brick stable has been erected, which, with the proposed changes in the rear, will make our grounds as pleasant, convenient, and secure, as we can desire.

All other desirable improvements here are so well known and so thoroughly appreciated by your Board, that they need no special mention.

In the death of Director Kendall, and in the continued sickness of Directors Adams and Bonney, neither of the Institutions suffers more than this by loss of their active sympathy and service.

For your faithful attention to the wants of this exacting household, for your personal attention to the individual condition of our patients, and for your kindness and support in the duties of the office, I tender you my hearty acknowledgments.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER, *Supt.*

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present to you the following as the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1860.

The following tables have been prepared to give you information relative to the operations of the Institution during the year:—

TABLE I.—*Showing Number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860.*

Whole number since opening in 1827	-	-	2,132
In the House Jan. 1, 1860	-	-	218
Received since from Police Court	-	-	123
Received since from Superior Court	-	-	1
Returned	-	-	3
		—	127
Whole number during the year	-	-	345
Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	-	62
Pardoned by Court	-	-	41
Discharged on writ of habeus corpus	-	-	1
Indented	-	-	22
Died, 1, escaped, 1	-	-	2
		—	128
Remaining Jan. 1, 1861	-	-	217

TABLE II. — *Showing Admissions, Discharges, and Number at close of each month.*

	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of Month.
January - - - -	10	7	221
February - - - -	8	4	225
March - - - -	6	13	218
April - - - -	26	13	231
May - - - -	7	10	228
June - - - -	7	18	217
July - - - -	8	16	209
August - - - -	2	4	207
September - - - -	22	17	212
October - - - -	13	14	211
November - - - -	8	5	214
December - - - -	10	7	217

TABLE III. — *Showing the Sentence of those committed during the year.*

During minority - - - -	88
Two years - - - -	20
One year - - - -	16
Six months - - - -	3
—	127

TABLE IV. — *Showing the Offence for which they were committed.*

Truancy - - - -	39
Idle and dissolute - - - -	39
Larceny - - - -	29
Stubbornness - - - -	11
Vagabond - - - -	3
Common drunkard - - - -	1
Breaking and entering a shop - - - -	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences - - - -	1
Returned - - - -	3
—	127

TABLE V.—*Showing the Birthplace of those committed during the year.*

Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Other States	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
British Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
At sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—	127

TABLE VI.—*Showing Parentage of all committed during the year.*

American	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
African	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
German	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—	127

TABLE VII.—*Showing the Age of those committed during the year.*

8 years of age	-	-	3	14 years of age	-	-	22
9 " "	-	-	8	15 " "	-	-	26
10 " "	-	-	10	16 " "	-	-	7
11 " "	-	-	14	17 " "	-	-	4
12 " "	-	-	17				—
13 " "	-	-	16				127

Average age, 13½ years.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing some interesting facts relative to the Home Influence of the 217 Boys now in the School.*

Have lost father	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Have lost mother	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Have lost both parents	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Whose father was intemperate	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Whose mother was intemperate	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Who have had father, mother, sister, or brother, imprisoned for crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	120

The year just closed has been one of prosperity and success to the House of Reformation. We have no remarkable event to chronicle, or disaster to relate. To the 345 boys confided to its fostering care, we believe much good has been done towards reclaiming them from habits of idleness, vagrancy, and crime. The responsibility of this charge we have endeavored to appreciate. To save these buds, who have become law-breakers through the neglect or incapacity of parents, whose example was educating them only for mendacity or crime, is a work which has elicited all our sympathies, and inspired us to labor earnestly to find out and apply the best means to accomplish their reformation.

You will see by the accompanying tables that we commenced the year with 218 boys, and have 217 at its close, the average number being about the same for the year. We have received 14 less, and discharged 15 more, than in the preceding year.

In March, the school was removed to the new building, just then completed, whose interior construction had been arranged with a view to the classification of the boys, according to conduct and behavior, into three classes, each division having its own school-room, dormitory, dining-room, and playgrounds.

At this time we separated the boys into three divisions, assigning to each one of the departments of the house as designed. We commenced operations under this new system with 40 boys in the third, 85 in the second, and 95 in the first division; the hardest class occupying the third.

The school has been conducted upon this plan about ten months, and its superiority over the old method is plainly evident. It affords a more thorough and complete supervision over the boys, fosters a kindly emulation, and materially lessens the dangers of contamination. Some of the boys placed in the third division are now among the most exemplary in the first; an entire change having been produced in their conduct and habits.

The health of the boys has been good. Ophthalmia, which prevailed so generally last year, has ceased as an epidemic, and the boys' eyes are now in good condition. During the winter we had three cases of varioloid. The infected boys were promptly removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and the disease prevented from spreading in the school. We have had but a single death; cause, congestion of the brain. Apart from these cases no serious illness has occurred.

A reorganization of the schools was made necessary by the classification of the boys. Previous to this, they were divided into two schools according to attainments; now, each division constitutes one school, and is under the instruction of one male teacher. They are in good condition, and have done well during the year, the boys making good progress. Most of them are animated with a desire to improve, and are much interested in their studies. Nearly all admitted the past year were very ignorant. At first they are disinclined to study; but get awakened in a little time and learn as other children. From May until October, about 100 of the oldest and most advanced were employed upon the farm and did not attend school. This reduced the school nearly one half, and afforded greater advantages to the more backward, while it gave those on the farm some practical knowledge in agricultural pursuits. In my last annual Report, I suggested the employment of a female teacher for the younger class, and I am still of the opinion that it would be highly beneficial to the school.

In some of the Reformatories of the country, vocal music is introduced as an efficient instrument for calling forth tender feelings. In some, bands of music have been organized from among the boys with good success. There can be no doubt of the utility of the former of these for our school.

I am happy to report that the discipline of the school was never better than at the present time. A good public sentiment prevails among the boys, and a general disposition is

manifested to obey and improve. They are not all good boys, it is true, but most of them are doing nobly under a kind and parental restraint, and are gradually becoming established in good habits. We have carefully carried out the system adopted in previous years of keeping a daily record of each boy's conduct from which his grade or standing in the school is made. We have four grades and a class of honor. A boy enters the school in the third grade of the second division. For good behavior he is promoted to a higher grade, and after obtaining the highest is admitted to the class of honor for long-continued good conduct. Promotions from one division to another are made once in two months, while the grades are weekly reorganized. A position in the class of honor, in the first division, is the highest attainable standing in the school, and makes the holder eligible to a discharge. This arrangement operates to encourage a boy to labor for his own elevation, as it places before him an object to be obtained by good behavior, while it is an aid to discipline.

A few of those pardoned the past year were members of the third division. I think it would be well to reject all applications for release to boys in this division, and let them understand that they must first obtain a higher standing before a discharge.

Moral training has been the object of much care and attention. These boys need food for the soul as well as for the body, and we have designed to change their habits, correct their vices, and teach them their duties, to relieve them from their almost hereditary degradation, and elevate them in their own estimation as well as that of society. They were idle, profane, and untruthful, while their dialect accorded in a great measure with that of the most abandoned. By teaching them the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and showing them the doom which awaits the ignorant, depraved, and wicked boy,

when age shall have bound these habits upon him, we have awakened a strong desire in them to reform.

As in previous years, we have employed the boys a portion of the day in some manual labor. Besides farming, already referred to, they have been engaged in knitting, shoemaking, and domestic work. The contract, in October, with Messrs. Wood, Cole, & Co. shoe manufacturers, for the labor of 150 of the boys, I consider fortunate for the Institution, as it will furnish for a large number, work of a kind well suited to their capacity, and be a source of profit. Eighty are now engaged in the business. So far the prospects of success are encouraging.

In conclusion, I desire to express my hopes for the future of these boys. Their physical, intellectual, and moral training here must have an important bearing upon their after-life. That most of them will go forth from this Institution, and, eventually become honest men and useful citizens, assisting in bearing the burdens and enjoying the blessings of society, I humbly believe. God grant this result.

To my assistants I am much indebted for their faithfulness to duty, and hearty co-operation with me in the general management of the Institution, and to you, gentlemen, I tender my thanks for your kindness and generous aid in promoting the welfare of the school.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. LINCOLN, *Teacher.*

DEER ISLAND, Jan. 1, 1861.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

GENTLEMEN: The following is respectfully submitted as the Annual Report of the House of Correction for the year ending December 31, 1860.

The number of prisoners committed during the year has been as follows: Males, 664; Females, 183. Total, 847.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Offences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1860.

	Males.	Females.
Adultery - - - - -	3	2
Assault with a knife and axe - - - - -	13	
Assault with a stick - - - - -	3	
Assault with intent to commit rape - - - - -	1	
Assault with intent to kill - - - - -	2	
Assault and battery - - - - -	135	7
Burning a dwelling-house - - - - -	1	
Breaking and entering dwelling-houses, &c. - - - - -	24	
Common nuisance - - - - -	1	
Common night-walkers - - - - -		24
Common drunkards - - - - -	145	55
Driving away a horse - - - - -	4	
Drunkenness - - - - -	14	2
Embezzlement - - - - -	1	2
False pretences - - - - -	4	
Forgery - - - - -	3	

Indecent exposure of the person	-	-	-	1	
Indecent assault	-	-	-	2	
Idle and disorderly person	-	-	-	9	
Keeping a house of ill-fame	-	-	-	10	5
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	-	-	-	2	4
Larceny from the person	-	-	-	14	10
Larceny in a building, shop, vessel, &c.	-	-	-	68	26
Larceny	-	-	-	183	44
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	
Malicious mischief	-	-	-	3	
Robbery	-	-	-	4	2
Receiving stolen goods	-	-	-	5	
Selling intoxicating liquor	-	-	-	3	
Selling unwholesome meat	-	-	-	1	
Lettering worthless bank bills	-	-	-	4	
Total	-	-	-	664	183

TABLE NO. 2,

Showing the Sentences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1860.

								Males.	Females.
3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
2½ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4
18 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
16 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
15 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	5
11 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
10 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
8 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
7 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	77

								Males.	Females.
5 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
4 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	21
3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	20
2 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	21
1 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	6
45 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
20 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
For non-payment of fine and cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	19
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	183

TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Ages of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1860.*

20 years and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	39
20 to 30 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	71
30 to 40 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	47
40 to 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	13
50 to 60 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	5
60 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664	183

Colored, 39; Whites, 808. Total, 847.

TABLE No. 4,

*Showing the number of times committed of all who have been in
Prison since January 1, 1860.*

First time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464
Second time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Third time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Fourth time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Fifth time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

Sixth time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Seventh time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Eighth time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ninth time	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ten times and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847

TABLE No. 5,

*Showing the Nativity of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1860.*

Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
New England States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		345
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	46
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		391
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		340
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1

Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
British Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
At sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847

TABLE NO. 6,

Showing the Deaths since January 1, 1860.

Ann Conway died January 5, of lung fever.

Whitman McNamee died May 20, of scrofula.

Dennis Leary died April 29, of consumption.

Elizabeth Kenney died May 4, of consumption.

Ann Smith died May 7, of miscarriage, syphilis, and delirium tremens.

John Day died June 15, of lung fever.

Patrick Doherty died July 31, of delirium tremens.

Jeremiah Sullivan died August 3, of dropsy.

Edward Welch died August 29 of delirium tremens.

Patrick Lyons died Oct. 12, of masturbation.

Mary Flynn died Oct. 26, of lung fever.

Males, 7; Females, 4; Total, 11.

TABLE No. 7,

Showing the Employment of all since January 1, 1860.

	Males.		Females.
Making whips - - -	234	Making shirts, &c. - -	83
Making boots and shoes	212	Making whips - - -	20
Making trunk nails - -	68	Making prison clothing	18
Lumpers in yard, &c. - -	61	Prison cooking - - -	11
Tailors - - - - -	9	Domestics - - - - -	10
Carpenters - - - - -	8	Washing - - - - -	13
Shoemakers - - - - -	5	Mending - - - - -	4
Bakers - - - - -	6	Knitting - - - - -	2
Prison sweeps - - - -	7	Prison sweeps - - - -	6
Whitewashing - - - -	5	Prison yard - - - -	4
Tinsmiths - - - - -	3	Invalids - - - - -	5
Blacksmiths - - - - -	2	Nurses - - - - -	3
Painters - - - - -	4	Runners - - - - -	4
Barbers - - - - -	3		
Hostlers - - - - -	3	Total - - - - -	183
Gate-men - - - - -	2		
Nurses - - - - -	4		
Making gas - - - - -	6		
Engineers - - - - -	5		
Firemen - - - - -	5		
Runners - - - - -	6		
Piggery - - - - -	2		
Screening and weighing			
coal - - - - -	5		
Total - - - - -	664		

Number committed during the year - - - -	847
Males - - - - -	664
Females - - - - -	183
Minors - - - - -	196
Adults - - - - -	651

Whites - - - - -	808
Colored - - - - -	39
Cannot read and write - - - - -	325
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read and write	30
Married - - - - -	359
Intemperate - - - - -	603
Became insane in prison - - - - -	5
Discharged on expiration of sentence - - - - -	636
Paid fines and costs - - - - -	15
Poor convicts, unable to pay fines and costs - - - - -	81
Died - - - - -	11
Discharged on account of insanity (transferred to Lunatic Hospital) - - - - -	5
Pardoned by Governor - - - - -	9
Pardoned by Police Court - - - - -	11

GENTLEMEN: In submitting my third annual Report, I am happy to state that the discipline of the prison has been well sustained during the year.

The present deplorable condition of our country has affected the mechanical employment of the inmates of this institution, as it has mechanical business elsewhere. The boot and shoe making contract, which has heretofore employed a large number of the male prisoners, closed on the 7th of November, and in consequence some 125 men have been out of employment up to the present time. These, however, I am happy to say, will soon be fully employed again in the business of making brushes, a contract for which has already been made by the Board of Directors. This business will, I think, furnish a very appropriate kind of labor for the class of prisoners sent to this Institution.

The rate of compensation is the same as that made under the boot and shoe contract; while the nature of the work will make quite a saving in the wear and tear of clothing.

The general health of the Institution has been good.

Eleven have died during the year, viz: consumption two, lung fever three, scrofula one, dropsy one, delirium tremens two, masturbation one, miscarriage, syphilis, and delirium tremens one. Among these, seven have fallen soon after being committed, from the effect of diseases brought with them. For six days during the past autumn both hospitals have been without a patient. The practice of masturbation, to which I have heretofore referred, has greatly diminished. And here I would acknowledge the able and skilful manner in which the physician has conducted the medical department of this institution, to whom much is due for the promotion of the health of its inmates.

By authority of the Board of Directors a new fence has been erected on the easterly side of the prison yard three hundred and forty feet in length, and thirteen feet high, with cedar posts and boarded on both sides. The work was done by prison labor, and well done. I doubt not it will last many years.

I would again recommend that the old shed on the east side of the yard be taken down and a new one erected, for we have not room to store our year's supply of coal, and more room is required for storage purposes. I deem it necessary for the safety of the prison, as it makes a part of the fence on that side of the wharf, and is in such a dilapidated state that it is past all repairs.

The fence in front of the prison on the line of First Street is in a very dilapidated condition and requires constant attention to prevent its being blown down by the wind. This fence does not need to be so high as it now is, nor is there any good reason why it should not be so constructed as to be ornamental as well as useful.

The prison would be equally safe with an open fence inclosure on that side as with one perfectly close, and the result would be far more agreeable than now, as well from without as within. In the month of August, the old barn

(which was of itself a nuisance) was struck by lightning and was burned down, with most of its contents of rubbish, and about one ton of ratan shavings, used for bedding for the prison, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save it.

The gas works have been in full operation during the year, except at intervals when we have been obliged to stop for repairs, and these intervals have occurred more frequently than would have been the case had the works been properly constructed at the outset. The furnaces were so made that only about three fourths of the surface of the retorts could be heated, and consequently we could not obtain the full quantity of gas from the coal, and while the retorts did not last as long as they should have done otherwise by several months. In addition to these defects the washer and purifier were of insufficient capacity. These facts having been made known to the standing committee, I was instructed to have the works repaired in the most approved manner.

Accordingly, I called on William W. Greenough, Esq., Agent of the Boston Gas Company, for information and advice, which he freely gave. At his recommendation, and by direction of the Committee, I procured one of Giles's Patent Retorts, such as are used by the Boston Gas Company, and others, and had the furnace newly built, and the retort put in. I also procured a new cooler, washer, and purifier, five times the capacity of the old one. Since that I have the pleasure to say, the gas works have given satisfaction, making a saving in coal, and giving as pure gas as can be made. The following is a statement of amount of gas used, and the cost of same :—

Amount of Gas used at House of Correction	295,200 cubic ft.
Amount of Gas used at Lunatic Hospital	222,000 cubic ft.
Total	517,200 cubic ft.
Amount expended for fuel, stock, and labor	\$905 53
Interest on cost of works	189 07
Total	\$1,094 60

The quantity and cost of gas supplied by the South Boston Gas Light Company, for the corresponding month of last year, is as follows:—

House of Correction	308,100 cubic feet, cost	-	\$1,078	35
Lunatic Hospital	144,500 cubic feet, cost	-	505	75
	<hr/> 452,600 cubic feet, cost	-	<hr/> \$1,584	<hr/> 10

Again, I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation in my previous Reports regarding the great need of more room in the male prison. A number of the prisoners now sleep in the attic.

I am pleased to state that the services in the chapel have enlisted the attention and interest of the prisoners, while the musical portion of our Sunday worship has been all I could desire.

The improvements which have been made by authority of the Board of Directors are,—a new bakehouse; a portion of the shop formerly used as a foundry has been partitioned off, and converted into a bakehouse, and the old bakehouse has been fitted up and made into a drying room and laundry for the house. Both of these improvements were very much needed.

The space formerly occupied by the old barn, and the passage-way, I have added to that previously cultivated. We have raised a sufficient quantity of garden vegetables for the consumption of the family and prisoners; and pork raised and fattened sufficient to supply the wants of the family and the prisoners. The fruit sold amounted to \$111.21. Pigs and pork sold to the amount of \$190.11, and the amount received for old iron, rags, barrels, and boxes, is \$315.07.

The amount received for fines and costs from January 1, to Dec. 31, 1860, is \$286.35, which has been paid into the City Treasury.

The bread for the Lunatic Hospital has been baked at this

Institution, and the following articles of clothing made for the House of Reformation.

620 pair cloth pants.

322 cloth jackets.

324 pairs cotton pants.

551 cotton jackets.

For the reason given in my previous Report, I am still of the opinion that the admission of female visitors to the workshops should be further restricted.

In conclusion, I renew my thanks for the kindness and the uniform courtesy I have always received from the Board of Directors, and would testify to the faithful performance of the duties of the Chaplain, Physician, Deputy Master, Clerk, and officers generally.

CHAS. ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

City Document. — No. 7.

CITY OF BOSTON.



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH SMITH,
MOSES KIMBALL,
OTIS KIMBALL,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
EZRA H. BAKER,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
WILLIAM EATON,
J. P. BRADLEE,
W. M. FLANDERS,
GEORGE W. PARMENTER,
JAMES RILEY,
JUSTIN JONES.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*
THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, }
BOSTON, *January 1, 1862.* }

TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON:

THE Board of Directors for Public Institutions herewith submit their Fifth Annual Report. The reports of the Superintendents, annexed, present a statement of the condition of the institutions under their several charge, to which may be added that, for order, neatness, economy, and discipline, it is believed they are unsurpassed, if equalled, by any similar institutions in this country or the Old World. They are confidently referred to as models worthy of imitation. A statement of the business of the office, and of the receipts and expenditures of the institutions, will be found in a report of the Clerk of the Board, which is also herewith. By reference to it, it will be seen that the expenditures have been considerably diminished.

A comparison of the cost of supporting the institutions for the two past years is as follows:—

The whole expenses at the House of Correction, for the year 1860, were \$47,318.77. Deducting \$3,781.84 for extraordinary expenditures, such as cost of gas works, and lumber, &c., incidental to improvements, leaves \$42,537.43 as the current expenses of the year. The average number of prisoners for the year was 390, which gives a cost per week of \$2.13 for each convict. In 1861 the whole expense was \$43,160.05, or, deducting \$1,168.15 for extraordinary expenditures, \$41,991.90. The average number of prisoners was 395, and gives \$2.04 as the

weekly cost of each, being a decrease of 9 cents per week in favor of the last year.

The total expense of the Lunatic Hospital for 1860 was \$27,622.02, and, deducting \$3,409.45 for new barn and other improvements, leaves \$24,212.57. This sum divided by 155, which was the average number of inmates for the year, gives \$3.00 as the weekly cost of board for each. In 1861 the total expense was \$26,406.02, or, deducting \$2,575.78 for cost of stockade enclosure at the shore, fences, &c., was \$23,830.24. The average number of inmates was 178, and gives \$2.57 as the weekly cost for each inmate, being a decrease of 43 cents per week in favor of 1861.

The total of expenses for the Houses of Industry and Reformation for the year 1860 was \$93,130.30. Deducting \$17,483.15 for new barn, repairs, and improvements of buildings, and hay purchased to replace that lost by fire, &c., leaves \$75,647.15 as the current expenses of the year. Divided by an average number of inmates, which was 697, it gives \$2.08 $\frac{7}{10}$ as the weekly expense of each. In 1861 the total of expenses was \$67,630.78, and deducting expenditures for new piggery, alterations and improvements of buildings, steam apparatus, furniture, plumbing, &c., amounting to \$8,200.00, leaves \$60,430.78 as current expenses. The average number of inmates was 688, and gives \$1.69 as the weekly cost of supporting each, being a decrease in expenses of 39 $\frac{7}{10}$ cents per week in favor of the last year.

By plans which have been adopted, and the active co-operation of the Superintendents, which the Board is happy to have occasion to acknowledge, it is hoped that succeeding years will show a still further reduction of expenses.

Since the consolidation of the different institutions under the present Board, and the establishment of a settled policy, that the institutions were to continue at their present locations, considerable expenditures have from time to time been required for permanent improvements. Accommodations have been provided for increased numbers of inmates, and many necessary conveniences

furnished to more fully insure an economical administration of the affairs of the institutions. With perhaps the building of a storehouse at the House of Correction, and improvements demanded at the Lunatic Hospital, as suggested in the reports of the Superintendents of those institutions, but little will be required for improvements during the ensuing year, as all the buildings are believed to be now in a perfect state of order and preservation.

Attention, however, is called to the report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital, in relation to the crowded condition of that institution, and the fast-growing necessity for additional accommodations. Originally intended for only one hundred inmates, it now contains nearly double that number. The increase of patients last year over those of previous years was so great as to compel the Board to decline receiving many boarders who desired to avail themselves of the advantages of the Hospital.

As additional patients would increase the expenses of the institution only by the extra cost of supplies, it would have the effect to reduce the ratio of the cost of board per week, as will be seen by the comparison given of the expenses for the two past years. It becomes, therefore, a question whether it would not be good economy to extend the conveniences for patients by an enlargement of the premises.

Another and an important suggestion of Dr. Walker is that in relation to cases of *Oinomania*, of which there is a large class. Humanity dictates that these should be provided for somewhere. There is now no place to which such patients can be sent by their friends, many of whom are able and willing to pay liberally for their care and treatment. Occasionally, as mentioned in the report of the ospital, they are admitted as insane. The duration of their suffering is generally short, and it would be better, if they are to be received, that they should be provided with apartments separate from the general inmates. Accommodations of this kind are furnished in some institutions of high character, and are made a considerable source of revenue. It would be

creditable to the city to be first in this section of the country in providing for a want that has long been felt in the community.

Though the Board are not prepared at this time to recommend the erection of additional wings to the Hospital, such an exigency is not very distant. Should the City Council, however, agree with the Board and the Superintendent in the necessity of providing for persons suffering with delirium tremens, such an enlargement would be requisite at once.

The plan of refusing permits for persons to visit the Lunatic Hospital from mere curiosity has proved of beneficial tendency. The same class of visiting at the Houses of Correction, Industry, and Reformation, which has also been much curtailed during the past year, should, as far as possible, be dispensed with, and no permits granted except for special purposes. No advantage can accrue to inmates of penal institutions from being made objects of amusement for idle gazers, but, on the contrary, much harm may be done by its effect in contributing to mortify the convict and tend to destroy his future self-respect. As such refusals would not prevent examinations of the institutions by all proper persons, the Board feel assured that this course will meet the approval of the City Council and of all persons desiring the best interests of the institutions and their unfortunate inmates.

In April last the Directors were called to mourn the loss, by death, of one of their associates, Pelham Bonney, Esq., who had been connected with the Board from its first organization. Clear-headed in all business transactions, frank and honest in his avowals of opinion, uncompromisingly opposed to whatever he believed wrong, strictly devoted to the interests of the city, and of a kindly disposition, which led him to sympathize keenly with the unfortunate inmates of the institutions, he was eminently fitted for the position he held. His absence will be regretted by many, and his memory will live long with those who knew him best.

In May, Ezra H. Baker, Esq., a former member of the Board, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Bonney.

The steamer *Henry Morrison*, with the exception of the time required in the spring for thoroughly repairing and furnishing her with a new boiler, has made her trips regularly through the year without any accident.

In anticipation of an expected advance in the price of certain articles of supplies, particularly coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, and flour, the Board unanimously, though not in strict accordance with the Ordinance, ordered the purchase of larger quantities of such articles than were required for the immediate demand. The result was a saving of several thousand dollars.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The stockade enclosure in the rear of the Lunatic Hospital, mentioned in the last report, was built during the summer at a cost of several hundred dollars within the appropriation. The new fencing in front and between the institutions at South Boston, so long required, and a considerable quantity upon the sides of the premises, has also been completed during the year at a moderate expenditure of money. The whole of the labor, carpentering, painting, &c., was done by the convicts of the House of Correction, under the direction of Captain Robbins, who, in addition to his ability as master, has evinced much of mechanical skill. The cost of the lumber, paints, and iron-work for the whole line of fence in front, nearly nine hundred feet in length, was only about one thousand dollars.

The Board have nothing especial to say further in relation to this institution than the references made elsewhere to the report of the Superintendent, except that it continues to do its good work. Its deeds are the best of eulogy upon the skill and untiring devotion of Dr. Walker to the duties of his office and his warm sympathy for the patients under his care. The city has no better charity than the Lunatic Hospital.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The agricultural knowledge of the new Superintendent of the House of Industry is readily recognized by the changes made at the island in a single season. Many improvements, such as roads, drains, and filling and grading land, have been projected, and some of them completed. With the same policy and energy continued, it will not require many years to transform the island so as to become one of the model farms of the commonwealth. Its cultivation then, instead of yielding much less than is required for the wants of the institution, may be made to contribute something towards its support.

Up to last summer the wooden mansion house at the island had been under the care of the former directors of the House of Industry, and subsequently of this Board, and occupied as the residence of the Superintendent. When the Board took charge of the institution it was claimed that it was in charge of the External Health Department, and by vote of the Board of Aldermen, was assigned, together with the furniture and fixtures, to the use of the Port Physician.

It thus became necessary to provide a residence and new furniture for the Superintendent elsewhere. The brick building originally intended for his use, and the only suitable place for him, was occupied by the assistant superintendent and family and the subordinate officers. To provide accommodations for these last named, rooms were constructed in the wings to the main building. Though the change involved a considerable expenditure, it is believed, on the whole, to be highly beneficial to the institution. As now arranged the Superintendent and all the officers reside within the walls of the brick building; the Superintendent and family in the centre, and the officers and matrons in the several rooms constructed for them in the wings. By this arrangement a better oversight and supervision of the inmates is maintained in the night as well as in the daytime.

The charge of the medical department of the House of Industry was formerly merged with the duties of Superintendent. The Board deeming it advisable to separate the office from that of Superintendent, and have a physician who could devote his whole time to the care of the patients, and dispense with students, elected Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, formerly assistant physician at the Lunatic Hospital, a course which they have had no occasion to regret.

During the summer an alteration in the Hospital accommodations was made, which had been in contemplation for several years, but deferred from time to time in consequence of more pressing matters requiring expenditures. The change consisted in transforming the large open wards into a series of dormitories well warmed, lighted, and ventilated, but with grated doors. Its excellent effect, as shown by the great decrease of sickness, was very remarkable. The lazy, who found it rather a luxury to be invalids under the congregate, or "social system," repudiated the occupancy of single apartments, and left them for the comfort and quiet of those really sick.

A new piggery, to supply the loss of one destroyed by fire, was completed early in the fall, and immediately occupied by about one hundred and fifty hogs and pigs. It is built in the best manner, and with all the conveniences that experience could suggest. Its practical operation has proven that there is no occasion to purchase pork for the institution as heretofore. While the porcine family has been kept up to its full number, the supply of pork raised has been ample for all wants, and left a tolerable surplus on hand at the expiration of the year. The saving to the institution, in this item alone, was some seventeen hundred dollars over the cost of the preceding year.

Encouraged by the result of the piggery, the subject of an extensive one for the use of the city swill engaged the attention of the Board. The matter was fully and carefully considered by a committee, whose report established the feasibility of the plan, and the advantages, particularly as a sanitary measure, of such

a disposition of the swill. It was also demonstrated that it would be an excellent operation in a financial point of view. The Board was about to ask the attention of the City Council to it, when a discovery was made that the contract with the parties who now receive the swill gave them the extraordinary right, upon the expiration of their present term, *to renew for five years more, upon the same conditions, and at the same rate of compensation.* As the contract seemed imperative, without any right on the part of the city to amend or cancel, except for breach of conditions, the project has been abandoned.

The attention of the Board having been called to the condition of the shores at Deer Island, and the constant wearing away of the land from the effect of storms, and the flooding of the lower parts during high tides, with consequent injury to the water of the wells from the infiltration of salt water, a committee was appointed to examine the whole matter and to propose a remedy. After full consideration and consultation with numerous practical experts, it was deemed advisable that a substantial sea wall should be built the length of the southwest shore, from the steamboat wharf to the point at Shirley Gut. By this plan, in addition to protection, a large area of land could be made by the labor of the inmates with filling of earth from the adjacent hill. They so reported to the Board with a recommendation that application should be made to the City Council for an appropriation to carry it into effect. This report and recommendation were adopted and application was duly made. It was referred to a committee of the City Council, who subsequently reported that it was inexpedient to grant the same.

It was understood from members of the committee that this result was determined upon on the ground that the great expense necessarily attendant upon the present condition of the country, would not warrant such an expenditure at this time. The Board however confidently believe that their views will eventually be concurred in, and respectfully ask a consideration of the subject.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

By the new rules, approved by the City Council early in the year, the management of the House of Reformation was changed. It placed the whole under the charge of a Superintendent, instead of the Teacher, as before, thus rendering the latter subordinate to the former. This course was rendered necessary from the press of duties consequent upon the care of the institution, other than those pertaining to the schools, and to which the Teacher could not properly attend. Its visible effect, in the economy of clothing and advantageous employment of the boys, early became apparent.

In the early part of the year the "Girls' Reformatory School," which before had only an anomalous existence, was, by Ordinance of the City, made a branch of the House of Reformation, as authorized by Statute, and brought under the Superintendent. The improved condition and discipline of the girls under the change is very marked, as is also their improvement in study and useful labor.

In the month of May the contract with Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., for the labor of the boys at shoemaking, was terminated by the mutual consent of all parties.

During the year two fires occurred in the premises occupied by the reformation boys. The first was during the month of April, but no material damage was done. The origin of the fire was never satisfactorily ascertained, but was supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some oiled rags in a closet in the boys' dining hall.

In the month of June a fire was discovered in a closet of the same room, among some brooms and adjoining a wooden partition. It was not extinguished till after considerable damage had been done. The coolness and energy of the officers on that occasion cannot be too highly commended, as, but for their efforts, the fire would in a few minutes have obtained such headway as to be beyond control, and have eventuated in the loss of the entire

premises. The incendiary was Patrick Dempsey, an inmate of the house, about eighteen years of age, who was committed for vagrancy in 1859. He made a voluntary and full confession to the Superintendent and to the President and other members of the Board, and when arraigned in Court upon indictment plead guilty. He was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

In the month of July Mr. L. D. Lincoln, in pursuance of a long-cherished purpose, resigned the position of Teacher of the House of Reformation, an office which he had held for twelve years, with acceptance to the Directors and credit to himself.

In the last annual report mention was made of the establishment of the nautical branch of the State Reform School and of the accommodations afforded there and at Westboro', open equally to the city of Boston, in common with other cities and towns of the State. As the school at Deer Island was very crowded, and the commitments rapidly increasing, the impolicy of receiving any more boys, when by law they could be sent to the State institutions, upon the payment of fifty cents per week, was also suggested. Subsequently, upon full examination of the subject, the Board, on March 22d, voted that it was inexpedient to consent to the admission of any more boys.

The report of the committee, giving the reasons upon which this action was based, will be found in an Appendix.

The wisdom of this decision soon became apparent, and the advantages anticipated at once began to develop themselves. With no fresh infusion of evil element from the city, the manner and behavior of the boys, and their attention to study and discipline, rapidly improved.

Early in the summer the larger boys, numbering about one-half the school, were put at work upon the farm, and, so far as they were concerned, studies were abandoned. The effect upon their physical condition was most salutary, particularly to many of them, who from time to time had been afflicted with diseases of the eye. It rendered them rugged and cheerful, and in the fall they returned to their books with an increased zest, giving

earnest that they would learn more during the winter than they could have done if continued in school all the year round. Many of them now manifest a desire for education, while before they were indifferent to it.

By the arrangement adopted, the boys will have ample opportunity to acquire knowledge of farm labor, for which some of them express a predilection. As the time allotted for schooling is longer than that afforded to farmers' sons in the country, there is no reason why they may not receive equally as good an education.

With this satisfactory state of affairs, the Board were somewhat surprised to find that the Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk, in a report of their semi-annual visits to the institutions, which states the examination of the House of Reformation to have been made on January 13, 1861, should have thought fit, apart from the regular report of their visit, to present "remarks" in relation to that institution upon a condition which did not at that time exist, and to volunteer suggestions which are believed to be out of their official province, and not warranted.

The Directors by no means dissent from the right of the Inspectors, "*twice in each year at intervals not exceeding eight months,*" to "*fully examine into everything relating to the government, discipline, and police*" of all prisons, and "*as soon as may be after such inspection make and subscribe such a detailed report to the Aldermen in relation to the prison in the city of Boston*" of "*any evils or defects in the construction, discipline, or management of such prisons,*" "*and whether any provisions of law in relation to such prisons have been violated or neglected, with the causes, if known, of such violation and neglect.*"

The report referred to was presented in the Board of Aldermen October 28, 1861, and states the visits to the institutions to have been made in the following order. To the House of Reformation on January 13th, to the House of Industry on January 24th, to

the Lunatic Hospital on February 20th, and to the House of Correction on March 7th. Their report upon the House of Reformation is as follows: —

“The Inspectors visited the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders on the thirteenth day of January last passed, and made the usual inspection of the buildings and grounds, and examined each of the inmates as to any cause of complaint which he might have. They also made all necessary inquiries of the person having charge of them, and submit the following: —

“The whole number of boys committed since last inspection is 279. 63 were admitted, and 57 discharged, leaving 222 now in the House, six more than at last inspection. .

“HEALTH.

“No deaths have occurred among the boys since the last report; there have been a few cases of Ophthalmia, but the disease is gradually disappearing from the school.

“SCHOOL.

“The Schools are organized into three divisions, as heretofore, and are in a prosperous condition. Most of the boys are much animated in their studies, and give good attention to moral instruction. The common English branches are taught them. The text-books are the same as recommended by the Boston School Committee for the Public Schools.

“EMPLOYMENT.

“One hundred of the boys are employed upon the farm until October. Since then the same number have been put to shoe-making, on a contract with Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., and are doing well. The remainder are employed in knitting, and in the domestic work of the house.

“CLOTHING, FOOD, ETC.

“The boys are well supplied with clothing, beds and bedding, and are furnished daily with three meals of good and wholesome food. Their rations are as follows: For breakfast, chocolate and bread; supper, tea or shells, and bread; dinner consists of—

“*Sunday*. — Baked beans and pork, with bread.

“*Monday*. — Beef soup, potatoes, other vegetables, with bread.

“*Tuesday*. — Stewed beans and pork, with bread.

“*Wednesday*. — Beef soup, potatoes, other vegetables, with bread.

“*Thursday*. — Stewed beans and pork, with bread.

“*Friday*. — Salt fish, pork, potatoes and bread.

“*Saturday*. — Beef soup, potatoes, other vegetables, and bread.

“Vegetables consist of beets, turnips, onions, carrots and cabbages, in their season. Time occupied at each meal, about thirty-five minutes. The boys’ tables are furnished at morning and evening meals with white stone china bowls, and spoons. At noon, with knives and forks, stone china soup-plates and bowls.”

Surely this report would appear to be satisfactory, but the subsequent action of the Board in refusing to consent to the admission of any more boys seems to have elicited the “remarks” which are appended to their report. They appear to be a review of the history of the House and of the action of the Board, together with suggestions as to the powers and duties of the Directors, and an avowal of the opinions of the Inspectors, how such an institution should be conducted.

With all due respect for the views of the Honorable Inspectors, the Directors believe they have exercised good judgment and discretion in the matters alluded to—that they have acted for the best interests of the city and of the community at large, and by no means transcended or fallen short of the powers and duties conferred upon them by the laws of the State and ordinances of the city.

In the preparation of the “remarks” referred to, an evident

misunderstanding of the state of affairs at the institution is manifest. A knowledge of the facts would have satisfied the Inspectors that it was an error to state that "*the schools for both boys and girls have been in part, or entirely, suspended, and the boys put to work with wheelbarrows and picks in excavating and filling up land on the island, while the girls have been put into the kitchen, to do the work there.*" The facts are, that the school for the girls has *not* at any time been suspended in whole or in part; that *only a part* of the boys — the larger ones — have been put at work on the land, and that the girls have *not* been put into the kitchen to do the work.

Even were it true that the girls had been employed as stated, the Directors submit whether the most valuable instruction that can be given them is not such as would fit them for useful employment in after life, according to their station in society. The only regret is that there are no accommodations in the building, apart from the adults, where they could be employed in doing, at least, their own cooking and washing.

The Board intend that all the inmates shall be treated with proper kindness, but they do not believe that the object of reformatories can be accomplished by merely keeping boarding-schools for boys and girls. The latter course would virtually be a premium to the vicious, by affording them better educational advantages than are enjoyed by the children of the virtuous poor.

The food, too, it is believed, should be wholesome and abundant, without the addition of luxuries. The official report of the Inspectors states the food furnished the boys to be "*three meals of good and wholesome food,*" but in the "*remarks*" it is implied that there should be a change. It says, "*Instead of the fare of a prison, we would suggest a greater variety of simple food,*" and "*would it not be well to give these children milk to eat at times, and would not the allowance of butter, at least once a day, with an occasional biscuit, do more to soften their dispositions and subdue their natures?*"

Again, having seen the statistics of the cost of the bare materi-

als of the meals provided at the Lunatic Hospital, they suggest that "*these children*," a majority of whom are upwards of fourteen years of age, and some of them men in stature and nearly so in years, should be fed like the boarders at the Hospital. The system of softening dispositions with "butter at least once a day, with an occasional biscuit," the Directors do not believe appropriate for the Boston House of Reformation, or of any other.

A little knowledge of the working of such institutions would have satisfied the Inspectors that finding masters to receive the boys is not very easy, and that the plan recommended of "*employing one or more competent persons to canvass the country and procure places*" to bind out the children, and "*requiring the party to whom the child is apprenticed to pay a small sum to the agent thus employed*," though very pretty in theory, would be entirely futile in practice.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The House of Correction continues to maintain its excellent reputation as an undesirable place of abode for "rogues and vagabonds," for whom it was more especially established. A change in the state of the times has reduced the number of inmates from four hundred and twenty-four on the 1st of January, 1861, to two hundred and eighty-one at the present time. With this reduced number, however, it has not always been easy to find the employment "at labor" to which they were sentenced.

On the 1st of January, 1861, Messrs. Harvey, Burton & Co. commenced upon their contract for the labor of one hundred prisoners at brush-making, occupying the room formerly used as a shoe-shop. The men so employed were those formerly used by Messrs. Townsend, Mallard & Cowin, whose contract had been cancelled agreeable to its conditions.

The brush business was successfully and satisfactorily prosecuted till the 10th of August, when, in consequence of the general depression of business, the contractors asked to be relieved

from the performance of so much of their contract as required the employment of their full number of convicts. After a full consideration it was mutually agreed that the prisoners should only work the first three days in the week. On the 25th of November the contractors again commenced working the men full time.

On the 21st February the American Whip Company threw up their contract for men, having previously given notice agreeable to the conditions of the same.

In consequence of the termination of the whip contract, and the prisoners on the brush work being employed only half the time, a large number of convicts were without any employment. It being necessary, in order to keep up the discipline of the prison, that they should have work, and it being found impossible to contract with any parties for their labor, they were employed in making improvements about the grounds of the establishment.

In this way their labor was turned to good account in setting the posts and building and painting the fences, grading the street in front of the institutions, building a new gate-house, setting out trees, digging a cellar under the whip-shop, laying sidewalks, and general improvements of the premises, in addition to filling a large patch formerly used as a receptacle of rubbish in the rear of the grounds. This last has been covered with good loam from the city lands in the vicinity, and converted into an excellent piece of land, to be used as a vegetable garden, for which it is admirably calculated.

Though the want of regular employment rendered the prisoners restless and difficult of management, and required much additional vigilance, it is a fact worthy of comment that there was no outbreak, or important violation of the rules, during the year. The prisoners competent to labor are now all employed, and the general affairs of the institution in most excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

APPENDIX.

REPORT

Of a Committee of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions in reference to the admission of Boys to the House of Reformation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, }
BOSTON, March 8, 1861. }

THE Committee to whom was referred the Resolve, "That in the opinion of this Board it is inexpedient to consent to the admission of any more boys to the House of Reformation," have considered the subject, and submit the following report : —

The House of Reformation was established March 4, 1826, for "the employment and reformation of juvenile offenders." In the early years of the institution it, in a great measure, accomplished the purpose for which it was established. The number of its inmates was comparatively limited. They were of better material than those of the present day, and great care was exercised in their training, the Directors being of those whose hearts were in the work, and who gave the subject of reformation their special attention. As a consequence, large numbers were fitted to be apprenticed, and, finding good masters, they have done credit to the institution, and grown up to be good citizens. Many substantial farmers, and many prosperous master mechanics in the towns of Massachusetts, who stand high in the respect of their fellow-citizens, have no hesitation in avowing that the Boston House of Reformation was the rock of salvation that saved them from a life of shame and crime. In later years the character of the school has been gradually deteriorating. The boys have not been of so good a class, and much difficulty has been found to exist in procuring masters willing to take them as apprentices. They were fitted to go out and were fast becoming of an age that rendered them unsuitable to remain longer in the House. From the year 1850 up to the time of the organization of the present Board, the Directors felt the difficulty to be continually increasing. Under

these circumstances they turned their attention to procuring situations for them on board Indiamen, whalemens, and other vessels bound on long voyages, and some six or eight were from year to year pardoned and sent to sea. It is believed that many of them have done well. In May, 1851, the truant law was enacted, but it does not appear to have materially increased the number of the school, till in 1854 and 1855, when it rapidly advanced from its lowest point of fifty-nine inmates to one hundred and forty-four. This increase was occasioned by a raid upon the truants, as many as four, six, eight, and even twelve having been committed in one day. In January, 1851, the whole number of inmates was eighty-four. There have since been admitted, apprenticed, and pardoned as follows:—

	Admitted.	Apprenticed.	Pardoned.
1851	59	18	26
1852	47	24	46
1853	91	40	18
1854	92	23	28
1855	122	25	36
1856	99	20	56
1857	103	12	33
1858	137	26	47
1859	143	21	42
1860	127	32	41
	<hr/> 1020	<hr/> 241	<hr/> 372

The highest point the school has ever reached was in May, 1860, when there were two hundred and thirty-four. The lowest point was in June, 1854, when there were only fifty-nine. Of the large number pardoned were those reformed or sent to sea, while others were given up to parents or guardians, upon condition of removal from the State.

At the time of the removal of the institution to Deer Island in July, 1858, the whole number was one hundred and sixty-one, of which one hundred and five were committed, on terms of from one to two years, for truancy. There have been since committed three hundred and fifty-six, of which one hundred and fifty-five were for truancy. There were committed last year one hundred and twenty-seven, of which only thirty-nine were for truancy. The number there at this time, or on March 1, of the present year, is two hundred and twenty-one, of which only sixty-eight are committed for truancy.

Thus it will be seen that since the removal of the institution to Deer Island, its character has been completely changed. Then it

contained one hundred and five, committed on short terms for truancy, in the hope that they might be benefited, to fifty-six sentenced during minority, who became our wards, to bind out or otherwise manage for their good. If the school was now constituted as it then was, we might hope, by apprenticing and the discharges from expiration of sentence, to keep within a reasonable number that might be benefited; but now we find the class of inmates reversed, and that there are only sixty-eight truants to one hundred and fifty-three sent during minority.

These statistics and an examination of the subject have led the Committee to doubt whether our House of Reformation is beneficial in its tendency. A house of reformation is not intended to be a house of correction, though much of its discipline may assimilate thereto, nor should it be a prison for the reception and punishment of those whose habits have confirmed them in vice or crime. Only certain classes are calculated to be benefited by a residence therein. Only such as are of tender years and just commencing a course of vice should be admitted, for of such there may be hope of reform, while even a few unsuitable inmates may work more harm than all that can be accomplished for good by the most strenuous endeavors of those having charge. Boys of feeble intellect and those manifesting incipient insanity, and others who, though young in years, have fixed characters and are matured in vice, are not suitable for such an institution. That there are many such in our house is not a matter of question. They cannot be benefited, but on the contrary the effect is to make them still worse, and, by their presence, to destroy discipline and prevent the reformation of others. Too great care cannot be exercised in regard to the condition and character of the subjects admitted; and yet it does not seem to have been considered at all. The committing magistrates have not time, even if they had the disposition, and, a boy being complained of, they have probably felt that they had no option in the matter; and hence we find that nearly, if not more than, one half of the inmates of our House of Reformation are not suitable subjects for such an institution. Most of them are irreclaimably bad, while many are fast approaching manhood. In this view, the question naturally arises, What is to be done with them? No suitable masters can be found who will accept any such as apprentices; indeed it is difficult to find places for the few who are good and can be recommended. What is to be the future of the school if the present system continues? According to the statistics given, we have shown that if it continues to increase in the same ratio as for the past two years, we shall ere long need accommodations for some four to five hundred, with many of them men grown.

The present ages of those now in the House, other than those committed for truancy, are as follows:—

9 years old	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
10 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
11 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
12 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
13 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
14 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
15 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
16 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
17 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
18 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
19 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7

Association with such must be detrimental to the young and those sent for truancy, as experience has already proven. Many who have had terms of from one to two years for truancy, instead of being benefited thereby, seem to have grown worse from contact with the more vicious, with whom they first became acquainted at the institution, and soon after being discharged have been returned on conviction for larceny or other offence, under sentence during their minority. If good is to be expected from the continuance of the school, it can only be under a new order of things. To accomplish this it seems to the committee that it will be better to decline receiving any more inmates till the number shall be so decreased as to satisfy the Board that it can be worked so as to benefit the community, and then that it shall not be increased again till arrangements are made to prevent the admission of improper subjects. By adopting this course at the present time no harm can come to the public, inasmuch as there are ample accommodations at the State Reform School, at Westboro', and on Board the Nautical Branch Ship. It would also be a large item of economy to the city. Thus far Boston has been content to bear all the expense of supporting her reformation subjects, and has not availed herself of the advantages of the State school, which are open equally to her with every city and town in the State, while she pays by her proportion of the State tax one-third of the expenses of supporting the same. By statute law the city or town from which any boy is sent to the State institution is holden to pay at the rate of fifty cents per week so long as such inmate remains therein. As the cost of maintaining inmates at Deer Island is something over two dollars per week, it will be seen that a saving of some seventy-five dollars per year can be made to the city on each boy, to say nothing of the fact of being

relieved of the care and responsibility of the charge of a very unsatisfactory and undesirable class. The Board are compelled to receive those convicted under the truant law, but none others. The law authorizing the establishment of the school, after enumerating the kind of cases that may be committed thereto, says, that before passing sentence, of the law, "*notice shall be given to the Directors of said House; and in case said Directors shall declare their assent to the admission of such child into said House, the judge or justice shall sentence him or her to said house of employment and reformation.*"

It will be seen, therefore, that no legal obstacle exists to prevent the Board taking such measures as will lead eventually to a more moderate number, which might ultimately become such a class of inmates as could be benefited by a residence at the institution. The committee have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the Resolve.

For the Committee,

MOSES KIMBALL, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN : The expenditures on account of the House of Industry and Reformation, Lunatic Hospital, House of Correction, and Steamer Henry Morrison, for the year ending December 31, 1861, amount to the sum of one hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

The receipts on account of the same, for the same period of time, amount to twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents, all of which has been paid into the city treasury.

The amount expended on account of each institution, and the Steamer Henry Morrison, together with the receipts arranged under appropriate heads, also a statement of the number of applications for almshouse relief and admission to the Lunatic Hospital ; the number of permits granted to the friends of inmates to visit them ; the number of petitions presented for pardon, and the number recommended for discharge by the Board, with such other information relative to the business of the office as is supposed to be of public interest, is hereto annexed.

Respectfully submitted,

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1861.

EXPENDITURES—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence	\$17,348 53
Clothing and bedding	2,715 79
Fuel and lights	3,130 88
Salaries	12,425 41
Furniture and utensils	506 89
Medical department	260 58
Water rates	462 00
Agricultural department	482 98
Repairs and alterations	4,598 37
Office expenses	463 26
Carriage hire	217 08
Miscellaneous	548 28
	<hr/>
	\$43,160 05

RECEIPTS.

From contractors for labor of prisoners	\$13,594 90
From towns for support of prisoners	129 24
From sale of old iron, barrels, &c.	326 77
	<hr/>
	\$14,050 91

EXPENDITURES—LUNATIC HOSPITAL—1861.

Subsistence	\$9,334 81
Clothing and bedding	1,045 39
Fuel and lights	1,588 49
Salaries	7,130 55
Water rates	220 00
Medical department	562 82
Furniture and utensils	421 13
Agricultural department	707 33
Repairs and alterations	2,629 56
Carriage hire	451 91
Office expenses	265 43
Miscellaneous	50 00
Fence and drain	1,993 60
	<hr/>
	\$26,406 02

RECEIPTS.

For board of patients	\$7,218 47
---------------------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES — STEAMER HENRY MORRISON — 1861.

Manning and subsistence	\$3,492 00
Fuel	1,500 07
Repairs	2,339 70
Rent of dock	1,200 00
Oil, tallow, packing, &c.	159 77
Water	192 56
New boiler	2,500 00
Miscellaneous	222 63
	<hr/>
	\$11,606 73

RECEIPTS.

From Commonwealth of Massachusetts	\$1,600 00
From sale of old iron	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,612 00

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY — 1861.

Subsistence	\$25,562 09
Clothing and bedding	6,400 37
Fuel and lights	5,081 34
Salaries	12,684 89
Conveyance of paupers	1,249 27
Hospital department	267 94
School books, printing and stationery	820 48
Agricultural department	3,114 84
Repairs and alterations	5,998 52
Office expenses	1,259 30
Heating apparatus	2,952 05
Furniture	1,090 90
Hardware and shovels	704 23
Plumbing	1,111 25
Carriage hire	132 30
Miscellaneous	200 20
	<hr/>
	\$68,630 78

RECEIPTS.

For labor of inmates	\$562 90
For produce of farm	507 21
For support of inmates	42 49
For sale of barrels, rags, &c.	231 06
For sale of articles from store	191 00
For sale of articles from store, and labor for quarantine department	400 00
Total	\$1,934 78

Number of petitions for pardon, 347.

Recommended for pardon	193
Leave to withdraw	154
	<hr/> 347

Number of permits granted to visit inmates, 3,135.

The average number of inmates of the institutions for the years 1860 and 1861 is as follows, viz.:—

	1860.	1861.
House of Industry	479	474
House of Reformation	218	214*
House of Correction	390	395
Lunatic Hospital	155	178
	<hr/> 1,242	<hr/> 1,261

Whole number of applications for Almshouse relief, 2,628.

Sent to the State Almshouse	2,441
Sent to the City Almshouse	187
Total	2,628

Small-pox cases included in the foregoing, and the disposition of the same, is as follows, viz.:—

Sent to Rainsford Island	6
Sent to Deer Island	1
Total	7

* This average is increased, over the previous year, by the addition of the thirty inmates of the female branch.

In 1860 the number of cases was 173.

Sent to Rainsford Island	109
Sent to Deer Island	64
Total	<u>173</u>

The number of applications for admission to Lunatic Hospitals was 203.

Sent to State Hospitals	93
Sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital	110
Total	<u>203</u>

Of the number sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital, eighty-four were boarders and twenty six were city charges.

In 1860 the whole number was 245.

Sent to State institutions	119
Sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital	126
Total	<u>245</u>

Of the number sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital, eighty-seven were boarders, or paying patients.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN : The Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1861 is herewith respectfully submitted.

There were remaining, at the date of the last Report, one hundred and sixty-seven patients. There have been admitted since, one hundred and ten. Two hundred and seventy-seven have been under care during the year. Of these, eighty-four have been discharged. Forty-six were recovered ; fifteen more or less improved. Seven were unimproved, and sixteen have died. One hundred and ninety-three remain under treatment at this date.

In this succinct statement it appears not only that our former history is repeating itself, but that our experience conforms to that of all other hospitals of this kind, whose inmates are not exclusively private. The number of our *permanent* residents is steadily increasing, and our means of active and extended usefulness correspondingly diminishing, for the simple want of room. Applications for the admission of patients are multiplying monthly, and we are more and more frequently compelled to refuse them. Many of these do not come under your notice, for the reason that the friends apply directly to the Hospital, and, being told that we cannot suitably accommodate them, they go elsewhere, or do the best they can at home.

The following tables present the statistical history of the Hospital for the past year : —

Remaining, January 1, 1861:—

Males	74	
Females	93	
	—	167

Admitted since:—

By Board of Directors,

Males	55	
Females	49	
	—	104

By Police Court,

Males	4	
Females	2	
		6
		—

Whole number during the year:—

Males	133	
Females	144	
	—	277
		<u>277</u>

Discharged:—

Males	46	
Females	38	
	—	84

Of these, have

Recovered,

Males	26
Females	20

Improved,

Males	7
Females	8

Unimproved,

Males	2
Females	5

Died,

Males	11
Females	5
	—

84

NATIVITY.

Boston	28
Massachusetts	24
Other "United States"	28
Foreign countries	29

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	46
Widowed	15
Single	49

AGES.

Under 20 years	7
From 20 to 30 years	22
" 30 to 40 "	25
" 40 to 50 "	28
" 50 to 60 "	16
" 60 to 70 "	9
Over 70 years	3

OCCUPATION.

Housekeepers	29
Laborers	17
Domestics	16
Merchants	9
Clerks	7
Actors	2
Farmers	5
Physicians	2
Shoemakers	3
Seamen	2
Carpenters	2
Engraver	1
Manufacturer	1
Builder	1
Lawyer	1
Other	7
None	5

LAST RESIDENCE.

With friends	94
Other hospitals	11
Almshouses	5

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Ill health	31
Intemperance	19
Puerperal	7
Masturbation	5
Business troubles	6
Epilepsy	4
Religious excitement	3
Old age	3
War excitement	2
Loss of children	2
Spiritualism	2
Apoplexy	2
Other causes	15
Unassigned	9

FORM OF INSANITY.

Mania	58
Dementia	31
Melancholia	11
Monomania	2
Oinomania	8

TIME OF ADMISSION.

January	7
February	6
March	8
April	13
May	14
June	10
July	14
August	6
September	9

October	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
November	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
December	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Softening of brain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Paralysis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Apoplexy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Exhaustion	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chronic diarrhœa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Delirium tremens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Accidental drowning	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

There has been one birth during the year.

Remaining January 1, 1862.

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106

The health of the Hospital, during the past year, has been excellent. About the middle of September we were surprised, one morning, by the appearance of some twenty cases of diarrhœa among the patients. But by immediately washing out all the soil-pipes and drains, and increasing our fires, (which it is our custom to light as soon as the nights begin to be damp,) so as not only to warm, but to thoroughly dry the atmosphere of the halls, all traces of it were removed in the course of thirty-six hours. With this exception, the sickness of the year has come in the form of those diseases usually prevalent in hospitals of this sort, as will be seen by a glance at the "Causes of Death." Although we have had many cases with strong suicidal tendencies, no violent death has added to our anxieties. One death, not from natural cause, has occurred. The patient had been here about two months, and was slowly recovering. He was quite inoffensive, and was deemed entirely safe. For three weeks he had been allowed the freedom of the enclosure, a privilege which he highly prized. One day he was found drowned on the beach. From his position in the water, it was thought that he had an apoplectic fit, or what was more probable, from his disposition and habits, that he sat down on the sunny side of the sea-wall and fell asleep. A coroner was called.

The number of those who have recovered and improved, is gratifying and encouraging. Our success in these particulars would doubtless have been greater, did the community properly appreciate the vital impor-

tance of subjecting this disease to suitable treatment in its earliest stages. More than three-quarters of all recoveries are of those admitted during the first three months of the disease. And yet sensible and well-informed people, who promptly call their physician at the first slight cough or twinge of rheumatism, are found trifling with and neglecting this most subtle and fearful of maladies. This is due in part to the natural reluctance to send the loved one, at such a time, away from their own personal care and tender services; but also, in no small degree, to a lingering participation in the old belief, which has passed away with the whips and chains and dungeons of former times, that insanity necessarily involves disgrace. What is true of recoveries is equally true of those cases which, unfortunately, are susceptible of improvement only. How important that such cases be placed under the moulding influences of experienced management before their wrong habits of thought and action become confirmed!

One case in point you will doubtless recollect. The patient under a strong delusion that he was divinely commissioned, had for more than two years before admission here confined himself to bed, where, the subject of uncontrollable impulse to shout, "in season and out of season," with the full powers of a splendid pair of lungs, and of spasms which would shake the room he occupied, and during which he would inflict severe blows upon his own person, he destroyed the comfort of his family, and rendered his neighborhood unendurable. In such condition he was brought here late at night. While in the reception-room he was seized with a terrible spasm, and in that state was borne to bed. In four days he was up and walking in the ward, and in one week was out of doors, and kicking football. Firmness and persistence of purpose, with the kindest treatment, wrought this sudden and wonderful change. Who can doubt that had he been subjected to treatment at an earlier day, he would ere this have been restored to his family, the kind, generous, thoughtful husband and father he was by nature?

If it be important that the insane be placed early under hospital care, it is not less important that they be not removed until recovery has been fully confirmed. More than half the relapses which occur in this disease are in consequence of such premature removals. Nothing is so disheartening to the conscientious Superintendent as the unadvised removal to scenes and influences he is wholly unprepared to encounter successfully, of one who has cost him weeks of anxious care and thoughtful labor at the very time when he knows that, if undisturbed, he has the entire control of the result. In one case during the past year we successfully resisted the repeated *demands* of friends, and within a few days have received their united and hearty thanks for so doing. In

another case our efforts were unsuccessful, but shortly after the patient was readmitted at the urgent request of a whole family.

During the year several cases of Oinomania have been admitted. Some of these when received were suffering with delirium tremens. All of them are unsuitable cases for treatment in a hospital for the insane. They demand and should have privileges which it is difficult to afford them, without creating excitement and discontent among the other patients. Moreover, wholly unable to see insanity in those most troublesome and difficult cases, in which the experienced eye alone can detect the insidious evil, they foster by their conversation and influence that restlessness under necessary and wholesome restraint, and that suspicion of the motives of those who have charge of them, which are among the greatest obstacles to the successful treatment of the insane. Still, with the present needs of our city, I do not see how we can well refuse to receive this class, and I therefore respectfully ask your attention to the propriety of providing separate wards for them, where they can be treated with greater advantage to themselves and less injury to others.

In this connection permit me also to present to your consideration the subject of further and better dining-room accommodations. At present nearly one half of our inmates are obliged to take their meals in the wards. This arrangement seriously disturbs the good order and discipline of the wards, and the proper classification and comfort of the inmates. Your frequent observation of its inconveniences renders it unnecessary to say more in regard to it. It is proper to add, however, that our present dining-rooms are greatly needed for reception or visiting rooms, where the friends of the patients can comfortably see and converse with them without unnecessary contact with others. I allude to this matter with some hesitation, not knowing how the proposed opening of a new avenue from a point near us to the city proper may affect the question of further permanent improvements here.

The improvements in our buildings and grounds are not less useful than ornamental. The erection of a neat, open, front fence, built in excellent taste and with good judgment, under the direction of Captain Robbins, of the House of Correction, to whom we are also indebted for useful suggestions and valuable assistance in grading our grounds, removing the out-buildings, and rebuilding the division fences, and the use of neutral colors in the paint and washes, have entirely removed the almshouse and prison aspect given to our grounds by the old, close, white enclosure, which was so distasteful to our sensitive inmates. The completion of the water fence, besides enabling us to place all the out-buildings in a compact and convenient position, has given us the means

of reclaiming a considerable tract from the beach and flats. Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-six feet have thus been made available for garden purposes. Most of the labor necessary for this work, except that of carting the loam, was the voluntary offering of the patients, with an incalculable amount of good to themselves incidentally. Besides adding materially to our yearly supply of vegetables, this addition to our garden will enable us to furnish for the inmates more active out-door employment, a means of good more needed than any other in this institution.

Our sources of amusement and recreation are the same that have heretofore supplied us. The bowling-alley and billiard-room are constantly in use. Football and other games out of doors, and cards, chess, draughts, dancing, and the like amusements, within doors, relieve the monotony of hospital life. The great event of the year, however, in this connection, was the harbor excursion. A few years ago, and he would have been thought a madman who should have seriously proposed to take a party of insane persons out upon the water. Yet, for several years, we have done so with entire success. During the past summer one hundred of our patients, through your kindness, went on board the Henry Morrison and, with a band of music, proceeded down the harbor. By invitation of Brigadier-General Andrews, then commanding at Fort Warren, they landed there, and witnessed a dress parade, ordered, for their gratification, by Colonel Webster. Throughout the visit their deportment was marked by greater propriety than that of any other party present. Although there were two thousand other visitors at the fort, and another boat at the wharf when we left, all reached home in safety, and with no excitement but that of a pleasant and healthful character. More recently, you have witnessed our festivities under the Christmas-trees, and observed the deep and lasting nature of their influence. The late dance, on New Year's night, was more keenly enjoyed by a larger number than any before it. Through the continued kindness of Director Kimball, the patients have enjoyed frequent access to the Boston Museum during the year. This fall we commenced a course of weekly lectures for further entertainment and benefit. We hope to be able to make them a permanent feature of our winter life. Mr. Clapp, of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," has frequently remembered us in large bundles of "exchanges." They have been eagerly sought after, and many of them carefully treasured.

The diet, of which a statistical report was made at your request, some months ago, has not been materially changed. It is plain, but substantial, and of good variety. The substitution of brown bread (rye and Indian) for flour, at dinner, has proved beneficial and satisfactory.

We regret that the high price of apples prevents our using them to the extent we otherwise might do with advantage.

With grateful acknowledgment of your generous and active interest in this institution, and of your personal kindness and courtesy, the above is

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER, *Superintendent.*

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, January 1, 1862.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN: The Superintendent of the House of Industry has to report as follows, to wit.:—

The Statutes of Massachusetts provide that persons convicted of certain minor offences may be sentenced to the House of Correction or House of Industry within the city where the offence is committed, at the discretion of the Court. Boston, to a far greater extent than any other city in the State, avails herself of this provision of law, and therefore her House of Industry presents the anomaly of containing two classes of persons—*paupers and convicts*—with the latter class in the majority.

The whole number of inmates this first day of January, is four hundred and fifty-three, viz.:—

Paupers—

	Adults, Male	69	Female	38	
	Boys	47	Girls	10	
Total	.	.	.	.	164

Convicts—

	Male	105	Female	169	
Total	.	.	.	.	274

Children of convict mothers—

	Boys	8	Girls	7	
Total	.	.	.	.	15

The whole number of paupers permitted during the year is 182, viz.:—

Males	115	Females	67
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Whole number discharged, 97, viz.:—

Males 68

Females 29

The whole number of convicts committed during the year is 1,096.
viz.:—

Males 502

Females 594

The whole number discharged is 822, viz.:—

Males 397

Females 425

The largest number of inmates of both classes at one time was 547

“ smallest “ “ “ “ “ “ 397

Average throughout the year 462

A large proportion of the paupers are either advanced in years or children. The remainder are imbecile in mind or crippled in body, or both. Unable to maintain themselves outside of the institution, they are also unable to contribute, in any considerable degree, to their support within it. The duty of the Superintendent, so far as this department is concerned, seems to be fulfilled, if the aged and imbecile are made comfortable in their poverty, and the young fitted, as far as may be, by proper physical, moral, and intellectual training, to labor honestly to get their own living, and to become useful members of society. This duty it has been my endeavor faithfully to discharge.

A school for the pauper boys is kept throughout the year. Until August last this school was in charge of a mistress. It has since been under the care of a master. The change was a good one, and has been the means of relieving me, not from responsibility, but from annoyance. The boys needed to have over them—not occasionally, but immediately and constantly—a stronger hand and a firmer rein. Their habits and demeanor have been improved by it, and their interest in study stimulated. The following extract from the Master's report will give a very intelligible idea of the condition of the school:—

“The number admitted during the year has been 20; discharged 17; leaving as the present number, 46 boys, the average of whose ages is 10½ years.

“Nearly all were born in the city, and possess the usual dispositions and capabilities of native children.

“Most can read and the majority write; while not a few have shown worthy abilities, and made commendable progress in their studies.

“With the exceptions of an occasional visit of a few weeks to their friends, and Saturday afternoons, they spend six hours of each day in

learning the common English branches, and the remainder in sport in the open air.

"They are reasonably free from all vicious faults; while physically they have been very healthy, having entirely escaped both petty and severe sicknesses.

"Their library has recently been replenished in part with new books, and by selections from the old libraries of the House of Reformation, and now contains a good number of excellent books which are earnestly read.

"These boys are comfortably clad, generously fed, kindly cared for, and have every reason to be, as they appear, contented and happy."

Nothing further need be said in reference to this department, except to add that these boys have been semi-weekly, or oftener, instructed in music, and have performed the duties of choir at chapel exercises in an acceptable manner.

The number of deaths in the Pauper Department has been 16, viz.: Males 10, Females 6.

The number of births 2; Males 2, Females none.

Of the convicts male, eighty-seven per cent. are sentenced as common drunkards. Of the females, sixty-four per cent. are sentenced as common drunkards, and about seventeen per cent. as nightwalkers. The small remainder, male and female, are either vagabonds, idlers, or petty thieves.

A large proportion of the unfortunate persons, as weak as wicked, come in feeble in body and with constitutions broken down by their excesses. Their commitment undoubtedly prolongs their lives, for, while it lasts, they have wholesome and sufficient food, warm clothing, well-washed bodies, with regular hours of labor and rest.

But with such elements, and so large a number committed, there must of necessity be much sickness. The report of the Resident Physician is annexed, and to that you are referred for specific information in relation to his department. Dr. Fisher entered upon his duties the first of June. It is doing him simple justice only to state the fact, that if we take the average of the sick during the five months preceding his appointment, and the same average during the seven months since, the latter period will show a reduction in the amount of sickness of considerably more than fifty per cent. The whole number of deaths in this department has been 10, to wit: Males 2, Females 8. Births do, 5. Males 2, Females 3.

Of the condition of the institution in the matter of discipline, it is sufficient, perhaps, to say, that there has been neither concerted nor individual insubordination. Exceptional cases of wrong doing there

always will be, where exact obedience to rule is required, so long as men and women have tempers and tongues. Human nature, under like circumstances, is uniform in its developments. But there has been no case of misconduct during the year attended by such circumstances of aggravation as to demand severity of punishment. Violation of rules has generally been the result of accident or heedlessness rather than design.

So far as relates to the economy of the institution, the aim has been to encourage liberality without extravagance, so that in the midst of abundance there should be no waste. How far this has been accomplished is not for me to determine. A larger experience, on my part, would probably have been attended with better success.

The amount expended for repairs during the year, especially upon water-tanks and pipes, and steam-pumps and pipes, has been very large. In this connection a suggestion as to the feasibility of obtaining a supply of soft and pure water is not inappropriate. As bearing upon the economy of the institution, to say nothing of the conveniences and comfort to be derived from it, this, in my judgment, is a matter of sufficient importance to demand serious consideration. The corrosion of boilers and pipes and tanks, the rapid destruction of machinery, the premature decay of all cloth fabrics, which require frequent washing, and other ill-effects resulting from the impure character of the water we are now forced to use, create bills of cost, none the less real nor less in amount because the daily waste is not easily seen and cannot be readily computed. Besides, this brackish water, if not unhealthy, is exceedingly unpalatable. Especially is this the case whenever the tide rises high enough to overflow the beach. This overflow of the sea, both during its continuance and for a long time afterwards, renders the water unfit either for drinking or cooking. Complaint and annoyance is the result. But your attention is now called to it, on account of its cost rather than its inconvenience. To avoid the latter is desirable. The former, if only a single decade of years is taken into account, will be found to be enormous.

There have been other considerable outlays within doors, which may without question be termed extraordinary. In order to accommodate the Superintendent it became necessary to provide new quarters for the subordinate officers. This was done by erecting and finishing commodious apartments, and convenient of access to their occupants, located in the main building, where the room could be best spared. Thereby the officers were accommodated, and their removal left a house for the Superintendent, but left it unfurnished. To supply carpets, furniture, wares, and the other necessary household articles for his constant use, and for

the occasional convenience of the government of the institution, involved large additional cost.

Another item of expense was occasioned by the erection of separate rooms in the attics of the north and south wings, for hospital use. The utility of the change, however, will probably in a single year more than counterbalance the cost. To the lazy and shiftless, who would at any time feign sickness to avoid work, the hospital now has no attractions. These remain there no longer than is absolutely necessary. On the other hand, the really sick, being entirely free from the annoyance of children, the complaints of querulous neighbors, and the ravings of rum-crazed companions, are made much more comfortable than they could be before. By the Physician's report it appears that the anticipated benefits of the change were not overestimated.

The most important change, out doors, is the transformation of the wings of the old hospital into a new piggery. In this case, as in the last, the cost of the improvement is small in comparison with the benefits which may fairly be expected to result from it. Pork will always be a large item of consumption here, and if a continuance of healthy growing crops is expected, the land must be paid back liberally for the products it furnishes. The hogs will supply a *sinking fund* for this repayment, and at the same time a ready and remunerative home market for the surplus products of the farm.

By a report, made early in the year, it appears that eighty-five barrels of pork were purchased for the House of Industry in 1860, in addition to what was produced there. The case for the year just ended may be thus stated: Four barrels of pork have been purchased; three and a half have been sold. No hams have been bought during the year. Several shotes and a considerable quantity of lard have been sold. On the first of January, 1861, there were eight barrels of pork on hand. To-day there are sixteen barrels. The number of hogs and pigs on hand is 17 per cent. larger now than then. The fact that the island can make its own pork needs no further demonstration.

A triangular bit of land below the barnyard, which lay idle and was a little unsightly in appearance, has been occupied by a neat and substantial henhouse. The building with its enclosure gives a finish to the corner, which makes it much more agreeable to the eye. It is hoped that hereafter the institution will be able to produce eggs enough for its own supply.

A new dairy-room has been constructed. To some extent its advantage is already manifest. The quantity of butter consumed at the institution, besides what was produced there last year, was something in excess of three tons. With the same number of cows in milk this year

as last, the excess of consumption above the production is a little more than one ton. There is the promise of a larger reduction next year.

In accordance with the recommendation of a committee, authority was given by the Board to purchase and keep a larger number of cows. This recommendation was based upon the supposition that the farm would carry more stock. The foundation of this supposition rested upon the reported hay-crop of 1860, and the fact that several acres, then in grain but now in grass, would give a larger area of mowing land, and by consequence a larger crop of hay this year than last. Contrary to expectation the actual product of hay this year is less than the estimated product of last year by at least fifteen tons, so that the keeping of additional cows might beget the necessity of buying hay, a contingency to be avoided if possible. Another year may, and probably will, justify the experiment.

The industrial resources of the institution, whether directed judiciously or not, have certainly been diligently employed. The entire female labor has been expended upon the wants of the two houses. To manufacture clothing and bedding, to keep these at all times thoroughly cleansed and repaired, to prepare the food and attend the sick, to secure cleanliness in all parts of the building, and perform all other kindred offices which two institutions of such magnitude and character imperatively require to be done, is no trivial or holiday task.

There is, therefore, no difficulty in finding constant and profitable employment for the women.

The labor of the men, except mechanics, boatmen, and those employed in and around the building in various capacities, has been mainly expended upon the farm. Fewer men have been sentenced this year than formerly, and as it requires as many in the workshops and other in-door offices, whether the whole number be greater or less, the farm labor is more affected by this diminution of numbers than any other department. The attempt has been made to compensate for the deficiency by increased diligence. The success or failure of this attempt, either in whole or in part, will be determined by its results.

These may be stated briefly and generally as follows, to wit:—

A larger area of land than heretofore has been put under cultivation, some five acres of pasture having been planted this year for the first time.

The hoed crops have been kept free from weeds and twitch-grass, so that no noxious seeds of this year's growth are left in the soil to give birth the next season to an endless offspring. Much of the labor spent on this work, however, should be credited to the reformation boys, for

nearly all the hand-weeding has been done and *well* done by them. A schedule of farm products would be in substance, this:—

Hay	75 tons
Barley	70 bushels
Onions	900 "
Potatoes	1,200 "
Parsnips	200 "
Mangold wurzels and other beets	3,000 "
Swedish and flat turnips	1,300 "
Carrots	2,400 "
Cabbages	6,000 "

Besides these, there has been raised a liberal supply of squashes, tomatoes, and other vegetables in their season, for the use of the institution.

Most of the soil of the island inclines to clay, and is of such a character as to render underdraining essential. This has been done to as great extent as time and the pressure of more immediately important duties would allow.

A wet, unsightly spot near the farm-house, evidently for a long time past the receptacle of rubbish, has been filled and sown with grass. The depth of filling varies from two to four or five feet. An acre of productive land has been thereby added to the farm, and the locality very much improved in appearance.

A large area of beach under and around the new piggery has been filled. The main part of this work, however, is to be credited to the reformation boys. An average number of about ninety, except when engaged in weeding, were employed here from the latter part of June until about the first of November. This filling is from two to ten feet in depth, averaging about four and a half feet. The extent of surface is two acres and five eighths. The quantity of earth, therefore, which these boys have removed is not far from 200,000 cubic feet. Its weight would exceed 3,500 tons. This filling is to be extended, and when completed will add much both to the attractiveness and productive capacity of the island. A low but substantial sea-wall, on the line of high-water mark, should be constructed to give a finish to the work, as well as to prevent the otherwise constant abrasion to which it will be exposed.

A piece of marsh land lying in the valley of the island, which contains several acres, and has been hitherto neglected, being covered with water during a considerable part of the year, has been put in process of

reclamation. A flood-gate to exclude the tide and allow the fresh water to escape, has been inserted near the mouth of the main drain, and the whole piece has been ploughed. A road has been laid out through it and partially built, with good underdrains on both sides for the escape of surplus water. Much additional labor must be expended before this land is brought into proper condition for successful culture, but when that is done, it will, without doubt, be the most productive and profitable portion of the farm.

Besides this road through the bog, another is commenced, to be extended over the top of the hill. Its completion will require time.

These, in substance, are the fruits of the year's industry. They have consumed a great amount of labor, and are looked upon as so much accomplished. Yet, when viewed in connection with what remains to be done, they dwindle into insignificance in the comparison.

Other improvements have been projected which need not be mentioned, the period of their completion being only a matter of speculative computation.

These are the principal items which appropriately come within the province of my report as Superintendent of the House of Industry. To go more into detail would be wasting paper. Before closing, however, the fact should be mentioned and set to their credit, that the Agent of the Tract Society, and others, have from time to time favored us with copies of religious publications. The Editor of the "Pilot," also, has favored us weekly with several copies of his newspaper. All these have been distributed among the inmates, and received with thankfulness.

Neither should the fact be forgotten, that once at least during the year, we have narrowly escaped total destruction by fire. One of the boys in the House of Reformation, after long watching his opportunity, without being suspected, set fire to brooms and other combustible material deposited in a portable wooden cupboard, which stood against the painted wooden partition of the reformation dining-room. Before the means of checking it could be procured, a large surface of this partition and of the wooden ceiling overhead, together with the cupboard itself, presented a threatening sheet of flame, which had gained sufficient headway to appear defiant of control. It was with difficulty checked, and finally subdued without having done extensive damage. The author of it, convicted upon his own confession, was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

It seems as if the recurrence of a similar casualty may be avoided, but "what man knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of man which is in him?" The event is now called to mind with deep gratitude to God for the past, and a fervent prayer for future preservation.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express my thanks for the courteous and considerate kindness which, both individually and in a collective capacity, you have uniformly extended to me. The best assurance which I can give of its proper appreciation is so to demean myself in future as to merit its continuance.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, DEER ISLAND, January 1, 1862.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:

SIR: Having assumed the duties of this department on the first of June, I shall be unable to report, from personal observation, upon the sanitary condition of the institution previous to that time. The following statistics are compiled from the Hospital Register, and include five months, from January 1, to June 1, 1861:—

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates, 402.

Whole number of patients, 406

Daily average, 24

Number of days in hospital, 3,654

Average to each, 9

LIST OF DISEASES.

Intemperance, 75; feverish, 31; injuries, 27; rheumatism, 24; delirium tremens, 20; syphilis, 17; debility, diarrhœa, mumps, catarrh, of each, 12; consumption, 10; gonorrhœa, diseases of the eye, colic, ulcers, of each, 8; diseases of skin, 7; parturition, bronchitis, disordered stomach, felon, of each, 6; lameness, pleurisy, menorrhagia, of each, 5; miscellaneous, 76. Total, 406.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

	No. of Patients.	Daily Av.	Days in Hosp.	Av. to each.
Ophthalmia,	87	7½	1,062	12½
Other diseases,	14	2½	371	26½
	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 9½	<hr/> 1,433	<hr/> 14½

The following tables include seven months, from June 1, 1861, to January 1, 1862:—

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Average number of inmates, 508.

Whole number of patients,	256	Daily average,	12
Number of days in hospital,	2,590	Average to each,	10

LIST OF DISEASES.

Intemperance, 95; delirium tremens, 22; diarrhoea, 18; syphilis, 12; rheumatism, injuries, of each, 10; phthisis, 7; menorrhagia, 5; parturition, disease of heart, threatened abortion, epilepsy, dysentery, insane, of each, 4; asthma, abortion, abscess, gonorrhoea, ulcers, of each, 3; diabetes, pneumonia, measles, bronchitis, of each, 2; miscellaneous, 30. Total, 256.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

	No. of Patients.	Daily Av.	Days in Hosp.	Av. to each
Ophthalmia,	102	7	1,512	15
Other diseases,	32	1½	325	10
	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 8½	<hr/> 1,837	<hr/> 13½

List of deaths among sentenced persons for the year ending December 31, 1861:—

Name.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
William Hamilton,	26	February 25.	Pneumonia.
Ellen Russel,	26	April 14.	Convulsions.
Ellen Kalaher,*	22	July 15.	Delirium Tremens.
Bridget Sullivan,	32	July 31.	Congestion of Lungs.
Sidney Holmes,	50	August 27.	Phthisis.
Elizabeth Kennedy,	31	October 18.	"
Mary Kelly,	33	October 30.	Delirium Tremens.
Sarah Edwards,	19	November 16.	Cardiac Dropsy.
Margaret Murray,	38	December 12.	Typho-Pneumonia.
Margaret Murray,	33	December 24.	Phthisis.

Total, 10.

* Came in moribund.

List of deaths among the city poor for the year ending December 31, 1861:—

Name.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
Olive Elisha,	22	January 29.	Phthisis.
Henry Blake,	2 mos.	January 31.	Marasmus.
Robert Carrol,	47	February 28.	Congestion of Brain.
Hannah Furlong,	3 mos.	March 12.	Marasmus.
Charles A. Battiste,	16	March 22.	Phthisis.
John Edward Coffee,	1	April 29.	Marasmus.
Harriet L. S. Grevitte,	1 mo.	May 31.	"
James L. White,*	47	June 26.	Disease of Heart.
Henry Trueman,	83	August 2.	Hæmoptysis.
Hannah Fowler,	42	August 27.	Phthisis.
James W. Russel,	48	September 5.	Softening of Brain.
Elizabeth Richardson,	1	September 7.	Cholera Infantum.
William Shady,	21 mos.	September 20.	Scrofula.
Patrick Byrnes,	69	November 6.	Disease of Heart.
Martha Goodrich,	58	November 28.	Chronic Diarrhœa.
Daniel Taylor,	33	December 4.	Phthisis.
Total, 16.			

Although unable to institute any extended comparison between the past and former years, the health of the House of Industry seems to have been remarkably good. There has been no unusual or serious epidemic, and the majority of the diseases under treatment have been such as naturally arise from the former habits and mode of life of the inmates.

On referring to the list of diseases it will be seen that intemperance leads all the rest. The cases reported under this head serve to fill the wards, but are generally unimportant, and require but little treatment. Those of the persons daily admitted to the institution, who from recent intoxication are unable to commence work at once, are sent to the hospital, as the most available place in which to sleep off the effects of their last debauch. The period required is rarely more than three days, unless some complication exists; but as it is during this time that the premonitory symptoms of delirium tremens present themselves, it is well to have this class of cases under supervision, in order that by early treatment it may be prevented or its duration shortened.

During the month of September certain alterations were made in the hospital wards of the House of Industry, which have proved in the highest degree satisfactory. Under the old arrangement the spacious attics

* Died suddenly on day of entrance.

over the right and left wings of the house were appropriated to the sick among sentenced persons. The beds were arranged up and down the sides of the wards, and in the female attic one end was set apart for a nursery, which often contained as many as twenty or twenty-five children, besides attendants and nursing mothers. This plan interfered greatly with the comfort of the sick. In the female attic the nursery was in every way objectionable, and in both the unrestrained intercourse which the open wards permitted, was found almost entirely to subvert that discipline which is so necessary in any hospital, and especially in one connected with a penal institution. By the changes referred to, these objectionable features are completely removed. The children have been transferred to a large and airy room on the second floor, where they are under the immediate supervision of a matron. Each of the attics has been divided into ten large rooms, five on a side, with a wide and well-lighted area between. Each room includes a window and a portion of the steam-pipes which pass around the attic, and will amply accommodate two beds, though there are seldom more than ten patients in the ward at once. The partitions are not carried completely to the roof, the space of a foot being left, which, with the widely-grated doors, renders the ventilation of the ward, as a whole, perfect and at the same time affords protection from draughts. This plan has the decided approval of those who are really sick, while to such as would otherwise be inclined to prolong their convalescence indefinitely, it offers fewer attractions.

Similar accommodations have been made for the female poor, while the male paupers' ward remains as formerly.

The Reformation School for Girls has been almost exempt from sickness of any kind.

Aside from ophthalmia, the same might be said of the reformation boys. This disease, which furnishes more than four-fifths of the cases under treatment, is dependent upon scrofula as a predisposing cause, and when children are permanently associated, as in many of our public institutions, it appears from time to time as a contagious epidemic. How to insure a community of children against its attacks is a question of great importance, and one which involves the expediency of the usual methods of providing for such as from poverty or crime become public charges. It is necessary, however, to deal with the evil as it exists, and, by improving the general health, to endeavor to diminish its frequency or lessen its severity.

The plan so wisely adopted the past season, of employing a considerable number of the boys in farm labor, has already been productive of much good. Regular exercise in the open air and daily sea-bathing,

have produced a marked improvement in their health and appearance, and it is only to be regretted that the whole school could not have participated in the same benefit.

Ophthalmia has prevailed most extensively among the smaller boys who were retained in school during the summer, and it is also significant that convalescent cases, when discharged to the farm, recovered sooner and were less subject to relapses than when returned to school. The extreme mildness of the symptoms, in most cases, is apparent in the fact that not a single case of permanent injury to the sight has occurred, and that nearly all the boys in the hospital during the summer were able to make the tour of the island, and indulge in a sea-bath every pleasant day.

Early in July there were forty-four boys affected with night-blindness, that is, an indistinctness of vision, and sometimes a total loss of it, coming on regularly at sunset. Most of them had previously had ophthalmia. In a fortnight after commencing work on the farm the number had diminished to thirty-five, and in a short time the affection had entirely disappeared. Not a case has been known to exist for a long time.

The general management of the boys, in a hygienic point of view, has been good, and I have no doubt, should the same course be pursued, another year will exhibit results much more favorable than the past.

Yours respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

DEER ISLAND, December 31, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE 'HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the Report of the Superintendent of the House of Reformation for the year 1861.

The whole number of inmates of the institution on the first day of January last, was 241, viz.:—

Boys	217
Girls	24

Whole number since committed 90, viz.:—

Boys	73
Girls	17

Whole number discharged 116, viz.:—

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence	53	3
Pardoned	41	3
Indentured	10	4
Discharged by habeas corpus	2	—
Total	106	10

Remaining this first day of January, 1862, 215, viz.:—

Boys	184
Girls	31

About two-fifths of the boys, and all the girls, for various offences, are sentenced during minority. The remaining three-fifths of the boys are sentenced for two years or less. Their offence is truancy. The fact that there has been very little sickness, and not a single death during the year, furnishes the best evidence of the sanitary condition of the institution. Nor has there happened, since my election in May, any remarkable event which deserves especial notice.

The attempt to fire the building, mentioned in my report as Superintendent of the House of Industry, is the only casualty which has occurred. For these peculiar blessings it becomes us to render to God the tribute of thanksgiving.

Further statistics in tabular form, and running into minute detail, would possess little interest. Such tables serve to swell a report, and although somewhat formidable in appearance, are not difficult of preparation. Their more important particulars may be given in a single sentence.

Two hundred children and more, the average of whose ages is thirteen years; nearly all of foreign parentage, whether born in this country or out of it; children of poverty, of ignorance, it may be of sin; destitute of one or the other parent or both; or with parents who are themselves guilty of intemperance and its kindred, if not more heinous vices; children neglected—whose personal habits are uncleanly, whose tendencies to idleness and immorality have been encouraged rather than checked or reproved, and whose minds have been corrupted from infancy by intimate companionship with the vulgar, the dissolute and the profane, are placed here, for a longer or shorter period, in order that these habits of idleness and vice may be eradicated, and these tendencies to sin supplanted by virtuous inclinations.

The work is one of time, of labor, and immense responsibility. This responsibility rests upon the Superintendent alone. The labor can be shared with subordinates.

During the past year changes have been made in the management of the House of Reformation no less marked than important. Near the end of the month of May the present Superintendent was elected. Up to that time and for many years previous the institution has been in charge of the principal teacher, Mr. L. D. Lincoln. Almost immediately after the election of Superintendent it was determined to put the larger boys at work on the farm during the warm months, and, so far as they were concerned, to abandon the school altogether during those months. They had previously worked in-doors at shoemaking, being employed in the school and workshop alternately, and a certain number of hours in each. Immediately following the adoption of this arrangement the teacher tendered his resignation, to take effect the first of July. His principal assistant did the same. Certain other employees were discharged, and strangers substituted. The entire month of June and something beyond was an unsettled transition period, particularly unfavorable to good discipline. With these various changes, occurring at about the same point of time, it would have been by no means surprising if a spirit of insubordination had manifested

itself among the boys. This, however, was not the case. There only appeared in some quarters the very natural inclination to test the strength of the new government, by measuring the calibre of the men placed in authority over them. A few reconnoissances, and a few only, were made in that direction by some of the larger boys. From the fact of their not having been repeated, it is presumed that they were entirely satisfactory.

The change in the employment of the boys was not made hastily and without deliberation. Nor was it because their labor might be made profitable. So far from this, grave doubts existed whether it would not be expensive rather than remunerative even. The health of the boys, and the physical training necessary to make them vigorous, industrious, useful men, imperatively demanded a change in the system of management, and it was made. Its immediate results have proved its wisdom, and, in my judgment, a longer trial will more fully confirm it.

When first taken out upon the farm, the boys were very like young cattle set free from long confinement in the stalls. If not quite as impatient of restraint, they were certainly more mischievous. This condition of things, however, was but for a little while. The hot sun told upon faces and necks unused to its rays. Tools left their impress on hands that were not callous. Muscles called into unaccustomed exercise painfully felt the strain. Labor was tiresome. Work had no charm. The boys were inclined to be disheartened. One good result, however, thus early showed itself: there was no disposition to disturbance in the sleeping halls at night. All went readily to sleep and slept soundly.

Blistered hands and faces do not smart long, and the boys became, in a short time, not only satisfied but generally very much pleased with out-door labor. Predictions that they would spoil the crops which they were set to weed, or destroy the tools given them to use, signally failed of verification. After they understood the proper mode of doing their work—and very few of them were dull scholars—the crops received no injury at their hands; and if a single implement used by them was *intentionally* broken, or damaged even, during the entire season, the fact has not yet come to my knowledge.

The immediate and more important result of the change in their employment has been to strengthen the boys, to make them more manly and less impatient of control, and by cutting them off from study for a time altogether, to give them a relish for study, and a more real appreciation of its importance. You are referred to the Physician's report for information as to its effect upon the health, and particularly upon the eyesight, of the boys.

The secondary and less important result, although stated in the report of the House of Industry, may very properly be repeated here. The farm crops have been kept free from weeds, which required no trivial amount of labor. An area of beach, two acres and five-eighths in extent, has been covered from two to ten feet deep, with soil from the adjacent highland. The average depth of this filling is four and half feet. To accomplish this has required the removal of 200,000 cubic feet of earth, weighing over 3,500 tons. The arable breadth of the Island, therefore, has been increased by just that extent of good land.

Early in November the boys were all again put to school, and no work of consequence is required of them except to keep their own wing of the building in good order. Schools, three in number as formerly, are kept by three masters. But the basis of classification is entirely different. Heretofore, behavior alone determined a boy's division. They are now classified, as near as may be, in accordance with their scholarship; those most advanced composing the first division; those in the next stage of progress, the second; and those least advanced, the third. By the former mode boys in all stages of advancement were in each school, which involves the necessity of such a multiplicity of classes that a teacher can give very little time to any. This, and other reasons perhaps more sufficient, induced the change in the basis of division. The boys, especially the larger ones to whom it is more important, are pleased with the arrangement, and the progress making by all is commendable and gratifying. There is a general disposition to learn as much as possible before the work of spring commences.

The demeanor of the boys will bear criticism. Rigid discipline, severe if necessary, but always kind and never for the fractional part of a moment remiss, is doing much for them. This fact may be stated in proof, that, with one single exception, no boy has been found guilty of any offence more heinous than whispering in school, for over a month. Most of those sentenced during minority, if apprenticed judiciously, will prove valuable to their masters, and in the end useful members of society.

A judicious change of employment has been inaugurated in the female department also, to a certain extent. Since July the work in the dining-hall, formerly done by the boys, has been done by the girls. Although there may be other branches of housework which it would be more useful for them to learn, the knowledge and practice of this is certainly much better than nothing. If hereafter they are to gain an honest livelihood, they are to do it by the labor of their hands. The training therefore which shall best fit them for this is the training most needed by them. It is very much to be regretted that there are neither

kitchen nor laundry accommodations connected with the House of Reformation. The girls ought to wash their own clothes as well as mend them; prepare and cook their own food as well as make their own beds, and be thoroughly instructed in housewifery as well as in the necessary rudiments of learning. Not that this training should take precedence of the culture of the mind, and certainly not of the improvement of the heart. They should all be carried on together if the best results are to be obtained, and in my judgment it will be found that labor, physical labor, no matter how severe, provided it does not *overtax* the body, is the best auxiliary to good discipline and healthy reformation.

For particulars relating to this department of the House of Reformation you are referred to the accompanying report of the Teacher.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION. }
January 7, 1861. }

The school consisted of 24 pupils.

Admitted during the year	17
Discharged	10
Present number, January 1, 1862	31
Of those discharged there have been	
By expiration of sentence	3
Indentured	4
Pardoned	3

During the year the general health has been excellent. Since the school first commenced there have been but two cases of ophthalmia.

From January to June the girls were employed in sewing out of school hours. During that time they made 132 jackets for the boys, and made and mended all of their own clothing.

Since that time ten of the girls have been constantly employed in doing the work in the boys' and girls' dining-hall. The arrangement has been such that the girls so employed have each had an opportunity of attending school one-half of the time. School is kept five hours per day, and the intervening time is employed in sewing, knitting, and recreation. Much improvement in the common English branches has been made. Writing has been particularly attended to, and the writing books show a commendable degree of neatness and skill.

The girls admitted this year have been generally more advanced than at any former period of the school. When girls are entered who have received the rudiments of education, much more can be accomplished for

them than for those who come to us entirely ignorant; but there has been even in cases like these some remarkable progress.

The girls have done well in sewing and knitting, and perform labor of any kind assigned them cheerfully and well.

In so far, then, as respectful conduct towards the officers and towards each other, improvement in their studies, neatness and despatch in performing the ordinary duties connected with the family and school, in improvement in personal neatness, and other matters of discipline are concerned, I may safely pronounce the school decidedly improved since the commencement of the present year.

The great object of the school is, undoubtedly, moral reformation. It is said that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and if the condition of the intellectual and physical has the influence upon the moral portion of our being usually ascribed to them, then there must be a corresponding degree of improvement in this respect; and there is, I think, among the younger portion of our scholars, but the instances are very few that girls beyond the age of childhood have really proved themselves reformed. There have been some instances where there seemed to be real reformation, and one or two where there was a real awakening of conscience.

To those, then, who come to us in childhood, who have not yet entered upon the broadest roads of sin, are we to look for the fruits of our labors; and in God's abounding goodness, I think we may look for such a result as shall in the end prove the school to have been wisely established.

SARA K. HART, *Teacher*.

With thanks for your kindness and consideration towards me, and for your interest in the institution, this report is

Respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON, *Sup't. H. R.*

HOUSE OF REFORMATION, January 1, 1862.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN: The following statements are respectfully presented as the Report of the House of Correction for the year 1861.

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1862, has been as follows, viz.: Males, 631; Females, 239. Total, 870.

The number of prisoners remaining December 31, 1861, was, Males, 186; Females, 96. Total, 282.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the Offences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1861.

	Males.	Females.
Adultery	1	2
Armed with a dangerous weapon	4	
Assault with a slung-shot, knife, &c.	10	1
Assault and battery	148	5
Breaking and entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c.	19	
Breaking and escaping from House of Correction	2	
Burning a building	2	
Common nightwalkers		25
Common drunkards	127	84
Disturbing the peace	1	
Drunkenness	31	11
Embezzlement	2	
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<u>347</u>	<u>128</u>

<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	347	128
Escaping from Nautical School	1	
False pretences	2	3
Indecent assault	4	
Idle and disorderly persons	6	
Keeping houses of ill-fame	11	15
Larceny in a shop, dwelling-house, &c.	41	11
Larceny from the person	25	11
Larceny	98	25
Malicious mischief	3	
Manslaughter	3	
Noisy and disorderly house	13	8
Perjury		2
Polygamy	1	
Removing house offal without license	2	
Receiving stolen property	2	
Robbery	2	2
Simple larceny	63	30
Selling intoxicating liquor	3	1
Unlawfully driving away a horse	4	
Vagabonds		3
	<hr/> 631	<hr/> 239

TABLE NO. 2,

*Showing the Sentences of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1861.*

	Males.	Females.
5 years		1
4½ years		2
4 years		1
3 years	12	
2½ years	2	1
2 years	22	7
21 months		1
18 months	8	
16 months	1	
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 13

<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	45	13
14 months	1	
12 months	41	19
10 months	3	2
9 months	6	5
8 months	6	2
7 months	1	1
6 months	149	102
5 months	5	3
4 months	48	19
3 months	91	24
2 months	118	18
1 month	40	5
40 days	1	1
30 days	4	1
15 days	1	
For non-payment of fine and cost	81	24
	<u>631</u>	<u>239</u>

TABLE NO. 3,

*Showing the Ages of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1861.*

	Males.	Females.
20 years of age and under	159	37
20 to 30 years	218	125
30 to 40 years	138	54
40 to 50 years	68	19
50 to 60 years	30	3
60 years and over	18	1
	<u>631</u>	<u>239</u>

TABLE NO. 4,

Showing the number Times committed of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1861.

	Males.	Females.
First time	387	127
Second time	107	46
Third time	58	27
Fourth time	22	17
Fifth time	12	8
Sixth time	14	3
Seventh time	2	5
Eighth time	8	2
Ninth time	2	0
Ten times and over	19	4
	<hr/> 631	<hr/> 239

TABLE NO. 5,

Showing the Nativity of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1861.

Maine	34	
New Hampshire	17	
Vermont	9	
Massachusetts	177	
Rhode Island	4	
Connecticut	4	
New York	16	
Pennsylvania	10	
Maryland	6	
Delaware	1	
Virginia	2	
District of Columbia	1	
North Carolina	1	
South Carolina	1	
Ohio	1	
Natives of United States	<hr/>	284
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>		284

<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>										284
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	472
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bermuda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
West Indies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Brazil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
British Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
										<hr/>
										586
										<hr/>
										870

TABLE NO. 6,

*Showing the Employment of all in Prison since
January 1, 1861.*

Males.		Females.	
Making whips	100	Making sheets, &c. . . .	141
Making brushes	293	Making prison clothing . .	18
Making trunk nails, &c. . .	62	Prison cooking	14
In yard and garden	56	Washing	29
Tailors	16	Domestics	10
Shoemakers	12	Mending	7
Carpenters	9	Knitting	4
Bakers	5	Prison sweeps	6
Prison sweeps	12	Prison yard	4
Whitewashing	7	Nurses	2
Tinsmiths	4	Runners	4
Blacksmiths	5		
Painters	8		239
Barbers	2		
Hostlers	4		
Gate-men	2		
Nurses	4		
Engineer	1		
Firemen	3		
In gas works	8		
Piggery	3		
Sawing wood	4		
Screening coal	5		
Tending workshop doors . .	6		
	631		

The following have Died since January 1, 1861.

Ann Littleton died March 15, of delirium tremens.

John Paget died July 15, of heart disease.

Daniel Sullivan died August 16, of debility.

Elizabeth Sadt died September 11, of suicide by hanging.

Males, 2; females, 2; Total, 4.

Number committed during the year	870
Males	631
Females	239
Adults	674
Minors	196
Whites	819
Colored	51
Cannot read nor write	271
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read nor write	24
Married	416
Intemperate	577
Number became insane in prison	6
Discharged on expiration of sentence	783
Paid fine and costs	5
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	100
Discharged on account of insanity. Transferred to L. H.	6
Died	4
Pardoned by Governor	59
Pardoned by Police Court	16

In submitting my fourth annual report, I am happy to state the discipline of the prison has been as well sustained, in every respect, as it has been during any previous year.

The continued deplorable condition of our country has had an injurious effect upon almost all branches of mechanical industry; and it is natural to expect that the same causes which have produced a depressing influence upon business and labor outside of a prison must also produce the same paralyzing effect within. From May 16th to November 25th the contractors for the manufacture of brushes have worked but half time, but from November 25th they have been in full operation, and have employed their full complement of men, and I trust that they will be enabled to continue to do so.

The whole number of men now under contract is as follows: for the manufacture of brushes, one hundred; for the manufacture of trunk nails, seventeen. The above are all the available men now in the prison, the other prisoners being incapacitated for contract work by being halt, lame, or blind; by being deficient in intellect, or by having too short a sentence to be put on mechanical labor, good for nothing in fact except to keep bread from moulding.

The female prisoners have been in full employment during the greater portion of the year, in the making of shirts and drawers for Messrs. Whiting, Galloupe, Bliss, & Co

The general health of the institution during the past year has been good; four of the prisoners have died, viz.:—

Ann Littleton, March 15th, delirium tremens.

John Paget, July 15th, heart disease.

Daniel Sullivan, August 16th, debility.

Elizabeth Sadt, September 11th, suicide by hanging.

From November 27th to December 17th there were none sick, either in the male or female hospital, — a fact which speaks well for the diet and discipline of the prison, and also for the efficient and judicious treatment which the sick have received at the hands of the skilful officer, the Physician of the institution.

The fence in front of the prison on the line of First Street, which I mentioned in my last report as being in a dilapidated condition, has been replaced by order of the Board of Directors, by a substantial and ornamental enclosure ten feet in height, and eight hundred and forty in length; this includes also the fence in front of the Lunatic Hospital. Between the front gardens of the two institutions a division fence has been put up similar to that on the street, and in exact keeping with it, one hundred and eighty-two feet long, and eight feet in height. On the opposite side of First Street an open fence has also been erected, corresponding in its general style to the prison enclosure, about six hundred feet in length, and eight feet high. This has been constructed out of the material of the old fence. These two structures, by their light and graceful style, contribute much to the beauty of the street. The Board of Directors have also ordered the planting of sixty-five linden and elm trees, which have been planted on each side of the street, and are well guarded by cedar posts. These trees, when they have attained to some size, will add much to the general appearance of this portion of the city.

In addition to the above a new fence has been erected on the wharf, or northerly side of the prison yard, two hundred and forty feet in length, and fourteen feet high, with red cedar posts and boarded on both sides. Also a division fence running north and south between the grounds of the prison and those of the Lunatic Hospital, three hundred and ninety-five feet in length, and fourteen feet high; this, like the one last named, is constructed of cedar posts and boarded on both sides. They are substantial structures, and will need no repair for many years. All this work has been done by the labor of prisoners.

There have been reclaimed twenty thousand four hundred square feet of the grounds which were formerly used for wharf purposes, but latterly have been of no available value, a mere receptacle for rubbish,

which by order of the Board I have added to the grounds cultivated for garden purposes, whereby it becomes a valuable addition to our premises.

The avenue leading from the front gate or main entrance has been graded, and edgestones and a brick sidewalk have been laid on the westerly side, which is a very great improvement, adding both to the convenience and to the beauty of the approach to the house and to the office.

The sidewalk in front of the prison has been relaid and extended to the division fence of the Lunatic Hospital grounds. The stone posts and iron gate which formerly formed the entrance to the Lunatic Hospital have been erected in the yard of the male prison, on the line of the north side of the prison, and two small gates, one on either side, have been added,— a measure which has been very much needed for the safety of the prisoners.

I would again call the attention of the Board of Directors to the rebuilding of the old shed, for the reasons I have stated in my previous reports.

In former reports I have called the attention of the Board of Directors to the great need of more room in the male prison. That necessity now no longer exists. I am happy to say that I have now one hundred and four rooms to let. I have at this time a smaller number of prisoners than at any period since 1838. I will state, in this connection, a fact which I think will not have less interest for the Board than it has had for myself, which is, that since my appointment as Master of the House of Correction in June, 1833, I have had under my charge no less than twenty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine commitments.

The gas works have been in full operation during the year, and have required but very little repair since December, 1860. One retort has given out, and a slight alteration has been needed in the water-pipe leading to the washer. All other necessary repairs have been made by ourselves, and all that is now wanted is a reservoir to mix the lime-water for the purifier.

The amount of gas used at the House of Correction,	437,320 cubic feet.
Amount of gas used at Lunatic Hospital	403,900 cubic feet.
Amount used by Harvey, Burton & Co.	14,500 cubic feet.

855,720 cubic feet.

Amount expended for fuel, stock, and labor	\$1,111 75
Interest on cost of works	189 07
Total	\$1,300 82

I am pleased to state that the services in our chapel have been attended with as much interest as in any previous year. Although our numbers have been reducing, I cannot attribute this falling off and large decrease of his parish to any fault of our Chaplain, as I believe he is much liked by all his parishioners.

The music upon which so much of the interest of public worship depends, and which I know has a salutary effect upon many of our rough and half-civilized inmates, has been admirably sustained by the efforts of our accomplished organist and our efficient choir.

The diet of the prison has been the same as that furnished to the inmates in former years; the only exception being a slight change in the bread. Three months since the plan was adopted of serving out brown instead of white, three days in each week. This plan is recommended by its economy, and it is believed that the brown bread is quite as nutritious as the white.

We have raised a sufficient quantity of garden vegetables for the consumption of the family and of the prisoners. There has also been enough pork raised and fattened to supply the wants of both the house and the prison. The crop of fruit, however, has been a total failure here, as it has been in all this portion of the country.

The amount received for fines and costs from January 1, to December 31, 1861, was \$60.82, which has been paid into the county treasury.

The bread for the Lunatic Hospital has been baked at this institution, and also 1,094 days' labor, digging, wheeling, and building fence, done for that institution.

The following-named articles have been made for the House of Industry, viz.: 87 palm-leaf hats, 590 pairs brogans, and 12 doz. brooms.

The Master gratefully acknowledges the advice and co-operation of the Board of Directors, and the prompt discharge of duty by the officers of the institution generally.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

FROM THE PERIOD OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

Organized October 16, 1857.

The members of the Board of Directors since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows:—

ORIGINAL BOARD, 1857.

SETH ADAMS, elected for one year.

EZRA H. BAKER, “ “ “

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, elected for one year.

THACHER BEAL, elected for two years.

JOHN FLINT, “ “ “

STEPHEN TILTON, “ “ “

MOSES KIMBALL, elected for three years.

OTIS KIMBALL, “ “ “

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, “ “ “

PELHAM BONNEY, from Board of Aldermen, one year.

JOSEPH SMITH, from Common Council, one year.

JAMES H. BEAL, “ “ “ “

THACHER BEAL, *President.*

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1858.

SETH ADAMS, re-elected for three years.

EZRA H. BAKER, “ “ “

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, “ “

THACHER BEAL, continuation of term for one year; resigned in July,
and JOSEPH SMITH chosen for balance of term.

JOHN FLINT, continuation of term for one year.
 STEPHEN TILTON, " " " "
 MOSES KIMBALL, continuation of term for two years.
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " " "
 SAMUEL P. OLIVER " " " "
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, from Board of Aldermen, one year.
 PELHAM BONNEY, from Common Council, one year.
 JAMES H. BEAL, " " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1859.

MOSES KIMBALL, continuation of term for one year.
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " "
 SAMUEL P. OLIVER, " " "
 SETH ADAMS, " " two years,
 EZRA H. BAKER, " " "
 TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, " " "
 OSMYN BREWSTER, elected for term of three years.
 PELHAM BONNEY, re-elected for term of three years.
 JOSEPH SMITH, " " "
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, Board of Aldermen, re-elected one year.
 FRANCIS E. FAXON, Common Council, "
 WILLIAM PARKMAN, " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1860.

SETH ADAMS, continuation of term for one year.
 EZRA H. BAKER, " " "
 * TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, " " "
 PELHAM BONNEY, " " two years.
 OSMYN BREWSTER, " " "
 JOSEPH SMITH, " " "
 MOSES KIMBALL, re-elected for term of three years.
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, " " "
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " "
 FRANCIS E. FAXON, Board of Aldermen, re-elected for one year.

* Deceased December 11, 1860.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, Common Council, re-elected for one year.

WM. W. CLAPP, Jr., " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1861.

* PELHAM BONNEY, continuation of term for one year.

OSMYN BREWSTER, " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, " " two years.

GEORGE A. CURTIS, " " "

OTIS KIMBALL, " " "

J. P. BRADLEE, elected for term of three years.

WM. EATON, " " "

WM. M. FLANDERS, " " "

GEORGE W. PARMENTER, Board of Aldermen, one year.

JUSTIN JONES, Common Council, one year.

JAMES RILEY, " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

* Deceased April 29, 1861. EZRA H. BAKER elected for the residue of the term.

City Document. — No. 17.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR 1862.

MOSES KIMBALL,
OTIS KIMBALL,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
WILLIAM EATON,
J. P. BRADLEE,
W. M. FLANDERS,

FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR.,
JONAS FITCH,
JUSTIN JONES,
GEORGE W. PARMENTER,
JAMES RILEY,
SELDON CROCKETT.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
BOSTON, *January 1, 1863.*

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON:

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions herewith submit their Sixth Annual Report, it being for the year ending December 31, 1862. The Reports of the Master of the House of Correction, and of the Superintendents of the Lunatic Hospital, House of Industry, and House of Reformation, hereto annexed, present a statement of the condition of the institutions under their several charge. An account of the receipts and expenditures of the institutions, and of the business transacted at the city office, together with a statement of the expenses of the same, will be found in a Report of the Clerk of the Board, which is also herewith.

The expenses of the office have this year, for the first time, been kept separately. They have heretofore been divided among the several institutions, and thus swelled their apparent expenses by that amount. The books of the office are now kept by double entry, and every item of expenditure clearly shown under the head of the department to which it belongs. The Directors are thus enabled at any moment to ascertain correctly the condition of the appropriations, and the amount of expenditures, and to give a more accurate exposition of their operations than formerly.

The figures for the past year, notwithstanding the increased cost of fuel, subsistence, and clothing, prove that the Board were not in error in anticipating a still further reduction in the

expenses of the institutions. It is but justice to say that much of the saving is attributable to the earnest co-operation of the Superintendents in all proposed schemes for economy. A comparison of the expenditures for the institutions, and of the net cost of supporting the same, for the last three years, gives the following result: —

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

1860.	Gross expenditures,	\$47,818 77
	Deducting for gas works, &c.,	3,781 34
	Leaves as current expenses,	\$43,587 43
	Receipts for labor of prisoners, &c.,	22,105 35
	Leaving a net cost of	\$25,213 42

The average number of prisoners was 390, and gives \$2.14 $\frac{6}{10}$ as the cost per week for the support of each.

1861.	Gross expenditures,	\$43,160 05
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	1,168 15
	Leaves as current expenses,	\$41,991 90
	Receipts for labor of prisoners, &c.,	14,050 91
	Leaving a net cost of	\$29,109 14

The average number of prisoners was 395, and gives \$2.04 as the cost per week for the support of each.

1862.	Gross expenditures,	\$31,972 59
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	1,337 60
	Leaves as current expenses,	\$30,634 99
	Receipts for labor of prisoners, &c.,	13,214 38
	Leaving a net cost of	\$18,758 21

The average number of prisoners was 274, and gives *\$2.15 as the cost per week for support of each.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1860.	Gross expenditures,	\$27,622 02	
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	3,409 45	
	Leaves as current expenses,		\$24,212 57
	Receipts for boarders was	4,929 51	
	Leaving a net cost of		\$22,692 51

The average number of patients was 155, and gives \$3.00 as the cost per week for the support of each.

1861.	Gross expenditures,	\$26,406 02	
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	2,575 78	
	Leaves as current expenses,		\$23,830 24
	Receipts for boarders was	7,218 47	
	Leaving a net cost of		\$19,187 55

The average number of patients was 178, and gives \$2.57 as the cost per week for the support of each.

1862.	Gross expenditures,	\$27,838 75	
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	1,448 05	
	Leaves as current expenses,		\$26,390 70
	Receipts for boarders was	9,951 16	
	Leaving a net cost of		\$17,887 59

The average number of patients was 180, and gives †\$2.82 as the cost per week for the support of each.

* This per capita increase over last year is accounted for by the advanced price of fuel and supplies, and the greatly reduced number of prisoners.

† This increase of 25 cents per week is more than accounted for by the increased cost of fuel and supplies.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

1860.	Gross expenditures,	\$98,130 30	
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	17,488 15	
	Leaves as current expenses,		\$75,647 15
	Received for labor, articles sold and for support of inmates \$1,873.47, and for care of small-pox patients \$2,067.50, making a total of	3,940 97	
	Leaving a net cost of		\$89,189 83

The average number of inmates was 697, and gives \$2.08 $\frac{7}{10}$ as the cost per week for the support of each.

1861.	Gross expenditures,	\$68,630 78	
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	8,200 00	
	Leaves as current expenses,		\$60,430 78
	Received for products and other articles sold and for support of inmates,	2,820 60	
	Leaving a net cost of		\$66,810 18

The average number of inmates was 688, and gives \$1.69 as the cost per week for the support of each.

1862.	Gross expenditures,	\$59,549 42	
	Less, extraordinary expenditures,	11,660 15	
	Leaves as current expenses,		\$47,888 27
	Received for products and other articles sold and for support of inmates,	4,030 37	
	Leaving a net cost of		\$55,518 05

The average number of inmates was 637, and gives *1.44⁶/₁₀ as the cost per week for the support of each.

RECAPITULATION.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total Expenditures.....	\$47,318 77	\$43,160 05	\$31,972 59
Current Expenses	43,537 43	41,991 90	30,634 99
Receipts.....	22,105 35	14,050 91	13,214 38
Net Expense.....	25,213 42	29,109 14	18,758 21
Average of Inmates	390	395	274
Weekly cost per capita..	2 14.6	2 04	2 15

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total Expenditures.....	\$27,622 02	\$26,406 02	\$27,838 75
Current Expenses	24,212 57	23,830 24	26,390 70
Receipts.....	4,929 51	7,218 47	9,951 16
Net Expense.....	22,692 51	19,187 55	17,887 59
Average of Inmates	155	178	180
Weekly cost per capita..	3 00	2 57	2 82

* This per capita is decreased by a saving of some \$5,000 that was made in the supply of coal, in consequence of the large quantity left over from last year, and the deduction of a portion of the office expenses; but increased by the additional cost of supplies, the board of a large number of mechanics, and the reduction of the number of inmates. It is fair to assume that one will offset the other.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total Expenditures.....	\$93,130 30	\$68,630 78	\$59,548 42
Current Expenses	75,647 15	60,430 78	47,888 27
Receipts.....	3,940 97	2,320 60	4,030 37
Net Expense.....	89,189 43	66,310 18	55,518 05
Average of Inmates	697	688	637
Weekly cost per capita..	2 08.7	1 69	1 44.6

These results are most gratifying to the Board. Should the same policy that has been adopted be continued in future years, it is not too much to expect that an increased income may be received from each of the institutions, and thus materially further reduce the cost for supporting the same. It will be seen by reference to the figures above, that the expenditure last year for all the institutions was but \$119,359.76, against \$168,071.76 for the year 1860. Deducting \$24,673.94 for erection of buildings, gas-works, and other extraordinary expenses in 1860, and \$14,445.80 for similar expenses in 1862, leaves the current ordinary expenses with a balance in favor of 1862, with only an average of 151 less inmates, of \$38,952.02.

During the past year systematic efforts have been made to determine more clearly the settlements of the inmates of the institutions. Through the perseverance of Messrs. Willett and Underwood, the settlement clerks of the office, fourteen persons, who have collectively received support, in the House of Industry or Lunatic Hospital, for forty-nine years and five months, at a cost of not less than five thousand dollars, have been removed, and the City relieved of any further expense on their account.

No material changes have been made in the government of the institutions. The same general health and the usual order and cleanliness have continued in all. The several superintendents fully understand their duties, and are assiduously devoted to the discharge of them. It would be difficult to find similar institutions better managed. But few improvements have been attempted upon the buildings, grounds, and accommodations.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The storehouse required for the House of Correction, for which an appropriation was granted, has not yet been built. Before commencing, it was found necessary to erect a sea-wall, in part for the foundation for the building, and for the purpose of enclosing a large gore in the corner, thus straightening the line on the eastern side of the premises. The work of filling has been mainly done with material from the necessary digging of a cellar, by the prisoners. It has reclaimed from the flats, and added to the yard, a large and valuable piece of land. The building will be completed early in the spring, and will take the place of the old and dilapidated one, so long an eyesore to all concerned, as well as dangerous to the safe-keeping of the convicts. It is not now known that any further improvements of importance are demanded at the House of Correction.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the House of Industry the improvements upon the farm have been vigorously prosecuted, and are already beginning to be felt in a largely increased salable crop, as the amount credited to the institution upon the books of the City Treasurer give evidence. Much more might have been accomplished but for the want of able-bodied laborers. For the last six months hardly a sufficient number have been received to do the ordinary work. Most of the males committed are either diseased, broken down from intemperance, lame, deformed, or otherwise

mere wrecks of humanity. With all these disabilities, however, the quantity of land put under cultivation is constantly increasing, and large additions are made to the crops. This has necessitated more barn room, a want already seriously felt, and by another fall a new barn will be indispensable.

In August last Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, the Resident Physician, resigned his office to take a position in the army, and Dr. Joseph B. Reynolds was elected to fill the vacancy.

During the past season the gas-works have been successfully erected, and furnish a long needed desideratum. They will be put in operation in a few weeks, and the almost innumerable oil lanterns, that have so long served to make darkness visible, will be numbered amongst the things that were. Light in abundance will be afforded, with, it is believed, but little if any increased expense. The advantages of sufficient light for such an institution cannot be too highly appreciated.

An additional boiler has been procured for the generation of steam, and a large number of "cut-offs" have been put in the piping of the building, for the purpose of securing a greater economy in the use of steam for warming. A large cistern has been constructed in the yard, near the boiler-house, into which is conducted the rain from the roof of the building. By this means abundance of pure fresh water is secured for the boilers, and a serious evil, of injury by "scale" formed from the lime and salt in the impure water heretofore used, is fully remedied. These and other improvements, that have been made in the steam-heating apparatus, have already demonstrated that there will be a considerable saving of fuel in the future.

The planking on the wharf having become decayed and in an unsafe condition, has been removed, and a new covering of the most substantial character substituted. Sheds for storage have been built on two sides of the male yard, a new ice-house erected, a large quantity of drain laid, and various other improvements perfected.

The experience of a second year of the piggery has more than

realized the most sanguine expectations. It has furnished all the pork needed for the institution, and proven that the project of an extensive one for the use of the city swill would, if carried out, be a successful and highly profitable operation. When the time approaches for the expiration of the present contract for the city swill, the subject should not be neglected. Its importance is susceptible of proof by an array of facts and figures in the possession of the Board.

The Directors again call attention to the necessity of a sea-wall on the western side of the island, to protect the shore from the constant wearing away by the abrasion of the sea in times of storms. When such occur during the seasons of high tides, the water often floods the lower part of the island, and consequently injures the wells by the infiltration of salt water, to say nothing of the damage to the crops upon the land in that quarter. The injury being done to the wall built by the United States government on the eastern side, as suggested in the report of the Superintendent, is also worthy of consideration.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The beneficial effects of the House of Reformation, and its female branch, have been more apparent and satisfactory for the past year than at any former time. Accounts of the conduct of a number of the apprenticed girls and boys give earnest that the care bestowed upon them has not all been thrown away, and leads to the hope of the future usefulness of some of them.

The experience of a second year has demonstrated the benefit derived by the boys from out-of-door labor. It has entirely eradicated the ophthalmia, from which so many formerly suffered; has given them renewed and increased physical vigor, and had the tendency to render them more contented and manageable. It has encouraged a spirit of manliness, taught them habits of industry, and, better than all, stimulated a desire for mental improvement. Amongst them are many of small intel-

lectual capacity, many heedless, and many dunces; but there are also many who are exceedingly smart and ambitious to improve. As a general thing their studies in school are attended to with a zest worthy of imitation by the favored children of parents of ample means to afford the best advantages of education. For propriety of deportment and improvement in studies by the pupils, and for order and discipline, the schools will compare favorably with many of far greater pretensions.

The female branch of the House of Reformation is one of great interest from the peculiarity of its character. It has now been in operation some five years, and its capacity for usefulness can in a measure be estimated. Started as it was without especial reference to the character and fitness of the girls for admission to such an institution, it is not remarkable that it fell far short of the design for which it was established. As at first commenced it partook more of the character of a prison, for the restraint and punishment of young girls guilty of errors, than a school of reform for those of tender years who were falling into evil associations, but had not yet passed the line of demarcation between right and wrong. Unfortunately these two classes were thrown together. The advanced in years and vice were in constant and immediate contact with the youthful and more innocent. Sin is contagious, and the young mind susceptible. The consequences are not to be wondered at. The insidious influence of one improper scholar upon a younger and more pure associate, with whom she is all the time in intimate association, will more than counterbalance with evil all the good that can be accomplished by the most faithful and conscientious teacher. She can be with them but part of the time; the girls are together always.

These are the obstacles in the way of the school in its early days. That it is believed to be now improving, and affording the Directors some encouragement to look forward hopefully to the future, is owing to the fact that most of the girls originally admitted have been apprenticed, or arrived of age and left.

More care has since been exercised in relation to the admissions, but yet more is needed. If the school is to prove an ultimate success and accomplish its purpose, it must be by refusing admission to all but those of tender years, before their character has been formed, and before they have committed any fatal error. Of such there may be hope, and society is full of them. If they are rescued in time, they may be saved. If they are neglected, they are inevitably lost to themselves, and become a curse upon the community. The estimable and devoted teacher of the school has, however, so well enlarged upon the same subject, in her report to the Superintendent, that it is not necessary to say more. Her suggestions are especially recommended to the attention of the Government, and particularly so much as relates to the need of a playground. Were there not more pressing calls for expenditures, the Board would be disposed to urge the necessity of a special building and grounds for this institution, so that the inmates might be kept entirely separate. Sooner or later a suitable building and grounds should be provided for this institution.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Board feel it their duty to again call the attention of the City Council to the contracted, crowded, and improper accommodations provided for the care and treatment of the insane. The most important of all our charities, and appealing most strongly to our sympathies, the Lunatic Hospital is yet more unworthy of our city than any other of the institutions. This must be mainly attributed to the fact that hospitals for the insane being of a character necessarily excluding general visitors, the citizens at large know but little about it. Quietly and unostentatiously its mission of usefulness is performed. Its existence is comparatively unknown beyond those in charge, or others who may unfortunately be compelled to avail themselves of its advantages. Dr. Walker has done all that is possible,

and much more than could be expected, with the conveniences at his command. All honor is due him for his unwearied efforts and successes under such discouraging circumstances.

The Directors have done everything in their power to develop the utmost resources of the Hospital, and have made improvements as long as they were practicable. Apparently comfortable and convenient as it may seem to the casual observation of those who know nothing of the wants of such an institution, it is sadly deficient in many important particulars. Aware of this, a committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Moses Kimball, Jonas Fitch, Justin Jones, and J. P. Bradlee, was appointed in May last to consider means to remedy the defects. Their examination of the whole subject developed the fact that it was useless to make the attempt upon the present premises. The substance of their report is as follows, and we submit it that it may speak for itself: —

“The committee have thoroughly considered the matters referred to them, and find that the necessary conveniences cannot be arranged for want of room. The result of their examination of the premises has satisfied them that the capacity of the hospital and grounds is totally inadequate for the present number of inmates. The building is improperly crowded, and so badly constructed and ventilated that its beneficial purposes are in a great measure defeated for want of conveniences such as insane patients require. Additional room is imperatively necessary for at least fifty inmates. Common humanity demands it. With accommodations intended for only one hundred, there are now nearly double that number. The city charges alone are upwards of one hundred and twenty, or two-thirds of the whole, and are constantly increasing in numbers. If we provide only for this class, the necessity for more room will still exist.

“The people of Boston have just reason to be proud of the public and private charities of the city. Blest as a wealthy, thriving, and prosperous community, their liberality in good works knows no bounds. Whenever suffering humanity appeals for aid it finds ready and generous sympathy. The Massachusetts Hospital and the McLean Asylum, both richly endowed, and constantly receiving assistance from the wealthy, contribute largely to relieve those able to avail themselves of the advantages they offer. As far as possible they also aid to alleviate

the distress of those unable to pay for treatment. Extended as their conveniences are, however, they are not equal to the increasing demands of a fast-growing community.

“With all her existing charities, the city is constantly providing others. The authorities have taken the initiative for the establishment of a Free City Hospital. It is intended for the indigent, and also, at moderate charge, for persons of limited means, to whom the expense of medical or surgical treatment at home is more than they can bear. The premises will consist of costly structures, which are to be furnished with all the modern appliances that skill and experience can suggest. A square of some seven acres of valuable city land has been dedicated to the purpose, the foundations for the buildings laid, and the walls in rapid course of erection. By another year the whole will be completed and the institution a permanence.

“Important as medical hospitals are, they dwindle into insignificance when compared with the necessities for hospitals for mental disease. Insanity is no respecter of persons. The rich are no more exempt from its attacks than the poor. The histories of asylums record the wreck of many a brilliant intellect. Few persons, not connected with an institution for the insane, have any idea of the extent of this subtle and fearful malady. All know something of physical suffering, for that can be treated at home, while mental ills can be cared for only at an asylum. How important, then, that all in our power should be done for those thus afflicted! The sufferer may be the wife, the child, the parent, or the brother or sister of either of us. With a suitable hospital and proper treatment much of the misery may be alleviated and many a mind, and even life, saved, that would otherwise be lost.

“Lunatic asylums are not prisons, nor their inmates convicts or criminals. They are places of refuge for the afflicted, where they can receive the care and treatment necessary for their relief. Many places make liberal provisions for such, but Boston is remiss and backward. The Boston Hospital is not sufficient for this purpose, nor equal to the demands upon it. It is a city institution, and should be one in which the citizens might feel commendable pride. The tax-payers have a right to demand that it should be fully up to the times in all proper conveniences. They contribute to its support, and it should be an institution of such capacity as to afford them the opportunity, when unfortunately necessary, to avail themselves of its advantages at a moderate charge. They should not be compelled to carry their friends to private establishments, less accessible, and at a much larger cost for board. As the hospital now is, they cannot be so accommodated.

Almost daily applications for admission are refused for want of room and proper conveniences.

"The original buildings were erected twenty-three years ago, for a county receptacle. At that time the mode of treatment of the insane was very different from that of the present day. In but few hospitals were any scientific efforts made for radical cure. The patients were generally supposed to be beyond the chance of improvement. If an insane person was sent to one of them, it was with a view that he might be restrained from injuring himself or others. The custody, rather than the cure, was the main object.

"In but few instances were the conveniences of home ever thought advisable in a hospital. Strong rooms were deemed a necessity, and many an unfortunate passed years of his life in cells with iron-grated doors and windows. This course of treatment had a tendency to increase rather than diminish the excitement of the patient, and consequently instead of his condition improving he grew hopelessly worse. Many of our citizens remember the 'Cottage,' with its block of cells and its score of violent, naked, and filthy inmates, for whom it was thought no more could be done. Such cells and such patients were not uncommon. Every hospital had them. Fortunately this state of things has now passed away. It is a fact worthy of mention that the abrogation of 'cells' in Massachusetts institutions first began at the Boston Hospital, and it is due to Dr. Walker to say that he inaugurated the reform. For a long time many superintendents supposed that 'strong rooms' could not be dispensed with, and as late as the erection of the Taunton Hospital, a block of them was built as a supposed necessity. Through the exertions of one of the Trustees, who was formerly a Director of the Boston Hospital, and had witnessed the success of Dr. Walker's experiment, their use was abandoned, and subsequently they were torn down.

"Dr. Walker's theory proved right, but it took time to demonstrate it. Kindness, confidence, and patience effected wonders. One after another the 'Cottage' patients were transferred to the halls and to companionship with the other inmates. Its good effect was soon visible. Desperation and despondency gave way to self-respect and hope, and even the 'madman' was at times ashamed to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of his fellows. A desire to appear less crazy than their associates began to possess them. Returning reason began to develop in many, and aided by the skill of the attentive Superintendent, sound minds were restored to some, who, when confined in the 'cells,' were said to be incurable. Now such things as 'cells' and 'strong rooms' are not known in any hospital of character or importance.

"Humanity, in this branch of medical skill, may be said to be now in the ascendant. Men of science are making insanity a study. The people have begun to learn that the mind once thrown from its balance can be restored. To accomplish this the sufferer must be removed from the exciting causes of his injury. He must have quiet and regularity in his habits. He must be clear from the chance of unnatural stimulants, both physical and mental. He must have unceasing care and attention. This he cannot secure at home, but only in an asylum. There he must receive kindness, and as far as possible every comfort, for experience has clearly demonstrated that the nearer the hospital assimilates to the conveniences of home, so, just in proportion, is the chance of cure rendered more possible.

"The city institution does not meet these requirements. Its present capacity is not capable of furnishing the proper accommodations. It was up to the times when built, but is behind the necessities of the present day. Amongst other matters requisite to make a perfect hospital, according to recommendations adopted at a convention of superintendents of American lunatic asylums, and approved by all who have given attention to the subject, it is stated that, 'Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.' Our hospital has but six wards in all, being three for each sex, and perfect classification is not possible.

"Each ward should have in it a parlor, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, a bath-room, &c. Ours have neither. What were originally intended for parlors are necessarily used for congregate sleeping-rooms. Separate ward dining-rooms we have none, but as far as the capacity of the general dining-rooms will admit, the patients are compelled to take their meals together, be they the convalescents, the demented, or the violent. There is but one bath-tub to each wing, and the want of room prevents the introduction of more. To these the inmates of the three wards must resort for their baths. As many of them need bathing every day, and as the statute law requires that all must have a bath once a week, the inconvenience is manifest without further comment.

"'No ceiling of any story occupied by patients should be less than twelve feet in height.' Instead of meeting this requirement we have no room where the height is greater than nine feet and ten inches, and some are as low as nine feet. Proper ventilation in them is not possible.

"'The main building should contain receiving-rooms for company.' Ours has no reception-rooms whatever. The only apartments available for visitors to the patients are the dining-rooms, and these can only

be used the short time between the preparation for meals. As their capacity is very limited, visitors are compelled to be in such proximity to each other that conversation with their friends upon family or private matters is next to impossible. Convalescents and incurables, whether boarders or city charges, are all assembled together, for there is no opportunity to classify or accommodate them otherwise. The chapel also is inconvenient and insufficient. With a chaplain regularly engaged to perform services on each Sabbath, the room in which they are holden is not large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend.

"Thus much of the wants of the hospital in its bearing upon humane considerations. We come now to consider them in a financial view. In doing so we start upon a basis of facts established by the experience of last year."

(Here follows a series of statistics of the expenses of the hospital, the receipts for boarders, and of estimated expenses of conducting premises admitting of the reception of more boarders, which would have the effect to reduce the cost of supporting the city charges to a mere nominal sum, even at the lowest rate for board.) With improved accommodations, they say, —

"It is believed a higher paying class of patients would be received in sufficient numbers to render the institution self-supporting.

"In view of the foregoing facts and suggestions, the committee submit that judicious economy, throwing aside all consideration of humanity, demands that the additional accommodations for at least one hundred patients should be provided. To meet this exigency, it was thought that improvements might be made in the old buildings, and new wings erected that would furnish the necessary conveniences, and also render the hospital comparable in a measure with similar institutions elsewhere. To that end the committee directed the preparation of plans for two wings, to run northerly from the present wings. When these were completed, it was found that a greater space of land would be required to carry out the contemplated improvement.

"Can the necessary quantity be obtained upon the present location? On the easterly side the grounds of the House of Correction are within twenty feet of the hospital. There is not room for a wing there without the annexation of a strip of land from the former establishment. On the westerly side it is still worse. M Street as laid out, but not opened, runs within about twelve feet of the end of the building. To place a

wing there would encroach upon it. There seems to be no valid reason why it may not be discontinued, and the Board of Aldermen have been petitioned to that effect. Even with that accomplished, there will yet be a lack of extent of premises. The whole quantity of our grounds is a little over four acres. An institution to accommodate three hundred patients should not have less than twenty acres. More would be better, for there cannot be too much.

“ The inmates of a lunatic asylum require out-of-door exercise. They should be in the open air as much as possible. The limits afforded them should be rendered inviting by abundance of pleasant walks, ornamented with attractive shrubbery and flowers. The beauties of nature go further towards calling back reason to the beclouded mind than any other appliance.

“ The adjoining estate westerly is that formerly occupied for the Almshouse Department, and was sold in 1857 to Harrison Loring, Esq. It is greatly to be regretted that the city authorities, instead of disposing of it, did not connect it with the hospital premises. Had they realized the importance and necessity of extensive grounds for such an institution, they undoubtedly would have done so. The idea of the hospital being hemmed in so closely, and particularly with business pursuits, evidently occurred to them when they negotiated the sale. One of the conditions of the bond for a deed, and which is to go into every conveyance, provides that, ‘ In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, or a majority of the same, that the patients in the Lunatic Hospital shall be injuriously affected by the noise, or from other causes growing out of the business operations on the said lands, then the said sale shall be void ; and the city shall take possession of the same, giving the parties interested six months’ notice of such intention.’

“ It is the duty of the Board to study the interests of the institution and the welfare of the inmates. While the city should protect itself in all its rights in the premises, care should be taken not to injure those of others.

“ A portion of the premises might perhaps be secured without recourse to the bond ; but the question naturally arises whether it would be more than a temporary relief, and whether it would be advisable, with only such advantages, to incur the expense of any extended improvements. To make the best use of the present lands, and such additions as might be acquired, and the improvement of the old buildings with new extensions, would not upon the whole render the institution what it should be. The old building cannot be suitably modernized, and any attempt to make the new part conform to it, would render the

latter much less suitable than it should be. It would require a large outlay to complete the improvements, and when finished, the hospital would be at best but a patched up concern. It would fail to meet the requirements of its purpose, and would be unworthy of the enlightened intelligence and liberality of our citizens.

“As anything done now should be with a view to a permanency of, it may be, half a century or more, the committee may well hesitate in recommending improvements at the present location. The city is but as a giant in its infancy. The next decade, should our national troubles be happily settled, will be likely to double its population, and roll up its numbers with accelerated speed in succeeding years. With the proportion of the business of the great teeming West, which, for the want of seaports elsewhere to accommodate the trade, must come here, nothing can stop her progress in commercial importance. It cannot be many years before the entire water front of that section may be required for shipping, and perhaps converted into a dock with a basin and wharves.

“With this change would come the necessary storehouses and workshops, and sooner or later, it may be in five or ten years, the institution would be found almost surrounded by an active business community. As a lunatic asylum should always be situated so that the patients may be free from the chance of any kind of annoyance or excitement from outside, it will readily be seen how improper the present site would be under such circumstances as we have suggested.

“The more the committee examine the subject, the more they are embarrassed by its magnitude and importance, and the difficulties attending it. That something must be done, is apparent to all who have given the matter any attention. The want of more accommodations is pressing and daily augmenting. The excitements consequent upon the present war will, when peace is restored, tend largely to increase the demand.

“It is for the City Council to say what shall be done, and not for this Board to dictate. It may not be improper, however, to suggest the consideration whether good economy and a regard for the future does not commend a removal and the erection of suitable buildings elsewhere.”

The Board are unwilling to believe that the Government will allow this important subject to be neglected. At a time when a hospital for physical suffering, costing, with the value of the land, nearly half a million of dollars, is about to be opened to

the public, with perhaps not a patient ready for admission, it is not too much for the friends of the nearly two hundred unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Hospital to ask that all the conveniences required to aid in the restoration of the sufferers should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN: The expenditures on account of the Lunatic Hospital, Houses of Correction, Reformation, and Industry, Office, and General Expenses, and for the Steamer Henry Morrison, for the year ending December 31, 1862, amount to the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and eighty-two cents.

The receipts on account of the Institutions and steamer Henry Morrison, amount to the sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, which has been paid into the City Treasury.

The sum expended for each institution, and the receipts on account of same, arranged under appropriate heads, together with other information relative to the business of the office, are as follows: —

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence	\$20,974 55
Clothing and bedding	5,650 15
Fuel and lights	1,930 69
Salaries	10,059 44
Furniture and utensils	567 44
Medical department	378 43

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$39,560 70
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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

25

Amount brought forward,

\$39,560 70

Printing, books, and stationery	663 00
Agricultural department	3,616 18
Repairs and alterations	8,180 44
Miscellaneous	658 37
Gas-works	4,117 70
• Conveyance of paupers	219 24
Heating and cooking apparatus, repairing, &c.	1,576 87
Engine hose	305 00
Exchange of organs	600 00

 \$59,497 50

Receipts \$4,080 37

EXPENDITURES — HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence	\$9,980 37
Clothing and bedding	1,536 61
Fuel and lights	3,321 31
Salaries	9,973 31
Furniture and utensils	223 97
Medical department	179 83
Printing, books, and stationery	121 88
Repairs and alterations	3,312 94
Water rates	462 00
Agricultural department	1,102 53
Miscellaneous	420 24
New wall	961 10

 \$31,596 09

Receipts \$13,214 38

EXPENDITURES — LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence	\$11,088 01
Salaries	6,924 56

Amount carried forward,

 \$18,012 57

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$18,012 57
Fuel and lights	2,333 61
Clothing and bedding	1,704 39
Repairs and alterations	1,893 18
Furniture and utensils	1,614 82
Agricultural department	528 02
Medical department	740 73
Water rates	225 00
Printing, books, and stationery	74 47
Miscellaneous	697 71
Total	\$27,824 50
Receipts	\$9,951 16

STEAMER HENRY MORRISON.

Manning and subsistence	\$3,492 00
Fuel	2,142 25
Repairs	1,343 05
Rent of dock, inspection, and license	1,153 90
Water rates	192 56
Miscellaneous	328 93
Tow-boat	100 00
Total	\$8,752 71
Receipts	\$1,602 81

GENERAL AND OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$3,525 00
Printing, books, and stationery	362 81
Transportation of State paupers	841 99
Miscellaneous	1,440 22
Total	\$6,170 02

RECAPITULATION — EXPENDITURES.

House of Industry and Reformation	\$59,497 50
House of Correction	31,596 09
Lunatic Hospital	27,824 50
Steamer Henry Morrison	8,752 71
General and office expenses	6,170 02
Total	<u>\$133,840 82</u>

RECEIPTS.

House of Industry	\$4,030 37
House of Correction	13,214 38
Lunatic Hospital	9,951 16
Steamer Henry Morrison	1,602 81
Total	<u>\$28,798 72</u>

Whole number of applications for admission to Almshouses were 1,982.

Sent to State Almshouses	1,846
Sent to City Almshouses	136
	<u>1,982</u>

Small-pox cases included in the above, and disposition of the same, is as follows, viz. : —

Sent to State Hospital, Rainsford Island,	27
Sent to Quarantine Hospital, Deer Island,	2
Total	<u>29</u>

Last year the whole number of small-pox cases was 7, and in 1860, 173.

The number of applications for admission to Lunatic Hospital was 194.

Sent to State Hospitals	96
Sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital	98
Total	194

Of the number sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital, 76 were boarders or chargeable to towns, and 22 were city charges.

Permits were given to friends of inmates to visit them, as follows, viz. :—

House of Industry	635
House of Reformation	707
House of Correction	845
Lunatic Hospital	750
Total	2,437

Whole number of petitions for pardon, 319; after investigation and hearing of parties there were discharged, on the recommendation of the Committee on Pardons,	150
Leave for petitions to withdraw	169
Total	319

The average number of inmates of the institutions for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862 is as follows, viz. :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
House of Industry	479	474	436
House of Reformation	218	214	198*
House of Correction	390	395	274
Lunatic Hospital	155	178	180
Total average	1,242	1,261	1,091

* Of this number 29 are girls.

The number of inmates remaining in each of the institutions on the first day of January, 1863, was as follows, viz. : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
House of Industry . . .	83	180	271
Almshouses	88	43	126
House of Reformatton . .	148	28	176
Lunatic Hospital . . .	86	82	168
House of Correction . . .	134	464	257
Total	534	464	998

During the year 1862 there were served on the city of Boston, by order of the Superior and Probate Courts, notices that two hundred and twenty-six boys, under the age of sixteen years, had been adjudged suitable subjects for the State Reform School, or the Nautical branch thereof, and were about to be sentenced thereto.

These notices were sent to this office, and one of the clerks has in each case attended the court and made the necessary investigation to fix the residence of the boy, and thereby protect the city from liability to pay the expense of support of such as belong to other places. A record of the information obtained by these investigations is kept for future reference.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN: The following is presented as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for 1862 :

There were remaining, at the date of the last report one hundred and ninety-three patients. Ninety-eight have been admitted, six by commitment, and ninety-two by the Board of Directors. Two hundred and ninety-one have been under care during the year, against two hundred and seventy-five during the year before. One hundred and nineteen have been discharged. Of these, forty-three had recovered, twenty-five had more or less improved, twenty-nine had not improved, and twenty-two died. One hundred and seventy-two — eighty-seven men and eighty-five women — remain at this date.

The admissions during the year have been twelve less than in 1861. The same is true of several other hospitals, and may be accounted for, in part, by the withdrawal of so many men to the war, and by the more uniform and certain comfort of so many poor families, secured through the patriotic determination of the public that those dependent upon our volunteer soldiers shall not want in their absence.

Hitherto the excitement consequent upon the civil war has been rather of a healthy, tonic nature in this community, so far removed from the immediate contest and its attendant horrors. Its influ-

ence as an exciting cause of insanity has thus far hardly equalled that of most other general excitements. It has, doubtless, overthrown a few minds in which the disease was already latent, and only needed some slight exciting cause to wake it to activity.

When the war shall have closed, and its entailed evils shall press heavily upon society ; when hundreds who went forth in full manhood, with buoyant health and worthy ambition, shall come back, bringing mutilated persons, broken health, perverted morals, disappointment, discouragement, and desperation, with the consequent loss of domestic peace, breakings of family circles, and sufferings of the worse than widowed and orphaned under the double load of misery and want, then will be felt, in full force, the prolific influence of the present war upon the mental health of our people. That will be the wisest community that shall early foresee the coming evil, and freely provide the requisite precautionary and remedial means.

Three of our volunteer soldiers are already under treatment here, — all young men, who have seen severe service and endured great hardships. One of them is nearly recovered, and a second is improving. The prospects of the third are not promising.

For several causes, that cannot operate to the same extent in the future, the number discharged has been unusually large ; and thus it happens, fortunately for us, that, though more have been under treatment during the year than for several years before, our number is now less, instead of greater, than at the close of 1861 ; consequently, the embarrassment and anxieties which threatened to be crowding upon us at the beginning of a new year are temporarily averted.

The general health of the institution has been very good, though the number of deaths is somewhat larger than the average. Most of them were from causes always actively at work in, and inseparable from, insane communities. Many of them were of persons long resident here, who for years had been the victims of mental and physical disease, until at last, wearied and worn with

the unequal struggle, Nature slowly gave up the contest and succumbed. In one case, however, a young man in the apparent fullness of health, his mind restored and on the point of leaving us for his country's service, was stricken with apoplexy, and instantly died. For the first time during the present management of the hospital, a *successful* attempt at suicide is recorded. The patient had been insane for more than fifteen years. During the early part of that period she was strongly suicidal, but not in after years. She had been resident here five months; in that time nothing had happened to excite suspicion. The day before her death she was observed to be calm and cheerful to an unwonted degree, and talked freely of her plans for the future. A few minutes after, under a sudden and overpowering impulse, she inflicted the fatal injury. She lived twenty-four hours, and died surrounded by her friends. Fortunately, the true nature of the case was not known to our *imitative* household till all danger from that source had passed.

The number of recoveries, though not large, is encouraging. It is forty-four per cent. of the admissions, while last year it was forty-two. Several of these recoveries have been peculiarly gratifying, because of the great severity and unpromising aspect of the cases when admitted. It has been a pleasure to many of the Board to see some of these at the time of their reception, or immediately after, and to estimate the degree of patient care and watchfulness necessary to guide them to a successful issue. This happy result would, without question, have been much oftener seen were the public measurably informed of the vast importance of *early* and *continued* hospital treatment for this disease.

Since the days of Pinel all experience has confirmed the fact that mental diseases are as curable as physical ones, under the same exercise of common sense in regard to them as is usually employed in the minor affairs of life. It is also true that in no class of diseases is the time for cure relatively so short. Yet every year brings multiplied proofs of the lamentable fact that,

in a disease in which opportunity is so precious and delay so fatal, there is often the most marked and persistent disregard of the ordinary dictates of prudence. In many instances it would seem that when disease has thrown the mind of a person from its accustomed track, the friends are all seized with the sudden conviction that they, too, must "switch off" after him. The observations on this subject in last year's report are as pertinent and well considered as anything new, from the same source, can be. More than three-quarters of all recoveries are of those admitted during the first three months of the disease; and yet sensible and well-informed people, who promptly call their physician at the first slight cough or twinge of rheumatism, are found trifling with and neglecting this most subtle and fearful of maladies. This is due, in part, to the natural reluctance to send the loved one, at such a time, away from their own personal care and tender services; but also, in no small degree, to a lingering participation in the old belief, which has passed away with the whips and chains and dungeons of former times, that insanity necessarily implies disgrace. What is true of recoveries is equally true of those cases which, unfortunately, are susceptible of improvement only. How important that such cases be placed under the moulding influences of experienced management, before their wrong habits of thought and action become confirmed. If it be important that the insane be placed early under hospital care, it is not less important that they be not removed until recovery has been fully established.

More than half of the relapses which occur in this disease are in consequence of such premature removal. Nothing is so disheartening to the conscientious physician as the unadvised removal to scenes and influences he is wholly unprepared to encounter successfully, of one who has cost him weeks of anxious care and thoughtful labor, at the very time when he knows that, if undisturbed, he has the entire control of the result. What would be thought of one who, having left his watch with the artisan to be repaired and regulated, when the work was

half done, in order to save a little time and expense, should take it away in the vain conceit that he could as well complete it? And this very folly is practised almost weekly in relation to an instrument in comparison with whose delicate and intricate mechanism the watch is but a clumsy machine. In this case, moreover, if the work be not speedily finished, the irregularity becomes permanent, and all subsequent effort, however intelligent and skilfully directed, is expended in vain.

A twofold injury is thus inflicted; first, upon the patient, dooming him to a life of chronic disease; and, secondly, upon the reputation of the hospital. For it is a significant and suggestive fact, that most of the prejudices against "insane hospitals" grow out of the distorted statements of patients who have been removed when recovery has but just commenced, while yet unable to appreciate their own diseased condition fully, and to correct, by the light of returning reason, their former morbid fancies and impressions, and who, of course, see only unkindness and imposition in the needful restraints and watchful care thrown around them there. Such statements, often repeated with earnestness and sincerity, friends are only too willing to believe and circulate, forgetting that it would be equally fair to credit the statements made by the same parties in relation to their treatment at home before removal to the hospital.

To all who may be interested in these matters a word of counsel may not be amiss. The simplest and safest rule is this: upon the first suspicion of this insidious disease, seek the best advice to be procured. If that be in favor of a removal to the hospital, waste not the golden early days. Select a hospital in whose management you have entire confidence, and place the sufferer there at once. Having done so, leave the case, with all its details, in the hands of the physician. While, in his judgment, injury or delay will result from the visits of friends, cheerfully submit to the restriction, and on no account entertain the thought of a removal before he shall pronounce such a

step entirely safe, or all reasonable hope of recovery gone. Then, however untoward the result, the fearful responsibility cannot be laid upon you.

These remarks have been somewhat extended, because it is known that a few casually uttered in the last report, in certainly two instances, fell under the eye of parties interested in the subject, and were productive of good.

The number of recoveries, however large, is not the only standard by which to determine the yearly good effected by a hospital for the insane. The amount of suffering saved, of misery alleviated, of comfort and pleasure conferred, of life prolonged, and of danger and trouble to the community averted, all enter into the calculation. Tried by this rule, it is believed that, in no former year, has this institution presented more gratifying results. At no time has its standard of convenience and comfort been so high, though still far below reasonable requirements. The general principles of its management have been the same as in former years. But little mechanical restraint has been employed, and that at rare intervals, and for short seasons only; yet the discipline of the institution has been marked by being uniform and easy. The discipline of a hospital like this is peculiar and delicate in its nature, but upon it depends, in a high degree, its success and its reputation. The pitying look, the gentle word, the careful counsel, the serious warning, the earnest remonstrance, the sharp reproof, and the restraining hand, may each in turn be needed, and, at the proper time, contribute to improvement and recovery; and he will be the most successful physician who best knows how and when to use them.

So frequent have been your visits, and so intimate your knowledge of the patients and of the daily workings of the institution, that no details are needed here. From personal and thorough observation, you are able to appreciate the trying

nature of the duties imposed, and the serious obstacles to the successful discharge of them.

No improvements have been made in our grounds during the year, for little more can be effected in our limited territory. Internally, the addition of a second billiard-table for the men, and another piano for the women, has contributed materially to their pleasure and benefit; and the more recent fitting up of a comfortable sitting-room in connection with the upper female hall, and the substitution of a better order of engravings upon the walls, have indeed marked this as a year of intelligent and substantial progress. The effect of the new sitting-room upon the comfort and cheerfulness of the female portion of this household has surprised all who have witnessed it, and is a step in the right direction, which we are glad to believe will never be retraced.

Our annual water excursion was made more attractive this year than usual by the thoughtful kindness of the Board. Through your permission one hundred of our patients were permitted to land at Deer Island, stroll over the farm, and enjoy their collation in one of the large halls of the House of Industry. How great a treat it was to them no one who was present needs to be told. The unwearied efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Payson to promote their happiness were fully appreciated, and are gratefully talked of still. The frequent smaller and shorter excursions afterwards were the happy suggestion of one of the Board, and many of our patients are even now looking forward to their repetition, the coming season, with great anticipations of pleasure.

Frequent visits to the monitor Nahant, through the kindness of Mr. Loring, occasional parties to the Boston Museum, and the continued contribution of bundles of "exchanges" from Mr. Clapp, of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, have served to enliven and cheer the general monotony of the year, and are most thankfully acknowledged.

All this, however, cannot compensate for the lack of many

essential conveniences, which was brought to your notice in the last report, and which still remain unsupplied. Your conclusions in regard to this matter are known, and the subject is referred to here for the purpose of adding the testimony of twelve years' experience in favor of your decision, that nothing worthy of the requirements of the present day and of the reputation of Boston can be effected with the present building and on the present contracted location.

To the subordinate officers of the institution is due this testimony to their faithful and cheerful discharge of every difficult duty. The only exception to this during the year was met, as you are aware, by prompt and instant dismissal.

In justice to myself I tender to the Board of Directors my hearty thanks for their ready and prompt attention to everything relating, however remotely, to the interests of this institution, and for their personal kindness and courtesy; and to the Advisory Committee, my warmest acknowledgments for their constant counsel and efficient aid in the discharge of my duty. They cannot know how much it has strengthened and cheered me.

The following tables of statistics are thought by many to be interesting and valuable:—

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Other United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Foreign countries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Single	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Widowed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14

AGES.

Under 20 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
From 20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
“ 30 to 40 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
“ 40 to 50 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
“ 50 to 60 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
“ 62 to 70 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Over 70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5

FORM OF INSANITY.

Mania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
Dementia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Melancholia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Monomania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Oinomania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Ill health	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Intemperance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Hereditary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Excitement	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Child bearing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Opium eating	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Exposure and fatigue (soldiers)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Masturbation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Other causes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Paralysis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Consumption	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Exhaustion	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Apoplexy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Softening of brain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Epilepsy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lung fever .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Marasmus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Brain fever .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Suicide .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN: The following statements are respectfully presented as the Report of the House of Correction for the year 1862 :

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, has been as follows, viz.: Males, 346 ; females, 236. Total, 582.

The number of prisoners remaining December 31, 1862, was : Males, 137 ; females, 122. Total, 259.

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the Offences of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1862.*

	Males.	Females
Adultery	1	
Assault with a knife, axe, &c.	5	1
Assault and battery	66	12
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house, shop, &c.	15	
Common nightwalkers		41
Common drunkards	51	72
Drunkenness	17	5
Embezzlement	2	1
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<u>157</u>	<u>132</u>

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	157	132
False pretences	1	1
Idle and disorderly persons	4	
Indecent exposure	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	18
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	5	1
Larceny from the person	18	15
Larceny in a building, dwelling-house, vessel, &c.	31	22
Larceny	109	43
Malicious mischief	2	1
Polygamy	1	
Robbery	3	
Receiving stolen goods	1	
Selling intoxicating liquor	3	1
Uttering counterfeit bank-bills	2	1
Vagabonds	1	1
Total	346	236

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Sentences of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1862.

	Males.	Females.
6 years		1
4½ years		1
3 years	4	1
2½ years	1	
2 years	9	5
18 months	8	5
16 months		2
15 months	1	
14 months	1	
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	24	15

							Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>							24	15
13 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
12 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	6
11 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
10 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
9 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
8 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
7 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
6 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	118
5 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
4 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	10
3 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	22
2 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	31
1 month	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	16
30 days	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
20 days	.	.	.	.	.	.		1
For non-payment of fines and costs	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	13
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	346	236

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Ages of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1862.

							Males.	Females.
20 years and under	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	54
20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	98
30 to 40 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	51
40 to 50 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	28
50 to 60 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	3
60 years and over	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	346	236

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the number Times committed of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1862.

	Males.	Females.
First time	240	122
Second time	56	38
Third time	19	34
Fourth time	6	19
Fifth time	4	3
Sixth time	4	7
Seventh time	3	2
Eighth time	3	1
Ninth time	1	1
Ten times and over	10	9
Total	<hr/> 346	<hr/> 236

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the Nativity of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1862.

Maine	13
New Hampshire	13
Vermont	4
Massachusetts	98
Rhode Island	3
Connecticut	1
New York	20
New Jersey	1
Pennsylvania	7
Maryland	6
Virginia	1
Kentucky	1
<i>Number carried forward,*</i>	<hr/> 168

<i>Number brought forward,</i>										168
Michigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Louisiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Georgia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
North Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
										<hr/>
Natives of United States										174
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	336
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Bermuda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
British Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
At sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
										<hr/>
										408
										<hr/>
Total										582

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Employment of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1862.

Males.		Females.	
Making brushes	203	Making salework	160
Making trunk nails, etc.,	51	Making prison clothing .	14
Lumpers in yard & garden,	43	Prison cooking	12
Tailors	4	Domestics	20
Shoemakers	3	Washing	15
Carpenters	2	Mending	4
Bakers	4	Prison sweeps	4
Prison sweeps	7	Prison yard	2
Whitewashing	5	Nurses	2
Tinsmith	1	Runners	3
Blacksmiths	2		
Painters	2	Total	236
Barber	1		
Hostlers	4		
Gate-men	2		
Nurses	2		
Firemen	2		
In gas works	4		
In piggery	4		
Total	346		

The following have died since January 1, 1862.

Michael Riley, died February 9, 1862, of consumption.

William W. Banks, died June 29, 1862, of consumption.

James Evans, died September 10, 1862, of consumption.

Males, 3.

Total, 3.

Number committed during the year 582

Males 346

Females	236
Minors	156
Adults	426
Whites	543
Colored	39
Cannot read nor write	203
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read nor write	12
Married	293
Intemperate	429
Discharged on expiration of sentence	481
Paid fine and costs	2
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	35
Died	3
Pardoned by Governor	40
Pardoned by Directors	8
Gave bonds to keep the peace	3

In submitting my fifth annual report, I am happy to state that the discipline of the prison has been as well sustained during the past year as at any previous time.

The contractors for the labor of the male prisoners have been in full operation the past year. The daily average of men that have been under contract the past year has been as follows : for the manufacture of brushes, 98 ; for the manufacture of trunk nails, etc., 20. Total, 118. The whole number of men now under contract is as follows : for the manufacture of brushes, 82 ; for the manufacture of trunk nails, etc., 14. Total, 96. The above are all the available men now in the institution. As usual, men are sent here incapacitated for contract work, by being deficient in intellect, or by having lost a leg or an arm, or by having too short a sentence to be put to mechanical labor ; this class of men have been employed upon the grounds.

The female prisoners have been employed most of the past year in the making of army clothing, &c., and clothing for the institution.

The general health of the institution during the past year has been good. Three of the prisoners have died, viz. : —

Michael Riley, died February 9, of consumption.

William W. Banks, died June 29, of consumption.

James Evans, died September 10, of consumption.

This is a very small percentage of the whole number of the commitments. Among them are many with broken constitutions, and weakened by their previous irregular habits. This result may be attributed to the regular discipline and wholesome diet of the prison, and to the eminent skill and judgment of the efficient physician of the institution.

The gas works have been in full operation during the year, and have not required any extraordinary repairs during that period. There have been complaints at the Lunatic Hospital as to the quality of the gas, and the cause is doubtless in the main pipe not being large enough to convey the gas from the works to the hospital, it being only two inches in diameter, when the main pipe should have been six inches, and the branch leading to the hospital should have been three inches at least.

An iron tank to mix the lime-water for the purifier has been received, which is in full operation, and works well ; and I believe the gas made in our works is as pure as that that is made in any other works out of the same material.

The amount of gas used during the year has been as follows : —

At the House of Correction,	503,200	cubic feet.
At the Lunatic Hospital,	892,400	“
By Harvey, Burton & Co.,	22,400	“
Total,	918,000	“

It gives me great pleasure to state that the services in our chapel continue to be attended with as much interest as at any previous period. Our chaplain discharges the duties of his office with general acceptance, and is ably sustained on Sundays by the

performances of our accomplished organist and choir, who are unwearied in their efforts to add to the interest of the public worship; and I am pleased to observe that those efforts are appreciated by the great majority of the prisoners, upon whom a salutary influence is thereby undoubtedly produced.

No change has been introduced, since my last annual report, in the diet of the prison, and the general good health of the prisoners seems to indicate that any alteration in this respect is unnecessary.

The garden has yielded a sufficient supply of vegetables for the use of the family and of the prisoners. Enough pork has also been fattened to meet the consumption of the entire establishment.

The short crop of fruit referred to in my last report was followed, the present year, by an abundant yield, the season having been remarkably favorable to the growth of all the products of the earth.

A sea-wall about two hundred feet long, on the extreme eastern line of the grounds, has been built, thereby reclaiming about nine thousand square feet of available land. We are now engaged in filling in the same, and have it nearly completed.

The amount received for fines and costs from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863, has been \$39.83, which has been paid into the county treasury.

In concluding my report, I beg leave to tender to the Board my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness, for their valuable counsel and advice, and for their constant readiness in attending to the wants of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN: The whole number of inmates of the House of Reformation, on the first day of January last, was two hundred and fifteen, viz. : —

Boys	184
Girls	31
	<hr/>
	215

There have been since committed seventy-six, viz. : —

Boys	62
Girls	14
	<hr/>
	76

Besides these, two boys who were indentured have been returned, thereby increasing the number to seventy-eight.

The whole number discharged during the year 1862, is one hundred and seventeen, viz. : —

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence,	46	8
Indentured,	28	7
Pardoned,	22	5
Died,	1	

There are therefore remaining, at the end of the year, one hundred and seventy-six, viz. : —

Boys	148
Girls	28
	<hr/>
	176

None but truant boys have been admitted during the past year. The sentences of these are, —

For six months	9
“ one year	38
“ two years	15

The girls, with one exception, are sentenced during minority : eleven as stubborn children, five as idle and dissolute, five as idle and disorderly, three for larceny, two for lewdness, one as a common beggar, and one for truancy.

The health of the inmates, with few exceptions, has been good throughout the year. One death only has occurred, and that was occasioned by casualty. Ophthalmia, which seemed to have secured such a fast foothold in the institution, is comparatively eradicated.

Both boys and girls are tractable, and improving in manners, morals, and learning. The experiment of out-door labor, initiated last year, has been successfully pursued during the past summer. All but about forty of the youngest boys have been employed on the farm during the warm months, either in weeding or increasing the area of arable land. Their labor has been of great benefit, both to themselves and the farm. In fact the crops could not have been successfully grown without it, for the number of men sentenced to the House of Industry has been so small, and so much labor required elsewhere than on the farm, that the boys have been relied on altogether to keep down the weeds.

Besides weeding, they have redeemed, by filling, two acres

and a half of beach at least, increasing the arable land of the farm by that amount.

During the six months of the year devoted to school, no labor is required of the boys out of doors. The progress made by them in their studies is as good as that made generally by boys of their age in school elsewhere.

However many theories there may be, and however much of speculation upon the subject, in my judgment there is no one agency of so much aid in the reformation of boys or girls as judicious physical labor. The cultivator of the earth who puts good seed into the ground before the soil is carefully broken and rightly prepared for its reception, wastes both time and labor. But having first brought it into a suitable condition, he puts in his seed, confident, with proper care and watchfulness, of reaping an abundant harvest. So in moral culture, precept, example, the teachings of experience and wisdom and virtue are all thrown away if those to whom they are addressed are not in the right frame of mind to profit by them. And with this right frame of mind the condition of the body has much to do. The buoyancy of animal spirits must be temporarily checked, the fire of youthful passions, smouldering and wandering desires suppressed, in order that these lessons may be effective. Physical labor, out of doors if possible, accompanied with kindness of manner and speech, is the efficient agent with which to accomplish this result. With suitable restraints, it will never fail to prepare the mind for the reception of that seed whose product is the "fruit of good works."

And this agency, in contributing to the health of the soul, at the same time confirms and secures the health of the body. The difference between boys kept in confinement as the boys were formerly kept here, and boys properly worked in the open air, is as great as the difference between plants grown in the shade and in the sunshine. You, however, who have watched the change, need not be told of the improvement.

During the year past, and especially since the present teacher

of the female department was elected, the demeanor and general conduct of the girls has much improved. I herewith submit her report, making it a part of my own, caring to add nothing other than a general indorsement of the suggestions made by her.

"TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION :

"February 15, 1862, at which time I assumed the charge of the school, it consisted of thirty pupils.

" There have been since then admitted	15
" " " discharged	16
" Present number, January 1, 1863	28

"Since February the general health of the school has been remarkably good. There have been no new cases of serious illness, and a few who have been heretofore considered constitutionally feeble have improved in health and strength, until, with one exception, they are counted among those strong and well. There has been no appearance whatever of ophthalmia.

"The girls have continued doing the work in the boys' and girls' dining-hall, and have had, in addition, the care of the chapel and the large hall adjoining the dining-hall. They have as a school taken peculiar pride in doing their work thoroughly and well; and as a general thing have worked cheerfully and good-naturedly. There have been a few instances among the girls of faithfulness and painstaking about the work which would do credit to persons in positions of remunerated trust. From April to November, with a few interruptions, the school was kept five hours per day; the long days giving us time to accomplish the necessary sewing and knitting before and after school hours.

"Since November the mornings have been devoted to the different kinds of housework, and particular attention given to plain sewing, in making and mending the necessary clothing. The afternoon is spent by the girls in the school-room; and the

progress made in the different branches of study attended to is rapid and encouraging. The hour between the completion of the day's work and the time for retiring is spent by the girls in singing, or in listening to the reading of an instructive and entertaining book.

"The girls admitted during the year have been more than usually backward; not only in their studies, but in their knowledge of every kind of work. Of the fourteen admitted, not one could knit a stocking, or make a garment properly without assistance. Most of the girls committed, having been sadly neglected in early childhood, have really to commence their education in everything useful upon their entrance into the school; but those who make a faithful improvement of the advantages they here enjoy will go from the school with a good common English education, a thorough knowledge of plain needlework and some departments of housework, and we trust morally improved. Owing to the peculiar situation of the school, their knowledge of housework must be necessarily limited; and it is still very much to be regretted that they cannot have the conveniences and accommodations for a thorough training in this respect. By the labor of their hands, if these girls obtain an honest livelihood hereafter, must it be obtained, nearly every other avenue of honest labor being closed to them; and the years they spend here are just the years when the knowledge of such labor should be gained. The physical labor which the girls do perform is of incalculable advantage to the school; to it, in a great measure, is owing its present good health and discipline. In its performance they secure a vigorous exercise obtainable in no other way, and become inured to what must be to most of them their future occupation.

"In the school-room the behavior of the girls is excellent. In their interest in their lessons, and their faithful observance of the rules of the school, they certainly rank far above any school I have ever known.

"Children, even in the best-regulated families, will sometimes

quarrel, and as the girls in this school are more closely and constantly associated than any family of children can ever be, and as they have tempers *intensified* by the influence which has heretofore surrounded them, there will sometimes in their hours of recreation, and even about their work, arise disputes and differences of a very unpleasant nature. In this respect, however, there has been a marked improvement. Of many of the girls who have been discharged from the school we have encouraging reports. Most of those indentured write that they have found comfortable, happy homes, and are doing their best to deserve and retain them. There is far more hope for those who go from the school to respectable homes in the country, where they can be helped and encouraged to continue the reformation *but commenced*, than for those who go, with no matter how strong and noble resolves, back amid the temptations and snares of the city again. Very much depends upon the after-influence which surrounds those unfortunate children; God help them if it be not elevating and encouraging. The girls *need very much* a playground by themselves, separate from the yard of the prison women, both for their own sake and that of those having the care of them. They could then have more recreation in the open air, and without the danger of being exposed to the same or a worse influence, from which they were removed in the city; and their teacher and matron would have a slight respite from constant care, which, under the existing arrangements, they cannot have. Taking into consideration all things connected with the school, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it very much improved since the commencement of the year. The majority of the girls are more trustworthy, manifest a better spirit in their intercourse with each other, and a more earnest desire to help to accomplish, in themselves, that for which the school was designed.

“To deny that the work of conducting and managing such a school as this is more than ordinarily discouraging, would be useless. When, after having for two or three months the same

number, and an influence has been obtained even over the most wayward, which encourages us to feel that our labor is not utterly in vain—a fresh accession of vileness and impurity comes from the city in the person of a hardened and abandoned girl of sixteen, accompanied, perhaps, by a little truant of ten, we are ready with sad discouragement to exclaim, ‘Who, indeed, is sufficient for these things?’

“We would not say that girls beyond the age of childhood are never reformed, but the occurrence is so rare, it seems a fearful experiment to consign little girls of eight and ten, whose offence is idleness and truancy, to the constant companionship for years of those so much older, that their education in vice has been terribly complete.

“This peculiar commingling of ages and elements in the school is that which makes the work peculiarly discouraging; but we cannot limit the power of the grace of God, and with him alone is the result of our labor.

“We can only work and wait, remembering that the promise is sure, ‘If ye faint not, in due season ye *shall* reap.’

“If *one* poor unfortunate girl can be rescued from the terrible ways of sin, and induced to walk in the path of truth and rectitude; if one soul can be saved from destruction, through the blessing of God upon our efforts, then will not our labor, or the establishment of the school, have been in vain.

“To the Superintendent of the House of Reformation, with thanks for his invariable kindness, encouragement, and assistance, is this report

“Respectfully submitted by

“SUSAN A. BYERS, *Teacher.*”

In conclusion I have only to repeat my thanks to the gentlemen of the Board for their kindness and consideration.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

T. E. PAYSON,

Superintendent of House of Reformation.

January 1, 1863.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

GENTLEMEN: The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry on the last day of the year 1862, was three hundred and ninety, as follows, to wit: —

Paupers — Adults, male, 49; female, 28; boys, 33; girls, 11. Total, 121.

Convicts — Male, 80; female, 179. Total, 259.

Children of Convict Mothers — Male, 8; female, 7. Total, 10.

The whole number of paupers admitted during the year was one hundred and thirty-two, viz. : —

Males, 87; females, 45.

Whole number discharged, one hundred and seventy-five, viz. : —

Males, 122; females, 53.

The whole number of convicts committed during the year was ten hundred and thirty-eight, viz. : —

Males, 397; females, 641.

Whole number discharged, ten hundred and fifty-three, viz. : —

Males, 422; females, 631.

Whole number of deaths in both departments, thirty, viz. :—

Paupers — Adults, male, 15; female, 7.

Convicts — Adults, male, 1; female, 1.

Children — Adults, male, 3; female, 3.

Whole number of births in both departments, four, viz. :—

Males, 1; females, 3.

The largest number of inmates of both classes, at one time, was 479; smallest ditto, 390; average throughout the year, 438.

Of the institution and its condition, it is perhaps sufficient to say that health prevails. Food, clothing, cleanliness, warmth, everything necessary to the substantial comfort of the inmates, is abundantly provided. The old age of virtuous poverty has here much of quiet enjoyment; the victims of excess have ample opportunity for sober reflection, which is always accompanied with resolutions to amend and lead a better life. Because these resolutions are weak and easily demolished by the attacks of renewed temptation, what man has the right to say that they are therefore worthless?

During the year the following permanent improvements in and around the building have been made, to wit: an addition to the boiler-house and a new boiler; a cistern for rain-water, large enough to contain fifty thousand gallons; gas-works; capacious and convenient sheds, and a new ice-house.

Sunday services in the chapel have been rendered more attractive by a new organ of fine tone and sufficient volume for the room. Those to whom the services were interesting before, now find that interest increased, and those to whom they were tedious find the tedium diminished.

The institution is now provided with the four boilers for heating and cooking. The intention is that, ordinarily, three only shall be in use at the same time. These will probably furnish steam enough to warm the building in the coldest weather. One, there-

fore, can be kept always in reserve against accident. The old boilers have become so much corroded by the use of bad water as to render this precaution necessary.

To prevent further waste from corrosion, good water was indispensable. The cistern which has been constructed is believed to be of sufficient capacity to contain a supply of pure, soft water for the boilers throughout the year. If the same quality of water could be supplied for laundry and other purposes, there would be much saving of wear and tear.

The enlargement of the boiler-house was made, not only for the accommodation of an additional boiler, but also to contain retorts and other apparatus necessary in the manufacture of gas. An independent building of large dimensions was required for the gas-holder. This has been erected. Pipes and fixtures have been put into all parts of both institutions, and the entire works are on the eve of completion. When done, the Almshouse of Boston will be provided with one luxury at least.

The sheds which have been built were very much needed for storage. This is proved by the fact that no part of them even now remains unoccupied.

The old ice-house was decayed and worthless. A remarkably good one has been substituted for it, and upon the same site.

These several improvements have consumed a large amount of labor other than mechanical. The farm has, of necessity, been forced to bear the loss. In fact, little has been done upon it this autumn beyond the harvesting of the crops. Contemplated improvements still remain to be commenced, or, if commenced, to be completed.

The improvements of last year, however, have in some respects made themselves felt in the expenditures of this. The new piggery has supplied the institution with pork and lard and hams; the hen-house, with eggs and chickens and turkeys; the dairy-room, with all the butter required, except *three hundred* pounds.

A greater area of land was under cultivation this year than

last, and of consequence the amount of farm products was increased. The following estimate, if not exact, is certainly not exaggerated :—

Hay	80 tons.
Corn-fodder	35 “
Straw	4 “
Squashes	5 “
Barley	150 bushels.
Parsnips	125 “
Turnips	300 “
Potatoes	1,000 “
Onions	2,000 “
Carrots	3,000 “
Mangolds and other beets	4,500 “
Cabbages	8,000 heads.

Peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, and almost all other garden vegetables of this latitude, were grown in abundance. If the next season is a favorable one for vegetation, the farm will probably yield a proportionate additional increase.

The soil of the island is good, and, if properly worked, is capable of returning a much larger product than has ever yet been obtained from it. The onion crop of this year shows approximately what it may be made to produce, the yield being at the rate of seven hundred bushels per acre. True, the land on which this crop was grown is in the best condition of any part of the farm, and it requires time and labor and manure everywhere in New England to bring land to such a state of fertility. Yet there are many other acres upon the island which, under proper culture, are capable of equal productiveness. The elements requisite to a successful result are simply, *time, labor judiciously directed, and manure liberally applied.*

In this connection allow me to suggest that if the street-sweepings were transported hither for a few years, they would be of immense benefit to the farm. It is said that a very large

proportion of them are now thrown away. The cost of transportation cannot be excessive. The project, in my judgment, is easily feasible, and if carried out will prove immensely profitable, for by it the island, in a short time, could be brought to a state of surprising fertility.

One or two other suggestions are important. And, first, more barn-room is needed for the storage of crops. This year, although every inch of available space from sill to ridge-pole in both barns was used, a portion of the forage crop had to be stored elsewhere. With increased products, this lack of barn accommodations would be much more sensibly felt. Good husbandry requires the erection of a new barn, and economy suggests that a prudent estimate of the prospective wants of the farm should enter into the plan of its construction.

A coal-shed of sufficient capacity to shelter the year's supply of coal is also needed. There is now no place adapted to the storage of a small quantity even, but the whole stock on hand, whether it be large or small, is at all times exposed to the weather.

It is my duty to call your attention to the fact that the back-filling of the walls which protect the headlands of the island, has, in several places, been washed out. If not soon repaired the force of the sea may make serious breaches in the walls themselves.

In conclusion, I have only to tender my thanks for the interest taken at all times by the gentlemen of the Board in the prosperity of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

January 1, 1863,

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY :

SIR: Upon the resignation of my predecessor, Dr. Fisher, about the first of September, 1862, this department came under my charge.

The statistics for the year, taken from the Hospital Register, and given below, are divided into those for the first eight months of the year while the hospitals were in the care of Dr. Fisher, and those for the last four months while they have been in my own care.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Number of patients from January 1st to September 1st, 1862, 276.

Number of days in hospital, 3,859.

Average number of days to each, 14.

LIST OF DISEASES.

Intemperance, 117; delirium tremens, 19; rheumatism, 10; syphilis, phthisis, of each, 8; diarrhoea, 7; paralysis, ulcers, of each, 6; catarrh, 5; disease of heart, erysipelas, of each, 4; epilepsy, bronchitis, of each, 3; abortion, parturition, amenorrhoea, convulsions, pleurisy, dysury, insane, gonorrhoea, cholera infantum, sore throat, headache, dysentery, of each, 2; miscellaneous, 54. Total, 276.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

	No. of Patients.	Days in Hospital.	Average to Each.
Ophthalmia,	29	209	$7\frac{1}{5}$
Other diseases,	32	455	$14\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	61	664	$10\frac{9}{10}$

Tables including four months from September 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863: —

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Number of patients, 113.

Number of days in hospital, 1,291.

Average to each, $11\frac{3}{7}$.

LIST OF DISEASES.

Intemperance, 60; delirium tremens, 9; rheumatism, 7; syphilis, ulcers, paralysis, of each, 4, convulsions, 3; hemorrhoids, neuralgia, dysentery, miscarriage, ascites, parturition, of each, 2; miscellaneous, 10. Total, 113.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

	No. of Patients.	Days in Hospital.	Average to Each.
Ophthalmia,	8	137	$17\frac{1}{8}$
Other diseases,	6	51	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	188	$13\frac{1}{2}$

*List of Deaths among the Sentenced Persons, for the year ending
December 31, 1862.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
Maria Woodruff.....	46 years,	Oct. 18,	Convulsions.
Joseph McMahon	42 years,	Dec. 15,	Delirium Tremens.
Patrick Connors	17 years,	Aug. 1,	Accidental.
Michael Leary	14 mos.,	May 4,	Hydrocephalus.
Francis Teague	13 mos.,	May 6,	Convulsions.

TOTAL, 5.

*List of Deaths among the City Poor, for the year ending Decem-
ber 31, 1862.*

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
Ann Mason.....	60 years,	Jan. 3,	Paralysis.
Andrew Cook.....	46 years,	Jan. 12,	Phthisis.
Elizabeth Sherburn	6 mos.,	Jan. 20,	Convulsions.
James Bruce	60 years,	Jan. 20,	Pleurisy.
Mary Connelly.....	30 years,	Feb. 13,	Phthisis.
William Casey.....	35 years,	Feb. 23,	Paralysis.
Caroline Marshall.....	53 years,	Feb. 28,	Disease of Heart.
Ephraim Cummings	63 years,	March 18,	Pneumonia.
John Stafford.....	33 years,	April 19,	Dropsy.
Marietta Hayes	18 mos.,	April 24,	Teething.
Chauncey D. Kenney.....	40 years,	April 25,	Paralysis.
Moses P. Kennedy.....	6 mos.,	May 15,	Cholera Infantum.

List of Deaths among the City Poor, etc. — continued.

NAME.	Age.	Date.	Disease.
William Blaney.....	79 years,	May 17,	Diarrhœa.
Sarah E. Garrity.....	12 mos.	May 27,	Cholera Infantum.
Margaret Barry.....	31 years,	June 3,	Ternary Syphilis.
Caroline Davis.....	30 years,	June 28,	Phthisis.
Francis S. Saxton.....	45 years,	Aug. 1,	Disease of Heart.
Frederick Solus	65 years,	Aug. 6,	Carbuncle.
John F. Smith.....	42 years,	Aug. 23,	Phthisis.
Henry Peaks	63 years,	Aug. 25,	Disease of Heart.
James Cowdin.....	56 years,	Sept. 21,	Intem. & Exposure.
John Neat.....	61 years,	Sept. 30,	Debility.
Mesheck Clark	63 years,	Oct. 5,	Softening of Brain.
Mary J. Powers.....	31 years,	Nov. 22,	Convulsions.
Emanuel Moras.....	71 years,	Nov. 30,	Pneumonia.

TOTAL, 25.

It is a noticeable fact that, during the past year, the number of patients has been but little more than half that during the year preceding. This must be owing in a great degree to the excellent sanitary rules of the institution, and the faithfulness with which they have been carried into practice. If the attention to bathing, to wholesome diet, to regularity in the hours of eating, in the quantity of food, in the hours for working and sleeping, which is practised in this institution, were practised in the community at large, without doubt the standard of health would be greatly raised. Many a person comes to the House of Industry in whom the "vital spark" burns exceedingly dim;

but after six months' compulsory subjection to those beneficent laws of health, which he has, in most cases, wilfully disregarded, he returns to the city almost a new creature, so far as bodily health and vigor are concerned.

It is interesting to compare the condition and appearance of the prisoners on their arrival here, with their condition and appearance when they depart. They land from the boat clad in filthy tatters, and, with unhappiness and suffering written in their faces, stagger to the institution. A few months afterward, wearing clean and whole garments, with bright and cheerful countenances, and firm and healthy step, they embark for the city.

For the most part the cases of sickness, during the past year, have been of a mild character; and, so far as my experience has gone, easily treated.

Ophthalmia, so apt to prevail in institutions of this kind, and formerly so annoying here, has been, by careful management, almost entirely eradicated. Strict regard to cleanliness, outdoor exercise, and other sanitary rules, have conduced to this happy result.

In years past, among the reformation boys, this disease led all the rest. The present year the number of cases is less than that of other diseases.

Very little sickness has occurred in either reformation school. What has occurred has been principally in the boys' school.

Among the sentenced men, also, the amount of sickness has been comparatively trifling. As usual, intemperance is the chief occasion of this class, as of the sentenced women being sent to the hospital. There appears to be a slight increase in the number of these cases, compared with the number last year.

Among the sentenced adults there have been but two deaths this year; one from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance; the other from apoplexy. There have been two deaths among the children of sentenced women, and one of a boy in the

reformation school. These five are all the deaths for the year among sentenced persons.

Among the city poor, twenty-six deaths have occurred. Many of those who have died have been advanced in years, with enfeebled constitutions, and thereby unable to withstand serious attacks of disease.

For the same reasons it will be a matter of surprise if, for the next few years, the largest number of deaths in the institution does not occur in this very class.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

DEER ISLAND, December 31, 1862.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

FROM THE PERIOD OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

Organized October 16, 1857.

The members of the Board of Directors since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows: —

ORIGINAL BOARD, 1857.

SETH ADAMS, elected for one year.

EZRA H. BAKER, “ “ “

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, elected for one year.

THACHER BEAL, elected for two years.

JOHN FLINT, “ “ “

STEPHEN TILTON, “ “ “

MOSES KIMBALL, elected for three years.

OTIS KIMBALL, “ “ “

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, “ “ “

PELHAM BONNEY, from Board of Aldermen, one year.

JOSEPH SMITH, from Common Council, one year.

JAMES H. BEAL, “ “ “ “

THACHER BEAL, *President.*

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1858.

SETH ADAMS, re-elected for three years.

EZRA H. BAKER, “ “ “

TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, “ “ “

THACHER BEAL, continuation of term for one year; resigned in July,
and JOSEPH SMITH chosen for balance of term.

JOHN FLINT, continuation of term for one year.

STEPHEN TILTON, “ “ “ “

MOSES KIMBALL, continuation of term for two years.
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " " "
 SAMUEL P. OLIVER, " " " "
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, from Board of Aldermen, one year.
 PELHAM BONNEY, from Common Council, one year.
 JAMES H. BEAL, " " " "
 MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.
 THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1859.

MOSES KIMBALL, continuation of term for one year.
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " " "
 SAMUEL P. OLIVER, " " " "
 SETH ADAMS, " " two years.
 EZRA H. BAKER, " " " "
 TIMOTHY C. KENDALL, " " " "
 OSMYN BREWSTER, elected for term of three years. *
 PELHAM BONNEY, re-elected for term of three years.
 JOSEPH SMITH, " " " "
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, Board of Aldermen, re-elected, one year.
 FRANCIS E. FAXON, Common Council, "
 WILLIAM PARKMAN, "
 MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.
 THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1860.

SETH ADAMS, continuation of term for one year.
 EZRA H. BAKER, " " " "
 TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,* " " " "
 PELHAM BONNEY, " " two years.
 OSMYN BREWSTER, " " " "
 JOSEPH SMITH, " " " "
 MOSES KIMBALL, re-elected for term of three years.
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, " " " "
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " " "
 FRANCIS E. FAXON, Board of Aldermen, re-elected for one year.
 JOSEPH ROBBINS, Common Council, re-elected for one year.
 WM. W. CLAPP, Jr., " " " "
 JOSEPH SMITH, *President*.
 THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Deceased December 11, 1860.

BOARD OF 1861.

PELHAM BONNEY,* continuation of term for one year.
 OSMYN BREWSTER, " " "
 JOSEPH SMITH, " " "
 MOSES KIMBALL, " " two years.
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, " " "
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " "
 J. P. BRADLEE, elected for term of three years.
 WILLIAM EATON, " " "
 WM. M. FLANDERS, " " "
 GEORGE W. PARMENTER, Board of Aldermen, one year.
 JUSTIN JONES, Common Council, one year.
 JAMES RILEY, " "
 JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*
 THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1862.

MOSES KIMBALL, continuation of term for one year.
 OTIS KIMBALL, " " "
 GEORGE A. CURTIS, " " "
 J. P. BRADLEE, " " two years.
 WILLIAM EATON, " " "
 W. M. FLANDERS, " " "
 F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., elected for term of three years.
 JUSTIN JONES, " " "
 JONAS FITCH, " " "
 GEORGE W. PARMENTER, Board of Aldermen, one year.
 JAMES RILEY, Common Council, one year.
 SELDEN CROCKETT, " " "
 MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*
 THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

* Deceased April 29, 1861. EZRA H. BAKER elected for the residue of the term.

City Document. — No. 10.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR 1863.

MOSES KIMBALL,

WILLIAM EATON,

J. PUTNAM BRADLEE,

WILLIAM M. FLANDERS,

JONAS FITCH,

JUSTIN JONES,

AMOS A. DUNNELS,

JAMES RILEY,

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,

JOSEPH L. HENSHAW,

GEORGE W. SPRAGUE,

GRANVILLE MEARS.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BOSTON, January 1, 1864. }

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF
BOSTON : —

In compliance with the requirements of the Ordinance establishing the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, the following is submitted as their Seventh Annual Report. It is for the municipal year ending December 31, 1863. It contains a statement of the expenditures on account of the several Institutions under the charge of the Board, and those for running the Henry Morrison, together with a report of the clerk of the Board, giving an account of the business done at, and expenses of, the general office. Subjoined are the Annual Reports, made to the Board, by the Master of the House of Correction, the Superintendents of the Lunatic Hospital, the House of Industry, the House of Reformation, and of the Resident Physician at Deer Island.

The increased cost of subsistence and supplies has enlarged the expenditures for the Institutions considerably beyond the expenses of last year. The gross sums will be found elsewhere in the Report, but as the details are given annually in the Report of the City Auditor, they are omitted. Substantially the expenditures for each Institution are as follows : —

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Average number of prisoners for the year, 285.

The gross expenditures were \$44,551.87, and deducting \$11,713.29, amount expended for improvements and other extraordinary expenses, leaves \$32,838.58 as the actual *expenditures* for support of the prison. Deducting now \$13,622.52, the amount received for labor of prisoners, and the *net cost* of support of the Institution is shown to be \$19,216.06, being \$67.43 per year or \$1.29 per week for each prisoner.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Average number of patients for the year, 168.

The gross expenditures were \$32,799.38, and deducting \$3,563.31, amount expended for improvements, leaves \$29,236.07 as the actual *expenditures* for support of the Hospital. Deducting now \$11,167.63, the amount received for boarding patients, and the *net cost* of support of the Hospital is shown to be \$18,068.44, being \$107.55 per year, or \$2.07 per week for each patient.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

Average number of inmates for the year, 612.

The gross expenditures were \$79,305.60, and deducting \$17,129.13, for improvements and other extraordinary expenditures, leaves \$62,176.47, as the actual *expenditures* for support of the Institution. Deducting now \$4,139.78, received for products sold, and the *net cost* for support of the Institution is shown to be \$58,036.69, being \$94.83 per year, or \$1.82 $\frac{1}{4}$ per week for each inmate. A comparison for the last two years gives the following result:—

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

7

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	1862.	1863.
Average number of inmates	274	285
Gross expenditures	\$ 31,972 59	\$ 44,551 87
Extraordinary expenses, for improvements, &c.	1,337 60	11,713 29
Actual expenditure for support of Institution..	30,634 99	32,838 68
Expense per inmate per year	111 80	115 23
“ “ “ “ week.....	2 15	2 22
Credit for labor	13,214 88	13,622 52
Net cost of support of Institution.....	17,420 61	19,216 06
“ per inmate per year.....	63 58	67 43
“ “ “ “ week.....	1 22	1 29

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

	1862.	1863.
Average number of inmates	637	612
Gross expenditures	\$ 59,548 42	\$ 79,305 60
Extraordinary expenses, for improvements, &c.	11,660 15	17,129 13
Actual expenditure for support of Institution..	47,888 27	62,176 47
Expense per inmate per year.....	92 11	101 59
“ “ “ “ week.....	1 44	1 95
Credit for articles sold	4,030 37	4,139 78
Net cost of support of Institution.....	43,857 90	58,036 69
“ per inmate per year.....	68 85	94 83
“ “ “ “ week.....	1 33	1 33

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

	1862.	1863.
Average number of inmates	180	168
Gross expenditures	\$ 27,838 75	\$ 32,799 38
Extraordinary expenses, for improvements, &c.	1,448 05	3,563 31
Actual expenditures for support of Institution.	26,390 70	29,236 07
Expense per inmate per year.....	146 61	174 03
“ “ “ “ week	2 82	3 35
Credit for board of patients.....	9,951 16	11,167 63
Net cost of support of Institution.....	16,439 54	18,068 44
“ per inmate per year	91 33	107 55
“ “ “ “ week.....	1 75	2 07

The Directors are sorry to be compelled to refer to the last two Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons. The injustice of the first is so manifestly apparent upon its own pages that it needs no comment from us. The last contains, with other matter, a needless, uncalled for, and uncharitable exposure of the names of 1,200 poor persons, women and men, discharged from jail by them, as not able to pay fines and costs; and though filled with erroneous and exaggerated statements, perverted facts, and implied misrepresentations in regard to the Institutions, might yet be passed by in silence if only the Directors or Superintendents were concerned. Here, where the characters of those who prepared the Report are known, their own venom is the best antidote for the scandal with which it is sought to poison the public mind. The Directors and Superintendents will pass away, but Boston and her history will remain.

This calumny, which has force only from the official position

of the libellers, will remain. Our City, justly proud as she always has been, and has a right to be, of her record as standing first in all good works, — ready at all times to aid humanity and relieve the suffering, — establishing more charitable and reformatory institutions, and sustaining and managing them with far more liberality, humanity, and kind regard for their inmates than any other city, receives the assassin stab at her fair fame from her own citizens, the cowardly blow being struck from behind a shield of official protection.

If the good of the public, instead of personal vindictiveness and wanton malice, were the object to be attained, and the injury to the reputation of the City were merely local, the reports might not require specific denial, or explanation. But the evil has gone farther. Through the influence of the same interested parties the press has been worked to give the slanders more extended notoriety. Garbled extracts have been published and commented upon again and again by papers here, and in distant cities, till at last the statements bear not even a semblance of truth. One charges that “there are no religious teachings at the Institutions;” one, that “prisoners are literally starved till they become terribly emaciated;” another, that “the men, women and children bathe promiscuously together in full view of the officers and directors, to gratify the lust of these same overseers;” yet another, “men and women, boys and girls were compelled to strip and bathe in the same room, and the females were horribly beaten and half starved by a brutal Superintendent;” and a quasi humanitarian Reverend, whose former frequent visits to the Island, and free manner while there, had been restrained by the Board, goes so far as to say, in a *Christian* paper of this City, that “they (the Directors) admit the beating of a young woman, seventeen or eighteen years of age, upon the bare back with a heavy rattan till the blood ran.”

The Board fully realize the important and responsible trust that has been confided to them. They know that public service is, at best, a thankless one, and that consciousness of an

honest discharge of duty is the only reward they can expect. Thus far they have managed the Institutions according to their understanding of right, despite the interference of outside parties, which they have more than once been compelled to repress. By their record they will stand, and as they have done will continue to do, so long as they remain in power. Statute law gives them the sole and entire control of the Institutions, and they will not allow parties to infringe upon their rights or dictate to them, or to their Superintendents, for whom they are responsible, and in whom they have the most implicit confidence.

The Directors have not failed to exercise a judicious scrutiny in the economical administration of the Institutions, and a careful supervision over the management and discipline of the same. Constant visiting by the whole Board at stated times, by committees and by individual members, together with reports received daily at the office of events at the Institutions, including a record of punishments, enables the Directors to be so thoroughly conversant with affairs that it would be impossible for abuses, if any existed, to be of long continuance. The interests of the City and the rights and welfare of those committed to their charge have been equally cared for. Unless the statements of convicts, some of them the vilest of the vile, are to be taken, and promulgated as facts, in preference to the oaths of officers, whose whole lives have been a record of integrity, these can be established beyond a doubt.

The reports of the Inspectors are understood to be written by the members in turn. For the contents of the reports, those who sign them, are, of course, responsible. For the false impression they have created, those whose names have given character to the report, will be held accountable by the people. It is understood, in regard to the last report, that one of the Inspectors, though present at the visit, *did not join in the examination* of the prisoners at the House of Correction, upon which the report is based, and that *he did not visit the House*

of Reformation at all. At the second visit to the House of Reformation, only two were there. It was not a legal examination, as a majority was not present. There were not enough even to make a committee, for the law expressly provides that committees shall consist "of not less than three." It is further stated, and we presume will not be denied, that two of them *did not read the report* till after it was printed in a newspaper, in advance of its official publication. Who furnished a copy to that paper, and has instigated comments upon it in the same sheet, we leave for the conjecture of those who best know the parties interested in the purpose which would prompt such a course. It may not be amiss to suggest to these "strict constructionists," and "devoted lovers of right," to look more closely at home and remember the scriptural injunction —

"Physician, heal thyself."

The Inspectors, after stating in their report that the knowledge they "can obtain of the real interior character of these prisons is, after all, and at the best, very imperfect," treat first and at length upon the bathing arrangements of the several Institutions, and convey the false impression that a state of things exists in that respect, not creditable to the intelligence of the community, but a gross insult to the advanced civilization of the age. Speaking of the bath-tubs, it is said, "these are ~~all in open rooms, without any screen or protection whatever,~~ and in these publicly exposed tubs the prisoners, men, women, and girls, in their respective departments, in groups of from three to seven, are required to perform their ablutions." And again, that "old offenders, young offenders, girls of nine and ten years of age, alike must disrobe themselves, and in full observation of their fellows and officers, in a state of utter nudity enter the bath, perform its duty and partake its refreshment." And yet again, at the end of the article, forgetting perhaps that they had previously said "in their several departments," and fearing, it may be, that the public might not be sufficiently

shocked with an idea of brutal and beastly licentiousness, they say in the form of a query, “Is it proper, prudent, reformatory, necessary, for any purpose, that these should be compelled; *promiscuously in public nudity*, to the bath?”

A plain statement of facts as they are, and have been, is the best answer to such utter mendacity.

1. The bathing is *not* done in *open rooms*, but in those appropriated to, and expressly kept for, that purpose. The tubs are arranged as they have been for years, and as is the custom in all public Institutions within the knowledge of the Board. If they are not proper, have the Inspectors done their duty for the last ten years, in not reporting upon them before?

2. The bathers are *not* “publicly exposed,” nor do they bathe “in full observation of their fellows and officers.” Only one officer is present with the men, and one matron with the women. It is difficult to conceive how an average of some 700, as at the House of Industry and Reformation, could be bathed once in each week, as required by Statute, without there being from “three to seven bathing at once, in different tubs,” and an officer present to see that the bathing was done at all. To some of them cleanliness seems unnatural, and to many the bath is “*distasteful*.” These might object “*to partake of its refreshment*” altogether.

3. They do *not* bathe “*promiscuously*.” The men bathe by themselves, the women by themselves, and the children by themselves, in their respective bathing rooms. They are *not* exposed, but are as carefully excluded from outside observation as are the bathers of most families. The tubs are as cleanly and as nice as those of most houses, and each bather has fresh and pure warm water.

4. The objection that they bathe “*in a state of utter nudity*,” the Directors trust may be excused.

Other matters in the report will be examined in connection with the Institutions to which they more particularly refer.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This Institution is under the special care of the same master who has had charge of it from its first establishment. It has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best-managed institutions of the kind in the country. The discipline of the prison and the diet of the prisoners, which is of wholesome food, and in abundant quantity, are the same that they have been for years past. The Inspectors are pleased to find fault with the material of some of the rations. Indian meal seems to be a Bottle Imp that constantly haunts and sorely afflicts them. In one place they speak of "*brown bread*," but everywhere else they talk of "*Indian*" and "*Corn*" bread. They evidently do not know what they talk about so flippantly. The bread they condemn is not "*Indian*," nor "*corn*" bread, but the *brown bread of New England*, such as all of our New England farmers have on their tables every day, and such as is found on the bill of fare at the New York and Western hotels, under the name of "*Boston brown bread*." At the Institutions, it is made of Indian meal and rye meal, and flour, (wheat,) and molasses. Bread from the same batch is used at the tables of the Superintendents and officers, and is esteemed a luxury.

The Inspectors, however, are opposed to its use. They say, "this part of the prison ration is so distasteful and disagreeable to some of the prisoners that they *habitually* go without food at the meal when it is served, preferring hunger rather than subject themselves to the unkindly effect of its use." If such were the case, some persons, not overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and without a sympathy for prisoners not extended to honest poverty, might say, "let them go hungry then." The Directors do not assume such a position, but answer, that *it is not true* that any prisoner "*habitually goes without his food*," of which abundant proof can be furnished if necessary.

Brown bread is served with other articles on three alternate days in the week, and instead of being hurtful, is beneficial as a sanitary measure. Of this the Board desire no better assurance, than the opinion of the eminent physician of the prison, whom long experience with public institutions has so admirably qualified as an expert, and the fact that at his instance its use was continued, when at one time the idea of abandoning it was thought of. The best proof of the healthfulness of any food is, after all, the condition of the man, or beast, that feeds upon it. The condition of the "*starving prisoners*," is offered as evidence of the healthful and fattening qualities of Indian meal.

The use of brown bread as a part of the rations of the House of Correction, the Inspectors endeavor to make it appear, is in greater quantity than at other institutions. As they institute a comparison, in one particular, with the State Prison, which they seem disposed to patronize, they cannot object to it, in another. By the Annual Report of the State Prison, it appears that the brown bread ration there is *two thirds* of the entire bread ration, while at the House of Correction it is less than *one half*.

At another page of the Report the Inspectors say, "at the present inspection, full one third of the male prisoners, and many of the females, complained to us that it was impossible for them to obtain food enough to satisfy the natural cravings of hunger. It appeared that request for more food to the officers in immediate charge had in some cases been repeated again and again, without avail." To this the only answer can be that it is simply a *falsehood*. The Directors will not so far insult the intelligence of the "Inspectors" as to suppose that they believed one word of it. No sane person, or other of tolerable intellectual capacity, after a moment's observation of these prisoners could listen to such complaints for a moment without feeling that he was being mocked at and made fun of. And yet, as if to induce the public to believe it, the same idea is repeated by implication, as follows, "In no other prison in Suffolk County do we ever hear of begging for food,—the amount of provisions

everywhere but in this prison, so far as our knowledge extends, is ample and satisfactory, and available upon request. Should it not be so here also?"

So far from there being any foundation for the above innuendo there is not a word of truth in it. No complaint has ever been made to Master or officers, by any convict, of "insufficiency of rations," that has not at once been remedied by an additional and abundant supply. That no one may doubt in relation to *what is* regularly provided, the list of rations copied from the Inspector's Report is submitted.

DIET BILL OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Breakfasts and suppers, each day and each meal, for each prisoner.

24 ounces mush, 1 pint barley coffee, sweetened with molasses; 5½ ounces bread.

Dinners.

Sunday — roast beef; ¾ pound beef with gravy, and 1 pound potatoes.

Monday — stewed beans; 1½ pounds beans, and 2 ounces salt pork.

Tuesday — soup; 3¼ pounds soup made of beef, potatoes, and vegetables.

Wednesday — soup, same as Tuesday.

Thursday — stewed beans, same as Monday.

Friday — soup, same as Tuesday.

Saturday — salt fish; 3½ ounces fish, and 12 ounces potatoes.

Additional weekly allowances.

1 ounce salt, ¾ gill vinegar, 6½ drams pepper.

That the prisoners are not provided with luxuries, nor a bill of fare furnished them, from which to select dainties to tickle the

palate, as at hotels, is true. That parts of rations are “*distasteful*” to some of the prisoners is not surprising. A residence in the prison is presumed to be “*distasteful*” to all of them, if their repeated protestations of innocence, and constant complaints of the injustice of their sentences are to be believed. And yet, if they are to be believed at all, why not in this? To carry out the theory of the Inspectors, is it not possible but that there is required “such changes as will effectually prevent the recurrence of *such* complaints.” But these are not all that they complain of. If all they say can be relied upon, then Shakspeare was prophetic when he wrote, —

“The jury, passing on a prisoner’s life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two,
Guiltier than him they try.”

The next subject complained of is the punishments. These they endeavor to show, by a comparison with those at the State Prison, are excessive. In doing so they have successfully shown their ignorance of facts, prison discipline, and arithmetic. The comparison is based upon the *average* number of prisoners for a given period, the Inspectors giving the number of punishments at the State Prison for six months. Now, every one can see that it would be much more fair to base it upon the *whole number liable to be punished*, more particularly where the population is floating, as at the House of Correction.

By the Annual Report of the State Prison it is shown that the number of prisoners Oct. 1, 1862, was 460. Since committed for the year, 109, half of which number, say 55, added to 460, gives 515 as the whole number of persons liable to be punished for the term of six months.

In the House of Correction, Dec. 11, 1862, the number of prisoners was 258. Since committed to July 24, 1863, 303. The whole number liable to be punished during that term of *more than seven months*, was 561. Basing the calculation on these numbers, the result is as follows: —

Number of prisoners in State Prison,	515
Number of punishments, State Prison,	182
Number of prisoners, House of Correction,	561
Proportionate number of punishments, House of Correction, in 6 months,	198
Actual number of punishments, House of Correction, in 7 months,	188
Number of prisoners in State Prison,	515
Number of prisoners punished in State Prison,	99
Number of prisoners in House of Correction,	561
Proportionate number of persons punished in House of Correction, for 6 months,	108
Actual number of persons punished in House of Correction, in 7 months,	111
Or only three more than the relative proportion, and that, too, in a rapidly changing population, in the House of Correction.	
Number of prisoners in State Prison,	515
Number of days of punishment, State Prison,	489
Number of prisoners, House of Correction,	561
Proportionate number of days of punishment for 6 months,	532
Actual number of days of punishment in House of Correction in 7 months,	522

They assume that short-sentenced prisoners are less likely to merit discipline than long-sentenced ones, and that females are "presumed to be more tractable," and consequently more easily managed, and hence, that the odds is in favor of the House of Correction. The exact reverse is the truth, as everybody, conversant with discipline in a mixed prison, knows. The more hardened and desperate the prisoner, the more cautious and wary he is of the common offences. He knows the punishments and avoids them. The shorter the sentence, the more careless the prisoner. If punished, it cannot be for long. With regard to females, it is known, the world over, that an abandoned woman is far more difficult to manage than a man.

An imaginative mind can sometimes conjure up strange fancies. In this respect the Inspectors manifest a happy faculty. They seem to have thought it necessary to scold as much as possible about the House of Correction. Upon no other theory, can an explanation be found for their endeavor to convey the idea that there is a lack of sympathy with the prisoners, and a growing harshness of manner manifested toward them by the officers. How could they be cognizant of the assumed facts, or state of things, from one hour's observation, during their visit, at dinner-time, when the prisoners were locked in their cells and away from the officers? They had no other means of knowing. The exact reverse of this charge is the case, as the Directors know from their own observation. The Institution is not amenable to the wanton charges that the prisoners are without proper and sufficient food, harshly treated by the officers, or excessively punished.

The Rev. Mr. Clinch continues as Chaplain of the Prison, and religious services are held by him in the Chapel twice on each Sabbath. The organ has been increased in power by the addition of more stops. Played by a skilful organist, and with a hired quartet of singers, devotional music is given in excellence not surpassed at many churches, other than those of large and wealthy societies. A Bible is furnished to each prisoner, and during their leisure they have good secular reading from the Prison Library, which is constantly replenished by the Chaplain, who is kept supplied with money for that purpose. Each prisoner is conversed with and advised by the Chaplain, on the day before his discharge. The advice is believed sometimes to have good effect.

The improvements in workshops and upon the grounds have steadily progressed for the last few years, till little remains to be done beyond what may be required for repairs or the exigencies of change in the Institution. During the year alterations have been made in the gas-works, for the purpose of securing a better quality of gas, and a greater economy in its manufacture,

both of which objects have been successfully accomplished. New sheds and storehouses have been constructed on the sides of the yard, and old buildings removed, throwing the whole spare area together, and rendering the yard much more safe and convenient.

Through the efforts of some of the Directors, remunerative labor has at length been found for the female prisoners, the number of which now preponderates over the males, and is greatly increased over the average proportion of former years. A female prison is always difficult of management, and particularly so when the inmates have nothing to do. This employment, therefore, is most valuable in aiding proper discipline, to say nothing of what it contributes toward their support. Where those employed a year ago only earned an average of less than five cents per day, they now, by the aid of sewing-machines, are earning something over thirty cents per day. Nor is this all. The practice of needlework is teaching many of them, some of whom knew nothing before, to be good sempstresses, while others have become expert in running sewing-machines, and are thus fitted to earn an honest living after their discharge, if so disposed.

With the continued increase of female prisoners and the employment of their labor, has come a necessity for more shop room. At present they work in a building, one of the oldest structures upon the grounds, contracted, inconvenient, and badly ventilated. Good economy suggests that a new and suitable shop should be erected during the coming summer, and, if the City Council approve, an appropriation for that purpose will be necessary. The report of the Master, to the Board, is referred to for any further information that may be desired.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Contrary to all expectations, the number of patients in this Institution is slightly decreased from that of the previous year. Singularly the same was the fact last year in most Lunatic Hospitals. The attention of the Superintendent to the duties of his position have been all that the most exacting could desire. Under his careful and patient treatment many obstinate cases have been cured, and a number of persons, after a residence in the Hospital for from one to three years, have been restored to their families, and to society. None but those who have had the affliction of insanity brought close home to them, can begin to appreciate the advantages of a well-conducted Hospital, in charge of a skilful, experienced, and conscientious physician. This Hospital is such an one, but is lamentably deficient in many important essentials. The building is old-fashioned in construction, with low ceilings, and consequently with bad ventilation. The grounds are contracted, and in immediate proximity to large manufacturing establishments, without the quiet so important to such an Institution. It is, in short, behind the age in all particulars.

This subject was brought to the attention of the City Council in 1862, but, for want of time for consideration, was laid over to the Government of last year. In January last the Board presented a Memorial to the Council, through his Honor, the Mayor, giving a detailed description of the Institution and its condition. It also mentioned the points in which it was more particularly deficient, and urged the necessity of preparatory action for improvements. (In Appendix marked A, will be found a copy.) It was referred to the Committee on Institutions, who, on Oct. 19, 1863, reported as follows:—

“That in their opinion the communication of the Mayor and Memorial of the Directors express in none too urgent terms, the

inadequacy of the present Lunatic Hospital and the desirability of providing more suitable accommodations, not only for the unfortunate lunatics who are at the charge of the City, but for those whose resident friends do not desire to send them to distant or private institutions in which less confidence may be reposed than in our own public establishment.

“The Committee do not deem it necessary to rehearse the considerations which form the basis of this opinion, they being so fully and ably stated in the communication and Memorial.

“As a preliminary step towards the desired object, the Committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying order.”

“*Ordered*, That the Board of Directors for Public Institutions be, and they hereby are, authorized to select and recommend to the City Council, for purchase, a site for a new Lunatic Hospital.”

Pending the consideration of this report, the Board of Aldermen passed an order, propounding to the Directors certain inquiries, which were immediately responded to by a full, frank, and explicit answer, a copy of which is given in the Appendix marked B. In consequence of press of business, and for other reasons, the report of the Committee was not brought up for consideration, but was passed over, with other unfinished business, to the Government of the present year. The Directors ask for the subject a careful examination, satisfied that the claims of the unfortunate, and the good name of the City, require that steps should be taken, looking to an ultimate removal to a more proper locality, and the erection of a building with all modern conveniences, for the treatment and restoration of the unfortunate class who are compelled to seek relief at a hospital of the kind.

That it will take years to secure a site, mature plans, and complete buildings ready for occupancy, every one conversant with such matters must be aware. The time is not far distant when it will be imperatively necessary to remove from the pres-

ent location, and to furnish more and better facilities for the accommodation of patients. To avoid unnecessary haste, when such time does come, common prudence and proper foresight require that the subject should be considered now. If these changes are thought by the City Council to be necessary, preparatory measures should at once be inaugurated. The Directors do not recommend any immediate large expenditure. All they propose is, that authority should be given for the selection of a site to be presented for the approval of the Government, and, if approved of, that it should be purchased.

The lot could then be laid out, and ornamental trees planted, so that when it became proper to build, the place would be prepared to receive the edifice. As the chances of getting a suitable lot in or near the City are daily becoming more and more rare, and the cost of such land continually on the increase, it is respectfully urged that so much of the proposed plan, as embraces the purchase of land, should be no longer neglected.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The management of the House of Industry, its inmates numbering as many as the inhabitants of some towns in the State, and the care of the large farm connected with it, is no holiday task. It requires a man, for Superintendent, of varied acquirements and great industry. The present incumbent the Directors believe to be such an one, judging from observation and by results. Everywhere upon the Island progress is visible. Additional land, that never before felt the labor of man, has been, from time to time, put under cultivation, the crops are largely increased and increasing, and a greater economy of expenditures for products secured. Pork, for Institution use, is no longer bought, but grown there; and butter, that was formerly sent from the City by the tun, is now made at the Island, with a fair prospect of soon having a surplus to dispose of.

Further improvements have been made in the arrangements

for warming the apartments, and a considerable reduction in the quantity of coal consumed is the consequence.

A new barn, authorized by the last appropriation, has been built, a model of substantial simplicity and convenience. It is an evidence of true economy, and of the proper liberality of the City, in doing well what is needed to be done as a permanence. Placed remote from other buildings, the chance of fire from contact being impossible, and the risk of burning at all but small, it seems as if no call for further buildings of any importance need be made for a long while.

During the past summer, the services of the Rev. Edward Abbott were secured in the position of Resident Chaplain. Under his ministrations, religious services are holden in the Chapel every Sabbath. A Sunday School is also regularly kept up. The Directors desire to bear testimony to the devotion of Mr. Abbott to the duties of his calling, and the manifestly advantageous effect of his teachings upon the inmates. To those of the pauper departments his presence gives much comfort, while a happy faculty of reaching the juvenile mind has made his labors in the reformatory departments of great value. A large library, under his charge, to which constant additions are made by him, is much used.

The school for pauper boys is a just source of pride. In order and scholarship, according to the branches taught, there is nothing left to desire. To many of the children it is a fortunate thing that they have been compelled to make their home at the Institution, where they will receive an education to fit them for after life, which, but for the poverty of their parents, they might not otherwise have received.

Early in the year, Dr. Reynolds, the resident physician, resigned his situation to accept a position in the army. The vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. S. E. Stone. The management of the medical department since the change is good evidence that Dr. Stone has not neglected his advantages to acquire a thorough knowledge of his profession. Ophthalmia,

always so common in public institutions where there are children, and at one time so troublesome here, is now of rare occurrence. The out-of-door exercise of the boys and the skill of the physician, it is hoped, will prevent its frequent recurrence in the future.

The Report of the Superintendent to the Board is full and explicit in regard to other matters, and particularly in statistics of the number of inmates. To this the Council is respectfully referred.

In this connection it seems proper to again allude to the condition of the sea-wall, built several years since by the United States Government, for the protection of the headland from the action of the sea in wearing away the Island. In several places it has become undermined, and, if not soon attended to, will be likely to fall, and its protection be destroyed. In such an event the abrasion of the waves would be likely to cause a considerable damage to the property of the City, in addition to the injurious effect upon the harbor. As the matter of general protection to the Islands has already been agitated by his Excellency the Governor, with a view to action by the General Government, it would seem as if some measures should be taken to see that the interests of the City in Deer Island are not neglected.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

This Institution was established in 1848, as a place "for the employment and reformation of juvenile offenders." In its early days, when it contained but a moderate number of inmates, it is believed that its usefulness was very considerable. It has been hoped that it might be made so always, but like all similar large establishments, the amount of good accomplished is at best but doubtful. In localities where the inmates come mainly from the rural districts, the results have been more satisfactory. Little can be expected but evil from the bringing together of a large number of the worst boys of a large city, as our experience

proves. A few boys, who have been accessible to good training, and had character enough to resist the influence of those more corrupt, have gone out to become good citizens, but the innate and apparently irradicable depravity of the great mass, renders the effort to reform them most discouraging. The Directors and Superintendent can only perform their duty, and this they should be allowed to do, according to their belief of what is proper, so long as they remain in power, and outrage no right, regardless of the voluntary interference of those, without practical knowledge, who desire to control them.

In 1861 the Directors finding it impossible to apprentice the boys, although having employed a special agent for that purpose, and that the House was very full, and the inmates rapidly increasing, were brought to consider what must in a few years be the consequences if the same steady addition of numbers continued. It was found that there were many boys as old as sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen years of age, most of them of the stature of men, who, in conformity with their sentence, must remain till their minority expired, in this House for "Juvenile Offenders." As there was no special labor for them, — an attempt at shoemaking having been abandoned as impracticable, and the plan of working upon the farm not then popular, — their time was wholly spent either in school, in the hospital, or at play. What they learned was not generally what the employed teacher taught, but the wickedness that was brought from the City by the last comer. To such instruction they were apt scholars. Innumerable quarrels among themselves, which the discipline was unable to control, the burning of the barn, and subsequently of the apartments occupied by them, with a narrow escape of the whole building, was the consequence.

Had the same ratio of increase, as at that time, continued, the House would now have as many as five hundred inmates, and at least one third of them would have been nearly men. Under these circumstances the Board adopted the recommenda-

tions of their Committee, that it was "inexpedient to consent to the admission of any more boys," till the older ones were gone, and the number reduced to the capacity of the House; after that was accomplished, to admit only suitable cases, — the young, and those not too deeply steeped in vice. As by law the Justices of the Police Court could not commit without "the assent of the Directors," the refusal to grant such assent, though the wishes of the Justices had never before been thwarted, at once met their disapproval, and excited the ill-will of *some*, who had never complained of the Institution in its most degenerate days.

Since that time, aided by an ally more particularly interested to destroy the reputation of the Superintendent, one or more of the Inspectors have availed themselves of every supposed opportunity for fault-finding. In the Legislature of last year some one procured the passage of an Act, in which authority was given the Justices to sentence "Juvenile Vagrants" without recourse to the Board, and since April 21, as many as eight in one day, or fifty-six in the whole, have been committed. These have been sent for terms of from three to twenty-four months. The Institution is thus virtually made a juvenile penitentiary, and its future for usefulness destroyed. Can good be expected from the continual coming and going of this class of the most depraved City boys, or can it be expected that a "Vagrant," of twelve or fourteen years of age, will be so reformed by a three months sentence that, though he had no home, or visible means of living, when committed, he will be able to find one, and take care of himself, after he is discharged?

The plan of putting the larger boys at work upon the farm, which has proven so beneficial to their general health, particularly in regard to ophthalmia, and been universally approved by all who have examined into the subject, is by these censors complained of as a wrong. By calling the Institution "this House of Reformation and *Instruction*," with quotation marks to the words, to convey the idea that it is an "*institution of*

learning," when they know that its legal title is "House for the Employment and Reformation," the attempt is made to prove that its purposes are not carried out. They say, "for six months of the year, from April to November, *all but a few of the smaller boys* are employed at labor upon the farm; never enter the schoolroom or receive any school education, — so that there may be, and sometimes is presented here the strange anomaly of a boy sent *for not attending school* to a place where, for the whole term of his confinement, he is kept "not attending school;" where the very system of the Institution compels him to do precisely the thing he was committed for doing."

A statement of a few facts will best dispel this air-built theory. It is not true that "all but a few of the smaller boys" work on the farm. More than one third of the number, including *all* of the smaller boys, are at school all the year round. Of those who work on the farm, and which comprises nearly all so employed, sixteen are fourteen years, sixteen are fifteen, fourteen are sixteen, twelve are seventeen, eight are eighteen, three are nineteen, and one is twenty years of age.

Of the whole number of inmates, sixty-eight only are sent for truancy. The others are committed for larceny, stubbornness, breaking and entering to steal, or as vagabonds, juvenile vagrants, or idle and dissolute.

But two boys are sent for a less term than six months, — one for three, and one for four months. These were both committed in the fall as "Juvenile Vagrants," not as Truants, and are now in school. The "strange anomaly" suggested has not yet happened, though it "*may*." There are thousands of improbabilities, in regard to which "strange anomalies" "*may be*" more likely to occur than the above supposed case.

The sweet morsel, that has afforded the most delight, is the statement that a girl had been "severely punished." The knowledge of the fact was communicated to the Inspectors by the Superintendent. When asked in regard to punishments, he replied "I have no concealments," and gave them all the

particulars, or they might never have heard of them at all. The following is their *version*.

“The girl was seventeen years of age, and coming eighteen in the ensuing May, in stature a woman grown; it is said she had been a troublesome girl. On this occasion she was charged with open and direct disobedience of orders and insolence of language,—she frankly admitted the offence, and for it was punished by the Superintendent in person, with a rattan about half an inch in diameter, and twenty inches long, upon the shoulders and back of the neck,—the number of blows no one can report. The Superintendent says, “I struck her with all my might.” “She would not yield and I sent for a larger stick, and then she held out her hand. After this beating, and this submission, she was committed to the cell and the food of the solitary, where we found her on the 31st of July. Upon each shoulder the flesh was discolored blue-black in spots full as large as the palm of the hand, and there were perfectly evident traces of blows upon her back between the shoulders.”

The *facts* of the case, divested of all high coloring, are as follows. In the school is a girl, viler in speech and behavior than it is possible to conceive one of her age. She has been the pest of the school for years, as is stated by three several teachers, who have at different times had charge since her committal. Disregarding all discipline, generally abusive, constantly quarrelling with her associates, uttering foul language interlarded with oaths and falsehood, inciting the other girls to rebellion, ever bent upon malicious mischief, spurning good advice, inaccessible to shame, and caring nothing for punishment, but at times taunting the teacher to that effect, she has caused more trouble than all the rest put together. In the case in question she had been so uncommonly insolent, that she was reported to the Superintendent, who alone punishes. Taking a rattan, used for a ferrule, he bade her hold out her hand. She immediately rolled her arms in her apron, and with defiant words and looks, refused. He repeated the demand, and she

opened upon him with a torrent of Billingsgate vulgarity and obscenity, that could hardly be exceeded for grossness by the most abandoned adult of her sex. She was again told to hold out her hand or she would be struck elsewhere. The result of this was language more insulting, and the coupling of the name of the Superintendent with the foulest epithets. All this was within the hearing of the other girls. It became a question between the governing and the governed which should have the supremacy. The Superintendent struck her over the shoulders again and again. A thick tow apron, that she wore, protected her shoulders and the blows had little effect. The Superintendent directed the matron to bring him a larger stick, and then, before it came, the girl ceased her abuse and was feruled. She was then committed to the cell for insolence and obscenity.

The Inspectors report the Superintendent as saying "I struck her with all my might." He denies having used such language. As he is a man of full average intelligence, it would seem as if he might be believed, when it is known that the stick used, was *one less than twenty inches long, measuring but five sixteenths of an inch in diameter at its largest end, and weighing only five drachms.* He must certainly be thought a weakly man whose whole might could be exerted with a rattan weighing but *a little over half an ounce.*

That "upon each shoulder the flesh was discolored," is very probable, for blows struck by a stout man, would be likely to leave the marks. If seen by the Inspectors, it was during a private examination, when it became necessary for the girl to remove her dress. No one at the Institution knew of the "blue-black spots," nor did she complain either to the Physician, or Matron, both of whom visited her every day, while she was confined to the cell.

The Superintendent is also reported as saying, "It was the severest flogging I ever had to do." This language is also denied by the Superintendent. If true, however, we submit

he "hardest flogging" he has ever done, having been accomplished by the use of the *half-ounce stick*, does not render him liable to the charge of having inflicted *very* severe punishment.

Neither the Directors nor the Superintendent approve of corporal punishment, nor are they apologists for its use. That exceptions to general principles are sometimes practised, as in this case, the experience of every-day life proves. The whipping in question was an exception.

The peculiar position in which the Superintendent found himself placed, under the circumstances, would seem to be some excuse for what he did, if indeed excuse were necessary. He knew that discipline must be maintained, and felt that there was no other course to pursue than the one he adopted. The tendency of this girl's behavior, unless checked, was to destroy all discipline. It is submitted whether many a parent, wishing the welfare of a child of his own, would not, if similarly situated, rather than "*spare the rod and spoil the child*," have done the same.

As if to make amends for the wrong done the Superintendent, by their vituperative insinuations, tending to cast obloquy upon his character as a man, the Inspectors, upon the closing page of their report, say of him, "*we had ever regarded this officer as a gentleman of cool judgment, deliberate purpose, and large kindness of heart, — nor do we desire now to express or hold any other opinion.*" Those who know the Superintendent do not need to have him indorsed. With those who do not know him, and have read the Inspectors report, such an "opinion" will have but little moral weight. It is so in conflict with the general sentiment of the report, that they will not know which to believe.

These comments may be thought out of place here, and to be further extended than is proper. It is not seen how they could be avoided. The present time is the season for the Annual Report of the Directors. To have remained silent, might be

construed as an admission of the serious charges against the Institutions, for which they hold themselves responsible.

The reports of the Inspectors are made to the Board of Aldermen. It is for them to take cognizance of the matter. The Directors have always desired they should do so. They have never asked a "suspension of public opinion," or endeavored to influence it in any way. They have always courted the earliest and closest scrutiny. A Committee of the City Council is now to make proper examinations, and this Board awaits with confidence the result. The Directors have characters and reputations that are not to be blasted by the *ex parte* statements of any body of men, based upon the complaints of the vicious and abandoned, whose oaths would not be believed in any court. When all is known, the people will be satisfied that humanity and right have not been neglected or abused, in the administration of the affairs of the Public Institutions, but that certain parties have achieved an unenviable notoriety, from which official position cannot relieve them.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again :
The eternal years of God are hers ;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among her worshippers."

MOSES KIMBALL,
WILLIAM EATON,
J. PUTNAM BRADLEE,
W. M. FLANDERS,
JONAS FITCH,
JUSTIN JONES,
AMOS A. DUNNELS,
JAMES RILEY,
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
JOSEPH L. HENSHAW,
GEORGE W. SPRAGUE,
GRANVILLE MEARS.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

GENTLEMEN: There has been expended during the year on account of the several Institutions, Steamer Henry Morrison, and general, and office expenses, the sum of one hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

The receipts on account of the Institutions during the year amounts to the sum of twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents, all of which has been paid into the City Treasury.

The amount expended for each Institution, with receipts on account of same, is as follows, viz :—

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence	\$ 12,002 29
Clothing and bedding	2,582 59
Fuel and lights	4,443 78
Salaries	10,223 24
Furniture and utensils	139 68
Medical Department	238 28
Printing, books, and stationery	220 95
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$ 29,850 81

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

33

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$29,850 81
Agricultural department	970 53
Repairs and alterations	4,847 39
Miscellaneous	605 10
Water-rates	462 00
New sheds	4,200 00
Blacksmith's shop	260 94
Gas-works	1,739 34
Piggery	1,615 76
Total	\$44,551 87

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence	\$26,059 35
Clothing and bedding	8,627 90
Fuel and lights	5,319 37
Salaries	10,051 26
Furniture and utensils	954 07
Medical Department	574 97
Printing, books, and stationery	570 79
Agricultural department	6,025 61
Repairs and alterations	9,941 34
Miscellaneous	228 20
New barn	6,001 30
Gas-works	3,951 44
Total	\$79,305 60

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence	\$10,716 28
Clothing and bedding	1,916 69
Fuel and lights	5,272 34
Salaries	7,142 93
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$25,048 24

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 25,048 24
Furniture and utensils	1,501 15
Medical Department	776 80
Printing, books, and stationery	160 31
Agricultural department	642 55
Repairs and alterations	4,065 83
Miscellaneous	379 50
Water-rates	225 00
Total	\$ 32,799 38

GENERAL AND OFFICE EXPENSES.

Transportation of paupers, insane, and smallpox patients and discharged prisoners	\$ 1,314 44
Carriage hire	209 25
Printing, books, and stationery	459 12
Salaries	4,258 33
Miscellaneous	321 39
Total	\$ 6,562 53

STEAMER HENRY MORRISON.

Manning	\$ 3,548 00
Fuel	2,041 00
Repairs	1,236 77
Rent of dock, inspection, and license	1,242 20
Water-rates	192 56
Miscellaneous	364 86
Total	\$ 8,625 39

RECAPITULATION.

House of Correction	\$ 44,551 87
House of Industry	79,305 60
Lunatic Hospital	32,799 38
Steamer Henry Morrison	8,625 39
General and Office Expenses	6,562 53
Total	\$ 171,844 77

The receipts for the year have been as follows : —

House of Correction	\$ 13,622 52
House of Industry	4,139 78
Lunatic Hospital	11,167 63
Total	\$ 28,929 93

Whole number of applications for admission to almshouses 1,954

Sent to State Almshouses	1,446
Rainsford Island Hospital	297
Alien Commissioners	26
To Friends	47
Boston Almshouse	138
Total	1,954

Of the number sent to Rainsford Island, fifteen were small-pox patients.

Of the one hundred and thirty-eight paupers sent to Boston Almshouse twenty-five are chargeable to towns in this State.

The number and disposition of smallpox cases reported to this office during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, was as follows, viz : —

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Rainsford Island.....	109	6	27	15
Deer Island.....	64	1	2	..
Total.....	173	7	29	15

Applications for admission to Lunatic Hospitals, 160

Sent to State Hospitals	79
“ “ Boston Lunatic Hospital	81
Total	160

Of the number sent to Boston Lunatic Hospital, sixty-one were boarders, or chargeable to towns, and twenty were City charges.

Permits were given to friends of inmates to visit them, as follows, viz : —

House of Correction	294
House of Industry	272
House of Reformation	723
Lunatic Hospital	603
Almshouse	245
Total	2,137

Whole number of petitions for pardon was 173.

After investigation and hearing of parties, there were discharged on recommendation of Committee on Pardons

Leave for petitioners to withdraw	79
Total	94
Total	173

The average number of inmates of the Institutions for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863 is as follows, viz :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
House of Industry	479	474	439	309
House of Reformation	218	214	196	178
House of Correction	390	395	274	285
Lunatic Hospital	155	178	180	168
Almshouse .....	...	...	...	125

The number of inmates remaining in each of the Institutions January 1, 1864, was as follows, viz :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
House of Industry	126	217	343
House of Reformation	171	20	191
House of Correction	186	145	281
Lunatic Hospital	75	95	170
Almshouse	101	40	141

Forty-three women sentenced to the House of Industry, whose aggregate sentence was one hundred and thirty-seven months, had children with them at the time of sentence under the age of eighteen months. These children were, by order of the Court, sent to the Institution with their mothers, and are supported by the City, although they are State charges.

There has been received at this office one hundred and sixty-

two notices from the Superior or Probate Courts, that minors under the age of sixteen years had been adjudged suitable subjects for the State Reform School or the nautical branch thereof, and were about to be sentenced. In each case one of the clerks has attended the Court and made the necessary investigation to fix their residence and thereby protect the City from liability of expense for support of such as belong to other cities or towns. A record of the information thus obtained is kept for future reference.

Respectfully submitted,

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN : The following statements are respectfully presented as the Report of the House of Correction for the year 1863.

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864, has been as follows, viz : Males, 315 ; Females, 321. Total, 636.

The number of prisoners remaining December 31, 1863, was : Males, 136 ; Females, 139. Total, 275.

TABLE NO. 1.

*Showing the Offences of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1863.*

	Males.	Females.
Assault with a knife, axe, &c.	8	
Assault and battery	50	8
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house, shop, &c.	11	3
Common nightwalkers		75
Common drunkards	40	91
Drunkenness	16	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	125	182

<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	125	182
Embezzlement,	1	1
Idle and disorderly persons	5	1
Indecent exposure	4	
Keeping house of ill-fame	8	4
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	4	7
Larceny from the person	22	25
Larceny in a building, dwelling-house, vessel, &c.	30	32
Larceny,	71	60
Malicious mischief	5	
Robbery	1	
Receiving stolen goods	1	
Selling intoxicating liquor	5	1
Uttering counterfeit bank-bills	4	
Vagabonds	5	2
Manslaughter	1	
Attempting to commit a larceny	9	
Goods under false pretences	1	
Assaulting an officer	2	
Wanton, lewd, and lascivious conduct	3	5
Common scold		1
Escaping from House of Correction	1	
Having in possession metallic knuckles	2	
Aiding a person to escape	1	
Having in possession a forged order for property and altering the same with intent to defraud,	1	
Forging and uttering a forged discharge for money,	1	
Stubbornness	1	
Unlawful use of horse and chaise	1	
Total	315	321

TABLE NO. 2.

*Showing the Sentences of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1863.*

	Males.	Females.
5 years		1
4 years	1	3
3 years	3	
2½ years	2	
2 years	16	4
18 months	8	1
12 months	16	7
11 months		1
10 months	1	
9 months		2
8 months	4	4
6 months	101	151
5 months	1	3
4 months	26	28
3 months	41	36
2 months	50	66
1 month	10	6
30 days	1	
20 days		1
For non-payment of fines and costs	33	7
15 days	1	
Total	315	321

TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing the ages of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1863.*

	Males.	Females.
20 years and under	72	48
20 to 30 years	110	135
30 to 40 years	43	90
40 to 50 years	52	35
50 to 60 years	22	11
60 and over	16	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	315	321

TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing the number of Times committed of all who have been in
Prison since January 1, 1863.*

	Males.	Females.
First time	199	170
Second time	55	53
Third time	23	27
Fourth time	14	24
Fifth time	6	8
Sixth time	6	9
Seventh time	1	5
Eighth time	1	2
Ninth time	2	8
Ten times and over	8	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	315	321

TABLE NO. 5.

*Showing the Nativity of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1863.*

Maine	34	
New Hampshire	12	
Vermont	6	
Massachusetts	147	
Rhode Island	9	
Connecticut	2	
New York	17	
New Jersey	4	
Pennsylvania	10	
Maryland	2	
Virginia	1	
Michigan	1	
Louisiana	1	
Tennessee	1	
Ohio	2	
Arizona	1	
<hr/>		
Natives of United States	250	
England	33	
Ireland	318	
Scotland	10	
France	1	
British Provinces	18	
Canada	4	
Italy	1	
Sweden	1	
<hr/>		
	386	
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Total	636	

TABLE NO. 6.

*Showing the Employment of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1863.*

Males.		Females.	
Making brushes . . .	212	Making sale work . .	240
Making trunk-nails, etc.	43	Making prison clothing	22
Lumpers in yard and garden	21	Prison cooking . . .	12
Tailors	3	Domestics	20
Shoemakers	3	Washing	12
Carpenters	2	Mending	6
Bakers	2	Prison sweeps	2
Prison sweeps	6	Prison yard	2
Whitewashing	3	Nurses	2
Tinsmith	1	Runners	3
Blacksmith	1		
Painter	1	Total	321
Barber	1		
Hostlers	4		
Gatemen	2		
Nurses	2		
Firemen	3		
In Gas-works	2		
In Piggery	3		
Total	315		

The following have died since January 1, 1863.

William Welch died May 11, 1863, of Scrofula.

Ellen Sullivan died November 20, 1863, of Pleurisy.

Number committed during the year, 636.

Males	315
Females	321
Adults	573
Minors	63
Whites	618
Colored	18
Cannot read nor write	238
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read nor write	22
Married	312
Intemperate	476
Discharged on expiration of sentence	351
Paid fine and costs	2
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	29
Died	2
Pardoned by Governor	26
Pardoned by Directors	5
Pardoned by Police Court	3
Gave bonds to keep the peace	2

In submitting this Report, I have great pleasure in stating that at no former period has the discipline of the Prison been better sustained, nor has the general efficiency of the Institution been more marked and decided. The male prisoners under contract have been in full employment during the whole year. The daily average of men who have been working in the shops during the past year, have been as follows :—

For the manufacture of brushes	81
For the manufacture of trunk-nails	14
	—
Total	95

The whole number of men now under contract is as follows :—

For the manufacture of brushes	75
For the manufacture of trunk-nails	15
	—
Total	90

These are all the men in the Establishment whose labor can be thus made available. There are, as there always have been, several of the male prisoners incapacitated for any other employment, than being used as sweeps in the prison, laborers in the garden and yard, and such other occupations as can be found for them. These are principally the old broken-down men, the maimed and the lame, the mentally deficient, and those whose sentences are too short to permit of their being taught any mechanical labor.

The female prisoners have been employed during the year in making shirts, drawers, horse-blankets, &c., and clothing for the Institution. The work in this department has been unusually productive for the latter part of the year. Twelve sewing-machines have been in full operation during the past three months, and at the present time have an addition of three ; a very large quantity of work has been turned out, which will tend materially to reduce the expenses of this part of the Institution, and in fact from having been earning comparatively nothing. The monthly income for the last three months has been \$724.50 and, under favorable circumstances, this apartment can earn \$1,000 per month. Credit is due to the Committee for having procured the sewing-machines, and also for their efforts in obtaining work for the constant and full employment of the female prisoners.

In no previous Report have I had occasion to note a better condition of general health than has marked the past year ; only two deaths, those of William Welch, of scrofula, on the 11th of May, and of Ellen Sullivan, of pleurisy, on the 20th

of November, have occurred during the year; both of whom brought with them into the Institution the diseases which terminated their lives. This result, I cannot but think, speaks well for the careful treatment and wholesome and sufficient food administered to the prisoners, no less than the judgment and professional skill of Dr. Walker, the eminent and estimable physician of the prison.

I had determined not to make any reference to the last Report of the Inspectors, nor to the newspaper comments which it has called forth, because you, gentlemen, are fully conversant with all the facts of the case, and I should prefer to leave the whole matter entirely in your hands. But, speaking of the general health of the Institution, I cannot forbear to say, that I do not think *there is any prison in the country where the percentage of deaths is so small* as it has been here for the last two or three years; and that too, among a class of persons debilitated by irregular courses of life, and broken down in constitution, as so many of them are, by intemperance and other kindred vices. If the discipline of the prison were unnecessarily severe, or if the food served out to the prisoners were insufficient, or of improper quality, it does not seem possible that, in the course of a whole year, there should have been but *two deaths*, and those of persons who only came here to die, (having been in the Hospital or under medical care during the whole period of their imprisonment,) among the large number of 895 persons, who have been inmates of the Institution from the 1st of January, 1863, to the first of January, 1864. Indeed, if we go back for the past *three years*, it will be found that there have been only *eight deaths* among the large number of 3071 prisoners, who have been inmates of the Institution from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1864.

I need not add that no change of diet has been introduced into the prison since my last Report. Indeed the food is precisely the same as has been served out for many years past, with the exception of brown bread; and an experience of nearly

three years does not seem to indicate that any change in this matter is demanded.

The chapel services have been regularly kept up, with undiminished interest, and, I trust, with profit to the prisoners. The efforts of the Chaplain, and of the choir, headed by their excellent organist, are I believe appreciated by the convicts generally, and a salutary influence is doubtless exerted upon many, which will remain with them through their future lives.

The improvements which have been made during the year have been principally in the lower yard, the old sheds which stood in the northeast corner of the yard have been removed; the line of the easterly fence has been carried out over the seawall, thus adding about 7,440 square feet to the area of the yard, and changing its irregular shape into a perfect square; under the efficient and zealous superintendence of the Committee, the old coal-shed has been enlarged by the addition of eighty feet on the easterly end, and a range of commodious storehouses has been erected on the easterly side of the yard, measuring 156 feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth. This is an improvement which has been very much needed, as we have long suffered for the want of convenient storage room. The dilapidated building used as a smith-shop has been removed, and a new and convenient structure in a better location, has been substituted. The old piggery also has been pulled down, and a larger and more suitable building has taken its place. The Committee of your body, to whom the state of the gas-works was referred, have attended to that matter with a zeal and activity which call forth my warmest thanks. The old and inadequate works have been entirely replaced by a new and most efficient apparatus. The gas-holder has also been replaced by a larger one, and the building enclosing it has been proportionately raised. Gas of an excellent quality is now manufactured, producing an abundant supply for both Institutions; and it is believed that our works will now compare favorably with any in this vicinity.

In addition to these improvements, the garden on the south-erly side of First Street has been enlarged by the addition of the piece of waste ground at the corner of First and M Street. This has been fenced in and brought under cultivation, and a good crop of potatoes has been raised from it.

The house adjoining has been repaired, and now stands within the garden enclosed, making a very suitable habitation for the gardener. The whole work, besides enlarging the farm capabilities of the Establishment, makes a very great and striking improvement to the street and neighborhood.

The southerly front of the prison has been washed over with brown, instead of whitewash. It is of a very pleasing tint, and is generally thought to add much to the general appearance of the building and its surroundings.

The female shop is an old and dilapidated building, being one of the first that was erected on the grounds, and then constructed of old materials. Its size, at present, is not sufficient for the accommodation of the workwomen, and I would respectfully suggest the expediency of erecting a more suitable building in its place.

The male shop and the office are very much in the same condition; might it not be well to make the same disposition of these buildings as of the women's workshop?

A supply of vegetables sufficient for the use of the family and of the prisoners has been raised, and pork enough has been fattened and killed to meet the consumption of the whole Establishment. I beg leave to tender to the Board my most sincere thanks for their uniform kindness,—for their valuable counsel and advice, and for their constant willingness to accede to my requests and suggestions in all matters relating to the good and efficiency of the Institution.

I cannot close this Report without expressing my thanks to Mr. John J. Patterson, and Mrs. Mary E. Young, my principal officer and matron, for the zeal manifested in the performance of their respective duties. I may also add that the officers

and matrons generally have evinced a disposition to render me every assistance in the administration of the duties of my office.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
BOSTON, MASS., January 1, 1864. }

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN : The following remarks are presented as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1863.

Our record for the year gives the following statistical results.

There were remaining in the Hospital, at the date of the last Report, one hundred and seventy-two patients. Thirty-four men and forty-seven women have been admitted during the year. Of the admissions, seventeen were by commitment and sixty-four by the Board of Directors. Two hundred and fifty-three have been under treatment during the year. Forty-five men and thirty-six women have been discharged. One hundred and seventy-two, — seventy-six men and ninety-six women, remain at this date. Of those discharged, sixteen died, thirteen had not improved, six were more or less improved, four much improved, four nearly well and thirty-eight had recovered. The deaths have been about six and one third per cent, and the recoveries nearly forty-seven per cent against forty-four last year.

The admissions have been seventeen less than in 1862. The same is true of other hospitals and is doubtless due in a great degree to the causes named before, — the absence of so large a proportion of the male population and the comparatively great

prosperity of the community, and comfort of the poor. Thirty-eight less have been discharged, and, singularly enough, we find the number remaining, at the close of the year, the same as at the beginning. It was stated in the last Report, that several causes had served to swell the list of the discharged, last year, that could not operate to the same extent in the future. The history of the present year has fully verified the opinion.

With only the ordinary natural laws of increase in operation, ignoring entirely the extraordinary and prolific ones that must come in force at the close of the civil war, we may reasonably expect an increased demand for hospital accommodations, with diminished and diminishing power to meet it. That such is to be the future record of all our Hospitals for the Insane does not admit of a doubt in the minds of those at all conversant with this subject. With our Hospitals all rapidly filling, how these growing necessities are to be met and provided for, is a matter for grave and anxious consideration. Fortunately for those who have charge of these Institutions, with all their daily cares and anxieties and heavy burdens, the solution of this vital question cannot add to their perplexities. Having pointed out the coming evil, their duty is done, and the responsibility of the future rests upon others. Ignorant or courageous must they be, who lightly or willingly assume it.

Just one hundred years ago, the Selectmen of the Town of Boston declined to accept, from the executors of Thomas Hancock's will, the legacy of "six hundred pounds lawful money, towards erecting and finishing a convenient House for the reception and more comfortable keeping of such unhappy persons, as it shall please God, in his providence, to deprive of their reason, in any part of this Province; such as are inhabitants of Boston always to have the preference." This legacy was declined, for the reason that there were not, in all the Province, insane persons enough to call for the erection of such a House! Within the territorial limits of the Province, as it was then constituted, there are now six large public hospitals, several pri-

vate ones and numerous receptacles, and the insane are numbered by thousands! In view of these facts, the probable results of another century, or even quarter of a century, may well startle the intelligent inquirer. That neither the Commonwealth nor the City will be found laggard in any duty the wants of this class may hereafter require of them, the history of the past thirty years furnishes an abundant assurance.

The general health of the Institution has been excellent. No epidemic has visited us. No violent death, nor accident of any sort, has added to our anxieties or regrets. We have also been singularly free from the diseases incident to the several seasons. Two cases of typhoid fever occurred among the officers, but the duties of both were mainly outside of and away from the wards. Not a case appeared among the patients. Of the deaths, four were from consumption, two each from acute mania, epilepsy, paralysis, and softening of the brain, and one each from apoplexy, pleurisy, peritonitis, and exhaustion.

The recoveries during the year have been very gratifying and encouraging, not merely on account of the large percentage reckoned on the admission, but more by reason of the peculiar circumstances attending many of them. The case of the young man will doubtless occur to you, who a few weeks ago was restored to his friends and to society, after a residence here of more than twenty-three months, passed, on our part, in patient, persevering, unremitting efforts for his recovery, efforts finally crowned with complete success, in spite of his unflinching opposition. This is but one of many cases, teaching, year after year, the important lesson, nowhere else so much needed, that we should not be disheartened by the most unfavorable appearances, and that human judgment should shrink from pronouncing *any* case incurable. On the other hand, we have not been spared the pain of seeing patients who were on the high road to recovery, with the sure promise of final and perfect restoration, removed, through the confident ignorance of friends, at a time when a single unadvised step might lead to results the

most disastrous. The last case of this kind that occurred here, that of the young woman of more than ordinary mental endowment and culture, whose progress we all observed with so much pleasure ; whose removal was made not only against our advice, but in opposition to her own wishes, and who went out amid the loudly expressed regrets of her fellow-patients, is, I am sorry to say, slowly sinking into a state of imbecility ; she being fully aware of her condition.

Such cases are the bane of our hospitals, attaching to them undeserved reproach, and weakening the confidence of the community in their efficiency. Insanity is not only a curable disease, but, being largely dependent upon physical disease, either organic or functional, it is especially amenable to judicious medical treatment. It is, moreover, essentially *chronic* in its nature, many of the best and most gratifying recoveries taking place during the second and third years of treatment. Friends of the insane cannot be too often reminded of this encouraging fact, nor too earnestly warned of the evils of premature removal, not only to the patients, but to their families, and to the community. Moreover, by every recovery thus effected, a source of expenditure is removed and an actual producer restored to society.

For some time past, we have been subject, in Massachusetts, to an annual spasm in regard to the legal restraint of the insane. Every one intimately acquainted with our Hospitals, knows that there is not a solitary person, in them all, whom his own good or that of the community does not require to be thus restrained, and yet there are hundreds who, mistakenly, but honestly, think that there are gross abuses, in this particular, that demand special and stringent legislation. This question of restraint, with that of serving legal notices upon the insane, is a source of continual perplexity to all who are compelled to meet it. During the past year, two applications have been made for divorce, upon the charge of *criminality*, and notices thereof have been brought here, to be served upon the respondents, — both female patients.

In both instances, your Superintendent was constrained to require that the notices should be served upon himself, as the temporary guardian of his patients, to save them from excitement and permanent injury. The facts were immediately communicated to your Board. The decision of your Superintendent was approved, and measures were adopted to protect the rights of the respondents. In one case, the Judge, before whom the application was heard, ruled that the notice was not sufficient, but he fully indorsed the propriety and humanity of the course pursued, by ordering the hearing postponed, until the notice could be legally and harmlessly served upon the respondent personally. The other case has not been heard from. Any legislation, that shall secure the rights of the insane, will, to the same extent, protect the Hospital from blame, and must, of course, be welcomed by all upon whom responsibility devolves. But, unfortunately, all the plans thus far proposed by the self-constituted champions of personal liberty, have been so fraught with evil for this already sorely afflicted class, that Trustees, Directors, and Superintendents, and all others, intelligently interested, have felt bound in duty to interpose and resist them.

At the last meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, this subject was presented and referred to a Committee, of which Dr. Isaac Ray, of the Butler Hospital, is chairman. This Committee is required to collate the existing laws of the several States in relation to these matters, and to report to the Association a simple code, which can be presented and recommended to the several State Legislatures, for legal enactment. The name and reputation of the chairman is ample assurance that the work will be well done, and that this vexed question will be finally laid at rest.

Previous to 1855, all commitments to this Hospital were made by the "Police Court." The unfortunate patients were required to appear in *open court*, and await their chance for a hearing, amid the throng of drunkards and vagrants and petty

criminals. This was made the subject of private, but earnest remonstrance as early as 1852. In 1853 it was formally presented to the Government, in our Annual Report. In that year an effort was made through the "Chairman of the Board of Visitors," the Hon. Charles Edward Cook, then President of the State Senate, to modify the law, but, by reason of unexpected and unaccountable objections, by the Committing Magistrates, it was unsuccessful. A fuller, more minute and more earnest exposition of the evils of the system, in the next Annual Report, was more effectual.

The law was changed, and, since, commitments have been made by the several justices, *in their private rooms, (the patients no longer excited, nor the friends annoyed by the public exposure,)* they having the discretionary power to dispense with the presence of the patients, if deemed desirable.

Thus, by patient and persistent effort, a great evil was at length reformed, and we are now yearly reaping the benefit thereof.

In this connection, permit me to ask your attention to a kindred matter, affecting most seriously the well-being and usefulness of *this* Hospital, in which you are more nearly and personally interested. For several years past, the *Inspectors of Prisons*, for the County of Suffolk, have been empowered to make a semi-annual visit to this Institution. This has always been a source of evil to us, but, of late, more than usual. When asked who they are, the answer must be "Inspectors of Prisons." This invariably excites the opposition of the patients (as you will readily conceive), and fills the Hospital with reproaches. You were yourselves witnesses to the harmful effects of the last inspection, upon one of our most intelligent and intellectual female patients, just then emerging from a long and very severe attack of mania, her mind not yet balanced, nor her power of reasoning restored. You will recollect with what intensity of feeling and power of language she gave expression to her sense of the indignity put upon her, by that repeated

interview. By that unfortunate visit, she was thrown back fully three months, in her convalescence, and her husband, tired of the experiment, took her home, in his impatience, in opposition to our advice and her own wishes, and there she remains, to-day, a mental invalid, herself knowing and bewailing the fact. Who can measure the evil that shall flow, through her, to her children and her children's children? The Board of Directors have most wisely, and with an exhibition of moral courage that demands and receives the gratitude of all who have friends here, set their faces, like flint, against indiscriminate visiting from mere curiosity. The effect has been most beneficial. Why not go one step further in the same right direction, and debar all visits that can, in any way, be injurious to those whom we are in duty bound at least to protect from harm? We therefore ask, very respectfully but most earnestly, in the name of humanity and justice, that this Hospital and its inmates, "smitten of God," and not of themselves, may be relieved from further association, even in name, with the unworthy, the vicious, and the criminal.

If the official visits of the Board of Directors, the frequent unofficial and unexpected calls of individual members of the Board, and the regular, systematic, and minute examination of every patient and every apartment, throughout the entire Hospital, once a fortnight, by the Advisory Committee, be not a sufficient guaranty against mismanagement, then let the inspection be made by a commission of intelligent gentlemen, selected for their fitness for this peculiar and delicate duty, and not bearing about them the odor of the criminal court, the task shop, and the cell.

The improvements in the upper Male Hall, and the thorough renovation of the water-closets, and the addition of a bathing-tub for each hall have added greatly to the attractions and comfort of the Hospital. But as the bathing-rooms can be but imperfectly warmed, their use, in the cold season, is seriously restricted.

Our water excursions, Christmas trees, and other festivities, our billiard tables and other means of recreation and amusement, have at no former period been so highly prized and generally enjoyed as during the past year.

As usual, the doors of the Boston Museum have been open to us, the workshops and iron-clads and monitors of Mr. Loring, have furnished a weekly, almost daily, topic of intense interest, and the Saturday afternoon packages of "exchanges," from Alderman Clapp, has been eagerly anticipated.

To Dan. Rice of the Circus, Mr. Perham of the Mirror, and the Buckleys of Summer Street, our thanks are due for an almost unrestricted admission to their exhibitions.

Dr. John P. Ordway, of the City Council, is known in this household as a true and tried friend, for his efforts in our behalf, during the past and former years.

The subordinate officers of the Hospital merit this glad testimonial to their efficiency and faithfulness.

To the Board of Directors and the Advisory Committee I tender my simple but hearty thanks, for their prompt and earnest attention to whatever has pertained to the good of this Institution, and also for the personal kindness and courtesy that has marked the intercourse of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. WALKER, *Sept.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN : The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry on the last day of the year 1863, was four hundred and eighty-one, as follows, to wit : —

Paupers — Men, 64 ; women, 33 ; boys, 38 ; girls, 8.
Total, 143.

Convicts — Male, 118 ; female, 209. Total, 327.

Children of Convict Mothers — 11.

The whole number of Paupers permitted during the year was one hundred and forty, viz : —

Males, 87 ; females, 53.

Whole number discharged, one hundred and eighteen, viz : —

Males, 67 ; females, 51.

The whole number of convicts committed during the year was ten hundred and thirty-five, viz : —

Males, 380 ; females, 655.

Whole number discharged, nine hundred and sixty-seven,
viz : —

Males, 342 ; females, 625.

Whole number of deaths in both departments, twenty-seven,
viz : —

Paupers — Adults, male, 7 ; female, 5.

Convicts — Adults, male, 4 ; female, 7.

Children — boys, 1 ; girls, 3.

Whole number of births in both departments, five, viz : —
Boys, 2 ; girls, 3.

The largest number of inmates at any time during the year was 525 ; smallest ditto, 359 ; average throughout the year, 434.

Another year is completed, and so far as this Institution is concerned, no event other than those of every day recurrence, has marked its passage. The inmates of the House of Industry from year to year are persons of similar character, and are here from like causes. Of course, the great controlling cause, whether it be regarded as a weakness or a misfortune, or a crime, is intemperance. The convicts for that offence, in their hours of sobriety, are generally kind-hearted and well-disposed, but have little strength of will to resist the strong temptation of their besetting sin. These broken and wretched wrecks of humanity, are subjects of pity rather than reproach.

Many of the older inmates of the Almshouse are fast anchored for life. Others, not quite so much out of repair, make their winter-quarters here. A few only are competent to perform any considerable amount of labor. The rest, crippled and broken down, — the larger number by their own excesses, — a few by hereditary disease ; enjoy at their leisure, without cost or care, all the necessities and most of the comforts of life. Some of them are grateful for these blessings.

It has been stated that there are here at the present time thirty-eight pauper boys. These boys, except a few of the largest during the hot months, are kept constantly at school, and great diligence and patience has been bestowed on them by their teacher, Mr. Marston.

Out of school, also, the most constant attention has been given both to their comfort and conduct. Few boys, whose lines have fallen to them in the midst of wealth, are better cared for or better trained, than are these children of poverty.

During the year valuable improvements have been perfected, the advantages of which will be permanent. As early as the middle of January the works for the manufacture of gas were completed, and that luxury was introduced into both Institutions. So well was the work done, — that notwithstanding the great quantity of pipe and the large number of burners, no leaks or defects have as yet discovered themselves. This fact is mentioned to record one instance where a work of this character and magnitude has been done for the public and not done shabbily.

A chimney one hundred and twenty-five feet high has been erected to carry off the smoke from the boilers and retorts. This had become almost a matter of necessity, for the old one was wholly insufficient to perform the work required of it. Besides the narrowness of its flue, its location directly behind the cupola made it almost powerless when the wind did not blow from the right quarter. This often happened on a cold day, to the discomfort of more or less of the occupants of the building. The difficulty is believed to be now completely remedied.

Soft water for laundry uses has long been a desideratum. To procure it the ice-pond has been connected with one of the reservoirs near the building. Thereby it is expected that a constant supply will be furnished, sufficient for the necessities of the Institutions.

Officers rooms have been put into the prison, so that the cells of the prisoners will be at all times easy of supervision.

In the Chapel, a new platform and pulpit have been erected, and other changes made beneficial both for speaker and hearers. Other minor improvements, which it is hardly necessary to specify, have been made in the interior of the building, while the exterior has not been neglected.

A commodious and substantial barn has been erected, 50 feet in width by 100 feet in length, with a cellar under it and an ell for cattle. This was much needed both for the accommodation of surplus crops and for other storage. A few years will demonstrate not only its utility but necessity.

The past season here has been an unfavorable one for farm products. The yield of hay, it is true, was abundant, and that of carrots, good, but no other crop came up to the average. Dry weather, earlier in the season than usual, bringing with it a surplus of worms destructive to vegetation, proved ruinous to the crop of mangold wurzels. The floods of July followed, doing mischief different in character but none the less injurious in effect upon the crops most exposed. These were potatoes, cabbages, and squashes. Therefore it is, that although the area of arable land upon the farm was considerably larger the past year than the year previous, the product of most of the hoed crops falls far below those of the previous year. The entire products of the farm were substantially as follows:—

Hay	.	.	.	.	100 tons.
Straw	.	.	.	.	5 “
Corn Fodder	.	.	.	.	20 “
Squashes	.	.	.	.	1 “
Barley	.	.	.	.	160 bushels.
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	650 “
Onions	.	.	.	.	1,300 “
Carrots	.	.	.	.	3,000 “
Mangolds and other beets	.	.	.	.	1,150 “
Turnips	.	.	.	.	600 “
Cabbages	.	.	.	.	1,500 heads.

Besides these, a plentiful supply of ordinary garden vegetables have been grown, sufficient to meet all the wants of the Institutions.

Improvements upon the farm progress slowly, and yet every year leaves its mark. To reduce the unsightly inequalities of the surface, root out the rocks, and bring those portions of the land hitherto comparatively sterile into a state of productiveness requires time. The day must certainly come when the farm at Deer Island shall present a degree of fertility, if a course of careful and judicious culture is pursued, rarely to be met with elsewhere on so large a scale, within the Commonwealth.

It does not become me to speak of the discipline, or government, or general management of the Institution. Old age and infancy; honest and dishonest poverty; vice, misfortune, and crime; knowledge and ignorance; cunning, hypocrisy, falsehood; weakness, stupidity, idiocy; all meet here, and are to be cared for, watched over, controlled, encouraged, or held in check; reprov'd and punished or wheedled and praised, as circumstances or cases or tempers require. It is no holiday task to keep this immense amount of discordant and defective human machinery running smoothly. However faithfully he who has charge of such an Institution does his duty, dissatisfaction and fault-finding will exist somewhere, and complaints, *especially when encouraged*, must abound. In fact with some, fidelity to duty itself, is good cause for censure and reproach at any time.

You, gentlemen, know all my acts, and from you I have received nothing but words of approbation. It ought to matter little whether others commend or condemn.

The thanks of the inmates, and with them my own, are most cordially presented to Mr. Broughton, the Depositary of the Tract Society, for books and other reading matter both interesting and useful, furnished often during the year; and to others for occasional contributions of a like character.

With my most sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of the Board for their vigilant and constant supervision of the affairs of the

Institution, and for the encouragement and support — always needed, but more especially so at the present time — which under all circumstances they have kindly extended to me, this Report is

Respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON, *Supt. H. I.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN : The whole number of inmates of the House of Reformation, on the first day of January last, was one hundred and seventy-six, viz : —

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
								<u>176</u>

There have been since committed one hundred and thirty-two, viz : —

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
								<u>132</u>

Two boys who were indentured have been returned, thereby increasing the number to one hundred and thirty-four. The causes of commitment are as follows : —

	Boys.	Girls.
Truancy	67	3
Juvenile vagrancy	55	3
Larceny		1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	3	

The whole number discharged during the year 1863, is one hundred and nineteen, viz :—

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence	80	4
Indentured	6	5
Pardoned	18	6

There are therefore remaining at the end of the year, one hundred and ninety-one, viz :—

Boys	171
Girls	20
	<hr/>
	191

Three of the girls are sentenced for two years each, and the remaining seventeen during minority. Their offences are—

Stubbornness	6
Idle and dissolute	3
Idle and disorderly	2
Juvenile vagrants	2
Habitual truants	2
Larceny	4
Lewdness	1

The boys are sentenced as follows :—

During minority	52
Two years	54
One year	44
Six months	19
Eighteen months	1
Three months	1

The birthplaces of those now in the Institution are—

	Boys.	Girls.
Boston	104	14
Other towns in Massachusetts	13	1
Other States than Massachusetts	14	2
England and British Provinces	19	2
Ireland	16	1
Elsewhere	5	

A little more than one third of the boys are truants. The exact number committed for truancy is sixty-five. For other offences, one hundred and six.

In this Institution, the same general system of discipline, employment, and instruction, has been continued during the past, as was pursued during the previous year. The change from in-door to out-door labor for the boys, was regarded as a successful experiment the first season after its adoption. Close observation of its operation and effect for two years since, has served only to strengthen the conviction, that moderate farm labor from May to November, with the other half of the year spent in school, is a proper, wise, and successful course for the "employment and reformation" of juvenile offenders. Under this mode of management, the boys are healthy, vigorous, and strong; ready to work, ready to study, and ready to play. They come into school in the autumn and take hold of their books with an interest and determination which pale, sickly, languid boys, irksomely alternating between the shoe-shop and schoolroom, do not and cannot feel. The change in employment did not take place so long ago but that most of you recollect the looks of the boys, and especially the condition of their eyes, at that time. It is pleasant to contrast their appearance in this last particular, now, and then. If no other benefit had been derived from it, the advantage to the boys in this respect alone, would more than verify the wisdom of its adoption.

But there are many benefits, in part or in whole, resulting from it. Discipline is easy. The hospital is almost empty.

Punishments are neither frequent nor severe. The lessons learned by the boys upon the farm, will be of as much use to many of them in after life, as lessons learned from books. They will gain more knowledge by study in six months constantly spent at school, after having become thus invigorated by six months of healthy out-door labor, than they will to drag the year heavily through, — from the schoolroom to the workshop, and from the workshop to the schoolroom, — spending every one of its weary days alike, except the Sabbath.

No scholars are making better progress than our larger boys. The teachers are competent, faithful, and diligent in the performance of duty. The teacher of the boys most advanced, reports as follows : —

“ TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION : —

The three schools in operation at the time of the last Report, were continued with commendable progress until May; when the larger boys commenced work on the farm, and the smaller ones, — in number about sixty, — after a few days of vacation, resumed their studies, and remained in school until November last, with the exception of a short vacation in August.

The perfect discipline maintained, and the accurate scholarship attained in this school, by its teacher — Mr. Rodgers — deserves high praise, and has undoubtedly exercised a strong influence in establishing the present improved state of discipline apparent throughout the Institution.

On the first of November last the boys were classified, according to progress, into three departments, and the schools commenced. In the first division three recitations are required of each scholar every day, namely, Written Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, or Mental Arithmetic, — besides reading, spelling, defining, and writing.

In the second division, attention is devoted more particularly to reading, spelling, writing, mental arithmetic, geography, the

fundamental rules of written arithmetic and the first principles of grammar.

In the third division, the primary branches only are taught.

Those who had worked on the farm in the summer months, evinced at the outset an unusual desire to renew their studies and a general determination to profitably employ the time of continuance in school; and to-day, after more than two months of the most diligent application, they have not abated their interest nor faltered in their resolution, but are laboring with increasing zeal and an ardor seldom witnessed in any school.

In classes composed partly of those who have been in school throughout the year, and partly of those who have worked on the farm six months, the difference of interest is very apparent and in favor of the latter. I firmly believe that more advancement would be made in a course of five years, with six months of labor and six months of schooling, than in continued application to study.

The deportment has been very commendable in all the schools. The third division suffered a little through change of teachers, but now compares favorably with the others in discipline and apparent progress.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that in the first division — composed of fifty-three of the largest boys — there has not been a single report for misdemeanor in school, and in only two instances have classes been required to recite out of school hours on account of imperfect lessons.

There were a few cases of communication early in the term, which were punished by depriving the offenders of their play, but there has since been no call for further punishment to sustain the most exemplary deportment and careful attention to study. I may also mention as another proof of the interest manifested, the fact, that a majority of the boys, *of their own accord*, devote a large part of the hour and a half of each evening, appointed for miscellaneous reading, to preparing their lessons for the ensuing morning. Under such favorable circum-

stances excellent progress is expected and will doubtless be made.

With many thanks for your uniform kindness to myself and associates, I am happy to congratulate you, Sir, on the present satisfactory and promising state of all things connected with the progress and well-being of this Institution.

Yours respectfully,

D. A. CALDWELL,

Teacher House of Reformation."

In the girls department, there has been a change of teachers since the last Report. At the end of the month of June, Mrs. Byers resigned her situation. A temporary teacher was employed, but two months elapsed before the vacancy was permanently filled. Any break of this sort makes a virtual interregnum as long as it lasts.

When the present teacher — Miss Pearson — entered upon her duties, there was a little inclination to restiveness under restraint, but the girls are now pursuing their studies with commendable diligence, and, saving a few exceptions, their deportment is good. The teacher reports as follows: —

“ There were in the school, September 7, when I entered it, twenty-two pupils; two of whom have since left. One was pardoned and the other became of age.

The scholars generally have good health and are capable of much physical endurance, with intellect enough to accomplish considerable mental labor; but the discipline of mind so essential to intellectual culture, seems not have been attained by them to any extent.

In the performance of duties assigned them outside of the schoolroom, they show a good degree of activity, neatness, and care, which does credit to them and also to their efficient matron, under whose guidance they are improving in many things which will be of essential value to them in gaining an honest livelihood.

Since my connection with the school, not a great deal has been accomplished in the way of study or teaching. There has been a careful exploration of the field of labor; each pupil has been made the subject of much thought and close inspection, so that we may attempt with no unprepared hand, the great work of instructing minds debased by evil influences and corrupted by vile practices. Already we see some tokens for good among the scholars, some earnest wishes for improvement, and many efforts to conquer passions which they are conscious must be subdued before they can become happy or respectable. Perhaps two thirds of the present numbers are so fully impressed with the importance of obtaining a character for honesty and faithfulness in their every day life, as to be trying very hard to do what is required of them. Obedience is becoming the rule not the exception, and those who break over the bounds of wholesome regulations, have to do it in the face of a popular feeling which looks upon the offender as one who is bringing disgrace upon the whole school.

The work of reform is ever uphill, and all that is gained will be on a hardly contested field, under the banner of the Great Reformer. Not only must the branches of the tree of evil be severed, but its roots upturned to bleach in the sunlight of truth; of course the less development it has gained the more easily will it be eliminated, and we are most hopeful of those who have been taken from the power of evil example in their childhood, and placed where their young hearts can expand under the genial influence of kind words and judicious control."

No apology is necessary for mentioning an evil that exists, and which can be remedied only by legislation. Most of the girls are sentenced during minority, and unless apprenticed or pardoned, remain until they are eighteen years old. Nobody, of course, will take a bad girl as an apprentice, and the only good cause for pardon is apparent reformation. If, therefore, a girl is sentenced here, the worse her behavior, the more certain

she is to remain. She may be the pest of the school, poisoning by her intercourse all who come within its influence; there may be no chance for her reformation unless a miracle is wrought, and yet she must remain until she arrives at eighteen; no matter how great a nuisance she is, and no matter how much the reformation of others is retarded by her example. Should there not be a way provided to transfer incorrigible inmates of this class to some penal institution?

The want of suitable accommodation where the girls might be taught to cook and wash and do all their own work, has always existed here. That want is now about to be met. The house formerly occupied by the Port Physician having been turned over to the Board of Directors to be used as a Reform School for Girls, has been fitted for that purpose and is now nearly ready for occupancy. Here the girls will be kept entirely to themselves, and it is confidently expected that they will derive great benefit from thorough instruction in all those branches, the practice of which in after life must be their means of living, if they live honestly.

I must not omit to mention the fact that the Island has now a resident Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Abbott. This is the first Chaplain who has given his time to his work since my acquaintance with the affairs of the Institutions. Already, his influence and instructions are being felt for good in the House of Industry as well as in the House of Reformation.

It is upon compulsion and with no pleasant feeling that I am forced to allude to another matter before closing this Report. The Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk have seen fit to make two reports, which reflect most severely upon me as Superintendent of the House of Reformation. This is not the place to comment upon those two documents, but justice to myself requires me to put upon record here and now, that in the management of the House of Reformation, and *particularly in discipline*, I have, in the first place, the witness of a good conscience to exculpate me not only from all charges of cruelty,

but from any act of needless or injudicious severity. In the next place, with a full knowledge of all the facts spread out before you, I have your encouragement and support. Finally, I have the most undoubting conviction that when this matter is probed to the bottom, *as it must be*, and truth finds its way to the light, I shall have the approbation of all reasonable men.

Gentlemen, I have endeavored to do my duty. It is a source of great satisfaction, particularly at this moment, to feel that those endeavors are appreciated by you. With gratitude for the uniform kindness and favor which you have extended to me at all times, and the deep interest felt by you in the prosperity of this Institution, this Report is respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON,
Superintendent House of Reformation.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THOMAS E. PAYSON, ESQ., SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSES
OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION :—

SIR : In conformity with the custom which has been observed by my predecessor, I present the following Report of the Medical Department of the Institutions under your charge.

This Department came under my care on the second day of May, but I have not thought it worth while to make a separate report of the four months, while the Department was under care of my predecessor, but the following tables are compiled from the Hospital Register, without distinction.

Throughout the year the general health of the Institutions has been excellent, there having been no epidemic or contagious disease at any time prevalent. A glance at the list of diseases subjoined, will prove that, for the most part, those who have been under treatment, have suffered as the direct result of their previous habits.

In the House of Industry the chief cause of disease has been intemperance, and this with delirium tremens has furnished nearly one half of the cases treated.

Whole number of patients	534
Daily average	13
Number of days in hospital	4,693
Average to each	8½
Average number of inmates	434

Average loss to the Institution by sickness on each inmate, 11 days.

DISEASES.

Intemperance, 202 ; diarrhœa, 47 ; delirium tremens, 29 ; syphilis, 28 ; pleurisy, 17 ; phthisis, feverish, and cutaneous affections, each, 16 ; menorrhagia and ulcer, each, 13 ; indigestion, 12 ; rheumatism, 11 ; abscess, 10 ; erysipelas, 9 ; debility and bronchitis, each, 8 ; insanity, 7 ; fracture, parturition, and epilepsy, each, 6 ; paralysis and abortion, 5 ; hysteria, 4 ; fever, hemorrhoids, neuralgia, each, 3 ; pneumonia, ophthalmia, dislocation, jaundice, cholic, synovitis, burn, each, 2 ; measles, apoplexy, lupus, diabetes, dropsy, strangulated hernia, congestion of brain, stone in the bladder, ulcer of cornea, disease of heart, retention of urine, and caries, each, 1.

In the House of Industry there have been twenty-seven deaths classed as follows : —

City poor	13
Sentenced persons	11
Children of sentenced women	3

Of these the causes of death have been as follows : —

Consumption, 10 ; delirium tremens and paralysis, 3 ; cholera infantum, 2 ; congestion of lungs, dropsy, pleurisy, apoplexy, lupus, diabetes, suicide, marasmus, disease of heart, each, 1.

The House of Reformation, in both its branches, has enjoyed remarkable health. When it is remembered that many of these children are strongly affected with the scrofulous taint, and that most of them are the offspring of intemperate parents, this freedom from sickness is abundant evidence of the excellent hygienic measures to which children are subject.

A word in passing on the subject of ophthalmia. This year it has formed *one sixteenth* of the cases treated. Last year it

furnished about *one half*. And the year before ophthalmia constituted *four fifths* of the cases under treatment. As this disease depends chiefly on the inherited predisposition which is generally the scrofulous constitution, a certain amount is always to be expected, and will always be found in institutions of this sort, but I can find cause for nothing but congratulation in comparing the present records with those of past years.

The following tables have been made up from the hospital records for convenient reference.

Whole number of patients	96
Daily average	$\frac{1}{2}$
Number of days in hospital	410
Average to each patient	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Average number of inmates	178

Average loss to the Institution by sickness on each inmate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days.

DISEASES.

Diarrhoea, 51 ; feverish, 8 ; ophthalmia, 6 ; sore-throat, indigestion, conjunctivitis, each, 5 ; synovitis, ulcer of cornea, boil, and iritis, each, 2 ; bronchitis, pleurisy, cutaneous affection, and abscess, of each, 1.

No death has occurred in the House of Reformation since the last Report.

Nearly all of the cases mentioned above occurred in the boys department, my services being rarely required in the girls school.

Respectfully,

S. E. STONE, *Resident Physician*.

DEER ISLAND, January 1, 1864.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM THE PERIOD OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

Organized October 16, 1857.

The members of the Board of Directors since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows:—

ORIGINAL BOARD 1857.

Seth Adams, elected for one year.

Ezra H. Baker, “ “ “

Timothy C. Kendall, elected for one year.

Thacher Beal, elected for two years.

John Flint, “ “ “

Stephen Tilton, “ “ “

Moses Kimball, elected for three years.

Otis Kimball, “ “ “

Samuel P. Oliver, “ “ “

Pelham Bonney, from Board of Aldermen, one year.

Joseph Smith, from Common Council, one year.

James H. Beal, “ “ “ “

THACHER BEAL, *President.*

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1858.

Seth Adams, re-elected for three years.

Ezra H. Baker, “ “ “

Timothy C. Kendall, “ “ “

Thacher Beal, continuation of term for one year; resigned in July, and Joseph

Smith chosen for balance of term.

John Flint, continuation of term for one year.

Stephen Tilton, " " " "

Moses Kimball, continuation of term for two years.

Otis Kimball, " " " "

Samuel P. Oliver, " " " "

George A. Curtis, from Board of Aldermen, one year.

Pelham Bonney, from Common Council, one year.

James H. Beal, " " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1859.

Moses Kimball, continuation of term for one year.

Otis Kimball, " " " "

Samuel P. Oliver, " " " "

Seth Adams, " " two years.

Ezra H. Baker, " " "

Timothy C. Kendall, " " "

Osmyn Brewster, elected for term of three years.

Pelham Bonney, re-elected for term of three years.

Joseph Smith, " " "

George A. Curtis, Board of Aldermen, re-elected one year.

Francis E. Faxon, Common Council, " "

William Parkman, " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1860.

Seth Adams, continuation of term for one year.

Ezra H. Baker, " " "

Timothy C. Kendall, * " "

Pelham Bonney, " " two years.

Osmyn Brewster, " " "

Joseph Smith, " " "

Moses Kimball, re-elected for term of three years.

George A. Curtis, " " "

Otis Kimball, " " "

Francis E. Faxon, Board of Aldermen, re-elected for one year.

* Deceased December 11, 1860.

Joseph Robbins, Common Council, re-elected for one year.

Wm. W. Clapp, Jr. " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1861.

Pelham Bonney, * continuation of term for one year.

Osmyn Brewster, " " "

Joseph Smith, " " "

Moses Kimball, " " two years.

George A. Curtis, " " "

Otis Kimball, " " "

J. P. Bradlee, elected for term of three years.

William Eaton, " " "

Wm. M. Flanders, " " "

George W. Parmenter, Board of Aldermen, one year.

Justin Jones, Common Council, one year.

James Riley, " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1862.

Moses Kimball, continuation of term for one year.

Otis Kimball, " " "

George A. Curtis, " " "

J. P. Bradlee, " " two years.

William Eaton, " " "

W. M. Flanders, " " "

F. W. Lincoln, Jr., elected for term of three years.

Justin Jones, " " "

Jonas Fitch, " " "

George W. Parmenter, Board of Aldermen, one year.

James Riley, Common Council, one year.

Selden Crockett, " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1863.

William Eaton, continuation of term for one year.

J. Putnam Bradlee, " " "

* Deceased April 29, 1861. Ezra H. Baker elected for the residue of the term.

W. M. Flanders, continuation of term for one year.

Justin Jones, " " two years.

Jonas Fitch, " " "

Amos A. Dunnels, elected for two years.

Moses Kimball, re-elected for three years.

James Riley, " " "

Joseph T. Bailey, elected " "

Joseph L. Henshaw, Board of Aldermen, elected for one year.

George W. Sprague, Common Council, elected for one year.

Granville Mears, " " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

APPENDIX.

11

APPENDIX.

A.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, February 2, 1868.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL : —

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to transmit the accompanying Memorial from the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, calling your attention to the present condition of the Lunatic Hospital under their care, with some suggestions in regard to the prospective wants of that Institution. The Memorial is more elaborate in its character, going more fully into details than that presented to the last City Government. The facts are probably new to many members of the City Council, and have, in the minds of the Directors, forced them to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when some measure will be necessary to provide for a change in the location of the Hospital. The present condition of public affairs may render it inexpedient to embark in any new enterprise for the expenditure of a large appropriation. The Directors realize this fact, but have deemed it their duty to bring the subject to your notice, in order, if their suggestions meet your approbation, that they may be enabled, when an opportunity occurs, to select an eligible site for your approval, upon which a new building may be erected, when more prosperous times dawn upon our distracted country.

The subject is one deserving your consideration, and at the request of the Board, I bring it thus formally to your notice.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR. *Mayor.*

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

BOSTON, January 9, 1863.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF
BOSTON : —

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions respectfully present to your honorable body this memorial in relation to the accommodations furnished for the care of the insane of the municipality, which the City is, legally as well as morally, bound to provide for. Impressed with the importance of proper conveniences for their treatment, as contributing largely toward the restoration of this unfortunate class, and aware of the great deficiencies of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, the Board feel it their duty, deferentially but earnestly, to ask your early and serious attention to the subject.

As the whole matter of insanity is one with which the public is but imperfectly acquainted, and as more knowledge in relation to it is necessary for forming a correct opinion in reference to the necessities of the hospital, the Board have thought it not improper at the outset to present a brief retrospect of the treatment of the insane at the commencement of the present century, and the advancement that has since been made for the amelioration of their condition.

Little more than fifty years ago the condition and treatment of the insane throughout the world was most deplorable. A person once declared insane was generally considered out of the pale of humanity, "smitten of God," and thought to be beyond all hope of redemption. Suitable hospitals or proper provision for their treatment, was only then beginning to be thought of. There were places for the detention of such as were supposed to be dangerous, where they were kept securely confined in chains and shackles, or under lock. The history of their treatment is most revolting and disgraceful. A report upon the subject says, "The patients were bled, vomited, and purged at fixed periods, — scourged, kept in chains, filth, and nakedness ; and

subjected to every kind of neglect and cruelty which the ignorance, superstitious fear, and brutality of what were called 'keepers' could suggest." The merely harmless were for the time allowed to wander at large, filthy in person, miserably clad, in rags, and depending upon charity for food and shelter. Too often these unfortunates were made to contribute to the amusement of the thoughtless, who omitted no opportunity to excite and irritate them, that they might laugh at the wild extravagances of the "madman." Thus, as a natural consequence, many a mind that might have been restored, was utterly destroyed, and the unfortunate victim, dethroned of all reason, was transformed from an unoffending lunatic to a furiously insane person, dangerous to be at large, and at length committed to a receptacle to linger out, in a living death, the remainder of his miserable existence.

The few public asylums that existed in England in the early part of the present century, as we learn from official reports, "were conducted on the same principles of severity, and with the same ignorance and cruelty which had characterized the treatment of the insane through all Christendom for eighteen hundred years."

The first step which commenced a new era in the treatment of the insane in England, was the establishment by the Society of Friends in 1792 of an asylum, called the Retreat, near York. It was founded by William Tuke, a benevolent Quaker, and was from the first conducted on those principles of humanity which are now everywhere recognized in the treatment of the malady. Slowly but surely the beneficence and success of this institution became known. It attracted the attention of the humane, who before had not considered the subject, and ultimately, in 1814, led to an investigation into the abuses existing in the old institutions. The examination disclosed such a frightful picture of neglect and cruelty, that a Parliamentary inquiry was made into the state of the various receptacles for the insane, by a Committee of the House of Commons.

The Report of this Committee, it is said, “led to the disclosure of, what now appears to our more enlightened eyes, the most appalling facts. Not only at York, but in Bethlehem, and in other asylums possessed of ample funds for the purpose of affording the best and most humane treatment, the same system of neglect, ignorance, and cruelty existed. The use of straight-waistcoats, or, by preference, handcuffs, leg locks, and chains, was the rule for all cases that were restless or troublesome. Barbarous and dangerous methods of ‘forcing’ the patients to eat,—the use of stripes,—neglect, filth, darkness, and total discomfort, and the entire absence of all moral treatment, gentleness or sympathy appear to have everywhere prevailed.”

“The asylums of Ireland were not in a better condition than those of England. In many of them the inmates were kept in what were, as regards size, construction, paving, and furniture, literally dog-kennels.”

“Of patients not in asylums, the more violent were often kept in the common jails, where they were associated with the worst class of criminals, and subjected to every species of indignity and cruelty.”

“A large number were detained in workhouses, where, in some instances, patients were found who had been chained naked for many years to the damp floors of cold cells and out-houses.”

It is unnecessary to enlarge this picture of the past, by giving in detail the revolting developments that became known by the revelations before the Committee. The result of the investigations, and a knowledge of the reign of humanity so successfully inaugurated by the mode of treatment at the York Retreat, awoke a general interest in the public mind upon the subject, and secured enactments by Parliament which went far toward bettering the treatment of the unfortunate class of insane in all its phases.

In this country, at the same period, matters were no better, and it was long before any important advance was made, how-

ever great and rapid our knowledge upon the subject has of late become. With the exception of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, in Virginia, founded in 1773, and the Maryland Hospital, established about 1800, there were no public asylums in this country up to 1817. In that year the Friends' Asylum, near Philadelphia, was built, and in 1818 the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, was opened. As the capacity of the latter institution was then very limited, it could only accommodate a small proportion of the sufferers throughout the State. The greater part of the insane remained distributed amongst the jails, houses of correction, and almshouses, or were cared for at the residences of their friends.

Many of us have a remembrance of the horrible manner in which the insane were treated at that time. In the jails and houses of correction they were kept locked in small close cells. In almshouses they were either loaded with chains, or kept in what were called "cages," being no other than strong open crates, which were usually in moderate weather rolled out into the yard to allow the poor creatures the benefit of fresh air, and to "get them out of the way." A friend tells us that it was a common thing in his town for the school-boys, on half holiday, to go there to amuse themselves by "stirring up the wild men" in their cages, an employment at which they were seldom molested or reproved, their fun being often enjoyed by those in charge. Another friend tells us of a poor wretch who was kept by his family for fifteen years, as a matter of economy, in a strong room in the barn-loft, most of the time in a state of nudity. The straw upon which he slept was generally in a filthy condition and seldom changed. The food that was given was passed in through a small hole in the door. His suffering was at length ended. He was one morning found frozen to death.

About 1830, the attention of the Massachusetts Legislature was called to the condition of the insane. The members were astounded at the facts that were presented, and steps were

immediately taken for the establishment of the State Hospital, at Worcester. It was completed and opened in 1833. Its conveniences, according to the then knowledge of the requirements for such an institution, were most excellent, but the accommodations were by no means adequate to the wants of the community. It served, however, to relieve the counties of some of their more violent and dangerous cases, and its wards were immediately filled. Insanity now began to be understood by some, but though the treatment of the patients was much modified, it was yet far from being considered humane. The act of governing by kindness had not been learned. Crazy men were still feared, and shackles, handcuffs, and strong rooms were deemed necessary for their custody, and for the safety of those having charge. So ignorant were the people of the proper mode of management of the insane, and so timid in their intercourse with them, that, upon the occasion of the removal of a party to the State Hospital, from an eastern county, the authorities caused the construction of a strong open car, upon low wheels, in which they were securely fastened, and thus transported across the State like the wild beasts of a menagerie.

Fortunately for civilization, this condition of things is only known in the history of the past. Intelligence, kindness, and right have taken the place of ignorance, brutality, and wrong. The discoveries in the nature of the disease, and the consequent improvement in treatment, have been so great that the study of mental ills has become almost a distinct department of medical science, to which some practitioners devote themselves almost exclusively. They believe, with Grotius, that "The care of the human mind is the most noble branch of medicine."

The honor of the first reform in the treatment of the insane is due to the French nation. It was one of the physicians of that country, M. Pinel, who, in the latter part of the last century, first dared to attempt an innovation upon the state of barbarity under which the insane had so long suffered. Pur-

suing his medical studies with a zeal without parallel, his thoughts had never turned to a disease so peculiar, so frightful, and so imperfectly understood as insanity, until a circumstance occurred that at once directed his attention to the subject. "At that time," says his eulogist, M. Parient, "he had the unhappiness to lose a young man whom he cherished, and whom persevering study and an excessive temperance had deprived of reason. The unfortunate youth, after his return to his family, became furious. One evening he escaped from his father's house, and plunged into the neighboring forests, where he was destroyed by wolves. The following day nought was found of him but some torn fragments, and near them a copy of *Phedra*, covered with blood. Pinel was singularly struck with so cruel a catastrophe." He at once devoted himself to the study of mental disease, and perhaps to the incident we have narrated may be attributed the great boon to humanity that will redound to the glory of science, and render his name forever dear to posterity. In 1792 he wrote a treatise on "*The most effective means of treating patients whose minds had become disordered prior to the period of old age*," which attracted the attention of the government of the Royal Society of Medicine. In consequence he was shortly afterwards appointed Physician to the Hospital of Bicetre, the great bedlam of Paris, which is described by M. Parient in the following revolting narrative :—

"Vice, crime, misfortune, infirmity, diseases the most disgusting and the most unlike, were there confounded under one common service. The buildings were uninhabitable. Men covered with filth cowered in cells of stone, narrow, cold, damp, without air or light, and furnished solely with a straw bed, that was rarely renewed and which soon became infectious; frightful dens, where we should scruple to lodge the vilest animals. The insane, thrown into these receptacles, were at the mercy of their attendants, and these attendants were convicts from prison. The unhappy patients were loaded with chains and bound like

galley slaves. Thus delivered, defenceless, to the wickedness of their guardians, they served as the butts of insulting raillery, or as the subjects of a brutality so much the more blind as it was the more gratuitous. The injustice of such cruel treatment transported them with indignation; whilst despair and rage, finishing the work with their troubled reason, tore from them by day and night cries and howlings that rendered yet more frightful the clanking of their irons. Some among them, more patient or more crafty than the rest, showed themselves insensible to so many outrages; but they concealed their resentment only to gratify it the more fully. They watched narrowly the movements of their tormentors, and surprising them in an embarrassing attitude, they dealt them blows with their chains upon the head or the stomach, and felled them dead at their feet. Thus was there ferocity on the one hand, murder on the other. This atrocious course once commenced, how could it be arrested? and what could be expected for the amelioration of mental disease from such abominable reciprocities?"

Pinel entered upon his duties in 1792, and with him entered pity, respect, discretion, and justice, modes of treatment, or rather virtues, whose soft control he had recognized, even over madmen, the most ungovernable. The account of his first entrance into the institution, accompanied by Couthon, as related before the Academy of Science, by Scipio Pinel, is so graphic as to warrant its introduction here. It says:—

“They were received by a confused noise, — the yells and angry vociferations of three hundred maniacs, — mixing their sounds with the echo of clanking chains and fetters through the dark and dreary vaults of the prison. Couthon turned away with horror, but permitted Pinel to incur the risk of his undertaking. He resolved to try his experiment by liberating fifty madmen, and began by unchaining twelve. The first was an English officer, who had been bound in his dungeon forty years,

and whose history everybody had forgotten. His keepers approached him with dread ; he had killed one of their comrades by a blow with his manacles. Pinel entered his cell unattended, and told him that he should be at liberty to walk at large on the condition of his promising to put on the *camisole*, or straight waistcoat. The maniac disbelieved him, but obeyed his directions mechanically. The chains of the miserable prisoner were removed ; the door of his cell was left open. Many times he was seen to raise himself and fall backwards, — his limbs gave way ; they had been fettered forty years. At length he was able to stand, and stalk to the door of his cell and gaze with exclamations of wonder and delight on the beautiful sky. He spent the day in walking to and fro, was no more confined, and, during the remaining two years that he spent at Bicetre, assisted in the management of the house. The next madman liberated was a soldier of the French Guard, who had been in chains ten years, and was the object of general terror. His disorder had been kept up by cruelty and bad treatment. When liberated he assisted Pinel in breaking the chains of his fellow-prisoners ; he became immediately kind and attentive, and was ever after the devoted friend of his deliverer. In a few days Pinel liberated fifty-three madmen. The result was beyond all hope. Tranquillity and harmony succeeded to tumult and disorder ; even the most furious maniacs became tractable.

“The face of things changed entirely, though by insensible transitions ; for great changes, though for the better, should not be dangerous. The first experiment had been happy, the rest was accomplished under the enlightened direction of Pinel. The inmates, no longer disfigured by traits of exasperation, anger, fear, or terror, which bad treatment had impressed upon them, regained their natural physiognomy, and, from that time, allowed this wise physician to observe them with order, and to sketch faithful likenesses. After two years’ stay, which were years of kindness to Bicetre, he was called to carry into a second hospital the happy revolution he had brought about in the first. I refer

to the Salpetriere, where reigned the same abuses. There were received here only such as had undergone treatment at the Hotel Dieu; the common and imperfect treatment which rendered the state of the patients more difficult and dangerous. To restrain their fury they were crushed under the same rigors, or rather they were irritated by the same sorts of violence. Sometimes chained naked, in the almost subterranean cells, worse than dungeons, they had their feet knawed by rats, or frozen by the winter's cold. Thus injured on all sides, their imbittered hearts breathed only vengeance, and intoxicated with hatred, like the bacchantes, they burned to tear in pieces their attendants, or to destroy themselves before them. Who will recount the thousand obstacles which sprung up before Pinel? Though he had experience on his side, the practice he wished to destroy gained credit so as to perpetuate the mischief itself had created; for it is thus, says Montesquieu, that cruelty reasons. However, the administration at length comprehended that the treatment of the insane requires, more than any other, *a great unity of design*, as much as it does *a variety in the means*. Pinel succeeded in dispelling as empty shadows the opposition of habit and the lies of interest. He substituted order for confusion, rule for caprice, and the holy duties of humanity for the shameful excesses of barbarism. That spirit of reform has been maintained to the present time."

This happy theory of Pinel at once found hearty supporters throughout France and England, and it was not long before the active mind of the American people became acquainted with the beneficence of his ideas. Here, as in the old country, asylums have ceased to be considered prisons, and have become known for what they are, — hospitals for the afflicted, where all that means can provide or science can suggest, may be found to alleviate suffering. The whole mode of management has changed, and men of mind and scientific acquirements have taken the places of those formerly in charge, who made no

profession of medical skill. The care of the insane, and the requisite conveniences for hospitals for their treatment, has commanded and received the attention of the benevolent, which has resulted, in our own State at least, in an advanced knowledge and improvement in hospitals, that is not surpassed in the world. In this country all the Free States and many of the Slave States have established public hospitals, in a style and extent of accommodations commensurate with the importance of the subject.

With the customary earnestness of our people in all good works, the superintendents of the various American institutions for the insane, several years since, formed themselves into an association for mutual improvement. They met once a year to compare notes, give the results of their experience, and to report essays on subjects assigned them the year before. Who can doubt the benefits derived from their research and united counsel? A few years since the mode of construction for hospitals, the quantity of grounds, and other necessities and conveniences required for the best treatment of the insane, engaged their attention, and resulted in the adoption of a report which is so germane to the subject under consideration, that we submit it at length.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water daily, to reservoirs, that will supply the highest parts of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and, as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging-rooms for patients, an associated dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving-rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged that, if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety, and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing clothing, &c. should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which at the boiler does not exceed 212 degrees F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus and other machinery.

XXIII. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Wherever practicable, the pleasure-grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

Dr. Ray, of the Butler Insane Hospital at Providence, who ranks amongst the first of American Superintendents, in an article published in the "*Journal of Insanity*," entitled "*Observations on the Principal Hospitals for the Insane in Great Britain, France, and Germany*," thus describes the sites, grounds, and airing-courts of the institutions he visited : —

" SITES OF THE EUROPEAN ASYLUMS.

"No one who visits the English asylums, can help being struck with the beauty of most of their sites, and the good taste that presides over all their outside arrangements. Many of them are placed on eminences which command an extensive view of the adjacent country, the field of vision embracing hill and valley, wood and water, in their most agreeable combinations ; while fields of grass and tillage divided by hedges and trees, grazing herds, cottages and country-seats, form the nearer features of a landscape reposing in the softened light of an English sun. The Leicester Asylum is peculiarly fortunate in its site, which must be a source of unfailing interest to its inmates, — some of them at least, — who could never tire of the rich variety of the scene around them. The country too, seen from the asylum at Perth, though marked by the bolder

features that characterize Scottish scenery, is perhaps unrivalled for its beauty, while its interest has been heightened by the witchery of the poet's spell. The Tay and its lovely valley, Scone, High Dunsinnane, and the Grampian Hills, invest with a moral charm a view whose lengthened outline, stretching far away in the distance, reminds one of those masterly pieces of perspective in Ruysdael's pictures, where the eye ranges along an interminable line of objects which gradually fade away with such a natural indistinctness, that it strains itself unconsciously to penetrate through the deepening obscurity. The site of Jacobi's Asylum, at Seigburg, does infinite credit to the good taste of the monks who selected it for their abode. Perched upon a rock that rises, abruptly from the plain, it overlooks a scene of remarkable richness and variety. Below, at the base of the rock, lies the little village, while farther on the country opens into a wide expanse of richly cultivated fields through which the Sieg rolls its placid waters. Beyond these to the west, the observer may discern the spires of Bonn and the height of Krewzberg rising behind it, and catch an occasional glimpse of the Rhine until it is completely shut out of view by the lofty range of the Seven Mountains and the Drachenfels.

“It may not always be in our power to select a beautiful site, but there are other requisites which we can and ought to obtain. An asylum should have plenty of land and an unfailing supply of water, and a light, dry soil is to be preferred, for the greater facilities it presents for draining and making clean dry roads and walks. A clayey soil about an asylum is a source of perpetual annoyance. It should be near, but not too near a town whence the means of subsistence, mechanical labor, &c., can be readily obtained. If too near, it has not the necessary degree of seclusion, and this evil is liable to be increased by the growth of the town, until the establishment is completely surrounded by shops and houses. Nothing can be so misplaced, so abhorrent to all our ideas of propriety, as an asylum for the insane, in the midst of a busy town, especially in this country,

where the grounds are seldom enclosed by a wall, and consequently freely open to the idle and curious.

“ GROUND8.

“ The grounds around the British asylums are laid with great taste, and often in a style of elegance never witnessed in this country. The approach is generally by a serpentine, gravelled road winding along from the gate in the outer wall which always encloses the establishment, among trees, shrubbery, and flowers, which are well calculated to make an agreeable first impression, besides furnishing a delightful retreat to the inmates. At Wakefield, the carriage-road is bordered for several rods by a thick growth of shrubbery and forest trees, which completely conceal the buildings from the view. The approach to the Surrey Asylum is through a park whose fine, large trees secure it from the public gaze. I was particularly struck too with the grounds of the York retreat, which have been laid out and embellished with remarkably good taste.

“ I saw no establishment however, which, in this particular, could be compared with the private one of M. M. Falret and Voison, at Vanvres, near Paris. In addition to numerous gardens appropriated to the different classes of patients, there are about one hundred acres laid out in the finest style of landscape gardening, and one might ramble about them for hours without exhausting all their beauties. The natural inequalities of the surface have been skilfully turned to account in magnifying the idea of its extent, and increasing the number and variety of its views. A path up the rising ground leads through a solemn grove to a view of Paris and its beautiful environs, and another brings us unexpectedly in front of an elegant little chapel embosomed in trees. Here a rivulet, guarded by rows of willows and poplars, rolls along its babbling waters ; and their attention is arrested by a magnificent bed of flowers. Belts of the densest shrubbery line the walls, and

completely hide them from the sight. Every turn brings some new feature of the landscape into view, and discloses some beauty not observed before. Grounds thus arranged are capable, if anything in nature is, of arresting the attention of the violent and excited, diverting the melancholic from their distressing fancies, furnishing inexhaustible occupation and delight to the convalescent, and touching in all, even the least cultivated and refined, that strong feeling of sympathy with Nature which often survives the wreck of all other feelings.

“ Esquirol’s establishment at Ivry, now in charge of M. M. Mitivie and Moreau, is placed in the midst of grounds which, though somewhat flat, are thrown into the various forms of park and garden, and by skilful planting have been converted into another Garden of Armida.

“ The English especially attach much importance to gardens and highly cultivated grounds around their establishments for the insane. Habitually accustomed as they are to see their ordinary dwellings embellished in this manner, they cannot tolerate the nakedness of unplanted grounds; and associating all their ideas of comfort with retirement and seclusion, they implicitly require that these retreats for the afflicted and sorrowing shall be sheltered as much as possible from the public gaze. Hence, even the grounds of a hospital designed exclusively for paupers, are usually embellished in a manner that would excite universal admiration in this country in any connection. It would seem, at first sight, somewhat strange that a people so sensible as ours are to beauties of this description, when brought before them, should have done so little towards creating them. It arises in some degree, no doubt, from the want of a cultivated taste, but chiefly from a spirit of economy that grudges every dollar not devoted in our charitable institutions, to strictly useful purposes, and regards every provision for gratifying the sense of the beautiful as an unwarrantable luxury. Frequently, not a foot of land can be wrested from the purposes of tillage or pasture, over and above what is required for a carriage-road

approaching the house by the shortest possible route, and terminating at the front door in a space just large enough for the carriage to turn around in. A foreigner, on visiting some of our establishments for the insane, and without any previous acquaintance with the country, would draw the conclusion that land is here an article of incalculable value, and that trees and flowers are a class of luxuries altogether beyond our means. It is to be hoped, however, that a better spirit will soon prevail, and that with the means at our very doors for embellishing the grounds around our asylums, we shall never be contented in any case with a bald and monotonous surface, where no tree nor shrub, no fountain nor rural arbor, no mound nor lake is allowed to add a single feature of beauty to the scene. It is a great mistake to suppose that such things are designed to please the taste of the sane members only of the establishment, and are not among the legitimate means and appliances for improving and restoring the insane. Insanity is so grievous a misfortune, asylums are so apt to be regarded in their least pleasing relations as places of confinement and restraint, and the pang is so sharp of parting with friends at the time they seem to need our attentions most, and entrusting them to strangers, that no means should be neglected to deprive our asylums of their prison-like features, and assimilate them to ordinary abodes of domestic ease and refinement. Let the unhappy sufferers see that, though in the midst of strangers who may be associated in his diseased imagination with the enemies of his peace, he is surrounded by the beautiful forms of nature in which his spirit may possibly rejoice and sympathize. And let his friends too, when they think of his abode, be able to dwell upon an image whose features are all pleasing and cheerful. Every one who has had charge of an asylum knows how important it is that the first impression it makes should be agreeable, for, in a large proportion of cases, we may be sure it will be of that character or the opposite. Approaching it as they do, with their minds full of apprehension and distrust, ready to torture the slightest

unpleasing circumstance into an augury of evil, it is doubly necessary that nothing in the outside arrangements should meet their sight calculated to cherish their delusions, but much on the contrary to strike their fancy agreeably, and awaken a healthier class of emotions. In selecting a sight for an insane hospital, therefore, we should not only consider the prospect it affords, but its capability of being embellished by the art of landscape gardening. I do not propose that every establishment hereafter to be erected should, in the very outset, present a creditable and charming specimen of this art, for that would manifestly be beyond our means. But what we can do is to make a beginning, without which we shall do nothing, — to obtain plenty of land and favorably situated, fix upon the general features of the landscape, and fill them up as means and opportunity permit.”

“ AIRING-COURTS.

“ A prominent feature of the foreign asylums is their airing-courts, which are numerous, spacious, and sometimes beautifully planted. They are regarded as indispensable requisites in an establishment for the insane, no less necessary for their comfort than day rooms and galleries. The practice of dispensing with them altogether, as has been done in the most of our institutions of recent origin, was far from being regarded there as an onward step in the progress of improvement. In fair weather, few patients are seen in the house except such as are sick, or are engaged in work. The most of them are in the airing-courts, sitting in the shade, or promenading in the walks. The courts vary very much, in different institutions, in size and appointments. I heard much complaint of their being too small, though, with our ideas of size in such matters, they would seldom be obnoxious to this charge. They are often provided with a grassy mound in the centre, from which the patients can obtain a view of the surrounding country. At the Belfast

Asylum is one ascending by a path winding around its circumference, through flowers and shrubbery, which I thought was the most beautiful thing of the kind I had ever witnessed. At the Gloucester Asylum, the airing-courts are on a magnificent scale, — very spacious, with mounds in the centre, and flower-beds, shrubbery, and trees of all sizes in unstinted abundance. Even those for the most excited patients, are scarcely less elegantly embellished than the others, and I saw in them not a single indication of mischief.

“ In France there is the freest communication between the house and the courts, the doors being open, and the patients allowed to go in and out at pleasure. At Charenton, the doors of the rooms open directly upon the covered colonnade which runs around the quadrangle. At the Salpetriere, I observed in the airing-courts of the refractory class, several patients sitting in strong chairs, enjoying the air and light, if nothing else ; and it struck me as a much better method of disposing of such cases than secluding them in their rooms.

“ The objection urged in this country against airing-courts, that the patients lie about on the ground, and thus contract slovenly habits, I never heard in Europe ; and though I occasionally observed a patient lying on the grass, it needed only a little more vigilance on the part of the attendants to have prevented it. But lying about on the floors of a gallery is no less objectionable than lying down in a clean, well-kept court, and if it can be prevented in the one case, so it can in the other. If patients are turned into the courts and left to their own discretion, they may indulge in some improprieties, as they would anywhere else ; but why should they not be subjected to constant supervision, like any other part of the establishment ? For reasons which will appear in the sequel, airing-courts would not be required in our asylums for so large a proportion of patients as they are in the European ; but I cannot resist the conviction that more or less of them are indispensibly requisite in every asylum. True, they cannot be used in the winter ; but does it

follow that we should not avail ourselves of their benefits when we can? We have many a demented patient who would enjoy walking in the sunshine, or breathing the free, pure air of heaven, and many of a different class unable or unwilling to work, who would prefer circulating freely about a spacious court, to monotonous walks from one end to the other of a narrow gallery. My observations have led me to believe that many an excited patient would soon become more calm by being allowed to range at will through a yard, than when confined to the narrower limits of a gallery, where doors and windows excite his fury at every step. I do not doubt that every one who could see the beautiful courts of the Gloucester Asylum, and witness the evident enjoyment experienced by the patients while in them, would agree with me in opinion on this subject."

We have cited Dr. Ray upon these three points, because they are really the most important to be considered in establishing a new institution. Of matters of architectural construction, heating, and ventilating, and general internal arrangements, of which he also treats, we have not thought necessary to quote. The knowledge of our own superintendents, and the skill and experience of our architects, can better appreciate the needs in these respects for a hospital in this country, than anything found in the arrangements of the institutions mentioned by him.

We have thus endeavored to show what a proper hospital should be, and also how generously the unfortunate lunatic is provided for in Great Britain. A hospital in this country, to be beneficial, needs more of home-like comfort, more of the ordinary amenities of civilized life, than is required for the generality of insane in England. It is a remarkable fact that the inmates of American and English asylums present a characteristic difference in the outward manifestations of their disease. Says Dr. Ray :—

“The spirit of the American patient is fresh and buoyant, and his energies in full vigor. Bright prospects were before him; he had laid plans reaching far ahead, and commenced undertakings that demanded unremitting effort and attention. Suddenly, in the midst of his exertions, and in the full bloom of hope, he is arrested and cruelly and unlawfully, as he conceives it, torn from his pursuits and deprived of his liberty. Can he help thinking of his business, which he knows full well none but himself can conduct to a successful issue, — of his farm, — of his workshop, — and perhaps of a family dependent on him for support; and when thinking of these things can he help writhing with feelings of sorrow and anger? Is it strange that like the newly caged bird, he should madly beat against the bars of his prison-house, and fill the air with his complaints and reproaches? How different from this is the case of the English patient? Relieved of the necessity of unremitting toil, spared the constant sight and feeling of suffering, better fed and better clothed than ever before for the same length of time, addressed in tones of kindness and compassion, and knowing that his family suffer no privation by his absence, why should he be discontented? Why should he be anxious to renew the fierce death-grapple with cold, hunger, and nakedness, — with carking care, the oppressor’s wrong, and the proud man’s contumely? To him the hospital is an asylum from more woes than one, for within its walls he may, for the first time, have enjoyed a truce from the sharp conflicts of life.”

Has the City of Boston a suitable institution, or is she remiss in providing properly for her unfortunate insane? Up to 1837 she had made no special provision whatever. In that year the Worcester Hospital being crowded beyond its utmost capacity, and the statutes providing, in such cases, that lunatics should be returned to the counties from which they were sent, the City was called upon to receive back a large number of which it had been previously relieved. As Boston had no Hospital, they

were distributed to the jail, house of correction, and almshouse. This addition, to those already there, rendered the number rather formidable. The difficulty of caring for them and the trouble they occasioned, to say nothing of the discomfort to which they were necessarily subjected under such circumstances, was brought to the notice of the authorities.

A Committee of the Council was instructed to consider "the expediency of erecting a suitable hospital for insane persons and idiots, in the Houses of Industry and Correction." In April of that year, the Committee, of which Hon. S. A. Eliot, the Mayor, was chairman, reported as follows :—

"That the City is required by law to provide *suitable* accommodations for persons of the description mentioned in the order, who may be confined in the House of Correction ; and however great may be the difference of opinion as to what is suitable, it can scarcely be supposed by the Committee that the accommodations now provided would be regarded by any one as *suitable* for idiots or insane persons. They are but slightly, if at all, different from those provided for all others confined there, and the Committee cannot but think the City is called upon by a proper regard to its legal liabilities, to erect a hospital for persons of the description referred to.

"If that is to be done, as the Committee presume it will be, at as early a period as may be practicable, the question arises whether it would be expedient to connect with it one for the idiots and the insane of the House of Industry.

"The want of proper accommodations for this unhappy class of human beings, in that house, is very painful to all who witness it. Humanity requires in this case what the law requires in the other ; and the Committee cannot doubt every member of the City Council, who would take the trouble to visit the Institution, would return with the conviction that it was his duty to do something for the relief of those who, however low in the scale of intellect, are still their fellow-creatures.

“If anything is to be done, is it not best to do the work in such an ample manner as will be satisfactory to the community hereafter, as well as at the present moment?”

Accompanying this Report was an order authorizing the building of the present hospital, which was completed and opened in 1839. It was intended mainly for the custodial care of those unfortunate sufferers of a malady to which humanity is heir, for then science had not demonstrated that it was curable by human agency, — that it was possible to restore the insane man to health and usefulness, and return him to the community of sound mind.

Since then insanity has grown to be better understood, and its needs in treatment appreciated. Science has demonstrated that in many cases it is an affection caused by a departure from or abuse of the organization of our nature, and as curable as any other disease; that they have not lost their rights as members of the great human family, but should be as carefully provided for as any one else, and that to treat them properly they should at least have the comforts of an ordinary hospital for the sick.

Animated by this principle, the former Visitors of the Hospital, and subsequently the Board of Directors, have endeavored to make such improvements to enlarge the usefulness of the Institution, as the capacity of the building and the limits of the grounds would admit. Comforts and conveniences have been from time to time added to meet the pressing wants of the community as far as possible, till at length the Board of Directors find the conviction forced upon them that no more can be done. The necessity for new and enlarged accommodations, for more house room and more extended grounds, is so pressing that they believe it cannot be avoided.

Nor is this necessity for more extended accommodation any new thing. As long ago as 1853, the City Council was made aware of it in the annual address of the Mayor, (Seaver,) as follows: —

“Much painful embarrassment has been experienced the last year that so many pressing applications for admission to the hospital have necessarily been refused for want of accommodation. This has been particularly the case in the *female* department, which has been so crowded that it has been impossible to admit any new patients since 1851, except to fill the vacancies of those discharged. Some speedy remedy for this sad state of things ought to be adopted. The Board of Visitors, after the most mature consideration, have come to the conclusion, as no enlargement of the present building can be made which will be at all satisfactory, to recommend that a *new* hospital be erected in some suitable location, within a convenient distance from the City, and that no time should be lost in taking preliminary measures to accomplish this object, so desirable and necessary.

“*I entirely and fully* concur in the views of the Board of Visitors, and *I am sure* that the citizens of Boston will cordially approve of any judicious expenditure for this object, which furnishes the only means that can be used for alleviating the most dreadful of all human maladies with which God in his wisdom sees fit to afflict so many families.”

This subject was referred to a joint special committee, who on September 12, 1853, submitted a Report, from which is extracted the following:—

“That they consider the question of any enlargement of the present hospital at South Boston as settled, for no more provision can be made there to increase the capacity of the buildings. Under these circumstances the Committee have come to the conclusion to adopt the recommendations of the Mayor, viz : that it is expedient, and, indeed, the imperative duty of the City Council to erect a new hospital building in some convenient and eligible situation, in the neighborhood of the City, with sufficient land to give employment for such of the male patients as may

be able to labor. The Committee are informed that the experience of every month and every week shows the most painful necessity for *immediate extensive additional accommodations*.

“The growth of our City, and the excitement in which we live, seem rapidly to increase the number of cases of insanity, and call upon us in the most *imperative* manner to provide *all* the remedial means in our power for its amelioration and cure.

“The Committee cannot but think that any unnecessary delay in the prosecution of the object will be an act of cruelty to many deserving persons, and they are confident that any judicious measures that the City Council may adopt to supply the existing pressing want for additional accommodations for the insane, will meet the cordial approbation of the people of Boston.”

Subsequently, in the month of November, the same Committee made another Report, in which, after enumerating the several sites they had examined, their objections to locating at Deer Island, and the impossibility of providing suitably at South Boston, they say, —

“It cannot be doubted that some rural position would be altogether more desirable, — a position that would for many years, perhaps half a century, be suitable for it. It will be readily conceded by all that a retired situation, away from the noise and excitement of busy life, but yet so near as to be conveniently and easily accessible from the City, is the most suitable.

“It is a painful fact that all of the hospitals for the insane in our State have for a long period been overrun with patients. This terrible disease seems to be fixed upon our community, and the subject must be dealt with as a permanent evil to be provided for. Boston, which has heretofore been first in all its appointments for the relief of human suffering, is in this particular, far behind many of her sister cities, and she cannot be just to her high character and the Christian sentiment of

humanity till she has a first-class hospital for the insane. The people of Boston have never failed to approve of the establishment of any necessary institution for the alleviation of human misery. Such a necessity now exists, and the Committee commit the subject to the wise consideration of the City Council, with the hope that the proper preliminary measures may, without unnecessary delay, be adopted to accomplish the object."

Accompanying the Report was a resolve that it was expedient to erect a new hospital at once, and an order authorizing the Committee, in conference with the Board of Visitors of the hospital, to purchase a site recommended by said Committee. This Report reached the Council too late for action that year, and it was referred to the next City Council. Unfortunately, in consequence of a radical change in the City Government next year, the subject was not agitated at all, and the matter has remained quiet to this time.

About this time the Taunton Hospital was opened, which for a while tended to decrease the pressure for admission to the Boston Hospital. In the fall of 1858 the Northampton Hospital was completed, and all the State patients were removed. This reduced the number of inmates so much that the remainder were made comparatively comfortable. The rapid increase of the insane in our State has at length crowded all the State institutions, and again filled the Boston Hospital beyond its capacity, without any prospect of relief. There are now in the several institutions of this State upwards of two thousand insane persons.

In May of last year, a Committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Moses Kimball, Justin Jones, J. P. Bradlee, and Jonas Fitch, was appointed to consider the subject of further improvements at South Boston. After a careful examination of the whole subject they made a Report, which gave so graphic a description of the hospital and its deficiencies, and of the impropriety of enlarging accommodations there; and its rea-

soning in favor of a new location is so strong, that we present the major part of it. It says, —

“The Committee have thoroughly considered the matters referred to them, and find that the necessary conveniences cannot be arranged for want of room. The result of their examination of the premises has satisfied them that another and more important subject demands attention. They find that the capacity of the hospital and grounds is totally inadequate for the present number of inmates. The building is improperly crowded, and so badly constructed and ventilated that its beneficial purposes are in a great measure defeated for want of conveniences such as insane patients require. Additional room is imperatively necessary for at least fifty inmates. Common humanity demands it. With accommodations intended for only one hundred, there are now nearly double that number. The City charges alone are upwards of one hundred and twenty, or two thirds of the whole, and are constantly increasing in numbers. If we provide only for this class, the necessity for more room will still exist.

“The people of Boston have just reason to be proud of the public and private charities of the City. Blest as a wealthy, thriving, and prosperous community, their liberality in good works knows no bounds. Whenever suffering humanity appeals for aid it finds ready and generous sympathy. The Massachusetts Hospital and the McLean Asylum, both richly endowed, and constantly receiving assistance from the wealthy, contribute largely to relieve those able to avail themselves of the advantages they offer. As far as possible they also aid to alleviate the distress of those unable to pay for treatment. Extended as their conveniences are, however, they are not equal to the increasing demands of a fast-growing community.

“With all her existing charities, the City is constantly providing others. The authorities have taken the initiative for the establishment of a Free City Hospital. It is intended for the

indigent, and also, at moderate charge, for persons of limited means, to whom the expense of medical or surgical treatment at home is more than they can bear. The premises will consist of costly structures, which are to be furnished with all the modern appliances that skill and experience can suggest. A square of some seven acres of valuable City land has been dedicated to the purpose; the foundations for the buildings laid, and the walls in rapid course of erection. By another year the whole will be completed and the institution ~~of~~ permanence.

“ Important as medical hospitals are, they dwindle into insignificance when compared with the necessities for hospitals for mental disease. Insanity is no respecter of persons. The rich are no more exempt from its attacks than the poor. The histories of asylums record the wreck of many a brilliant intellect. Few persons, not connected with an institution for the insane, have any idea of the extent of this subtle and fearful malady. All know something of physical suffering, for that can be treated at home, while mental ills can be cared for only at an asylum. How important, then, that all in our power should be done for those thus afflicted. The sufferer may be the wife, the child, the parent, or the brother or sister of either of us. With a suitable hospital and proper treatment much of misery may be alleviated, and many a mind, and even life, saved, that would otherwise be lost.

“ Lunatic asylums are not prisons, nor their inmates convicts or criminals. They are places of refuge for the afflicted, where they can receive the care and treatment necessary for their relief. Many places make liberal provisions for such, but Boston is remiss and backward. The Boston Hospital is not sufficient for its purpose, nor equal to the demands upon it. It is a City institution, and should be one in which the citizens might feel commendable pride. The tax-payers have a right to demand that it should be fully up to the time in all proper conveniences. They contribute to its support, and it should be an institution of such capacity as to afford them the opportunity,

when unfortunately necessary, to avail themselves of its advantages at a moderate charge. They should not be compelled to carry their friends to private establishments, less accessible, and at a much larger cost for board. As the hospital now is, they cannot be so accommodated. Almost daily applications for admission are refused for want of room and proper conveniences.

“The original buildings were erected twenty-three years ago, for a county receptacle. At that time the mode of treatment of the insane was very different from that of the present day. In but few hospitals were any scientific efforts made for radical cure. The patients were generally supposed to be beyond the chance of improvement. If an insane person was sent to one of them, it was with a view that he might be restrained from injuring himself or others. The custody, rather than the cure, was the main object.

“In but few instances were the conveniences of home ever thought advisable in a hospital. Strong rooms were deemed a necessity, and many an unfortunate passed years of his life in cells with iron grated doors and windows. This course of treatment had a tendency to increase rather than diminish the excitement of the patient, and consequently instead of his condition improving he grew hopelessly worse. Many of our citizens remember the ‘Cottage,’ with its block of cells and its score of violent, naked, and filthy inmates, for whom it was thought no more could be done. Such cells and such patients were not uncommon. Every hospital had them. Fortunately this state of things has now passed away. It is a fact worthy of mention that the abrogation of ‘cells’ in Massachusetts institutions first began at the Boston Hospital, and it is due to Dr. Walker to say that he inaugurated the reform. For a long time many superintendents supposed that ‘strong rooms’ could not be dispensed with, and as late as the erection of the Taunton Hospital a block of them was built as a supposed necessity. Through the exertions of one of the Trustees, who was formerly

a Director of the Boston Hospital, and had witnessed the success of Dr. Walker's experiment, their use was abandoned, and subsequently they were torn down.

“Dr. Walker's theory proved right, but it took time to demonstrate it. Kindness, confidence, and patience, effected wonders. One after another the ‘Cottage’ patients were transferred to the halls and to companionship with the other inmates. Its good effect was soon visible. Desperation and despondency gave way to self-respect and hope, and even the ‘madman’ was at times ashamed to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of his fellows. A desire to appear less crazy than their associates began to possess them. Returning reason began to develop in many, and, aided by the skill of the attentive Superintendent, sound minds were restored to some, who, when confined in the ‘cells,’ were said to be incurable. Now such things as ‘cells’ and ‘strong rooms’ are not known in any hospital of character or importance.

“Humanity, in this branch of medical skill, may be said to be now in the ascendant. Men of science are making insanity a study. The people have begun to learn that the mind once thrown from its balance can be restored. To accomplish this the sufferer must be removed from the exciting causes of his injury. He must have quiet and regularity in his habits. He must be clear from the chance of unnatural stimulants, both physical and mental. He must have unceasing care and attention. This he cannot secure at home, but only in an asylum. There he must receive kindness, and as far as possible every comfort, for experience has clearly demonstrated that the nearer the hospital assimilates to the conveniences of home, so, just in proportion, is the chance of cure rendered more possible.

“The City institution does not meet these requirements. Its present capacity is not capable of furnishing the proper accommodations. It was up to the times when built, but is behind the necessities of the present day. Amongst other matters requisite to make a perfect hospital, according to recommenda-

tions adopted at a Convention of Superintendents of American Lunatic Asylums, and approved by all who have given attention to the subject, it is stated that, 'Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.' Our hospital has but six wards in all, being three for each sex, and perfect classification is not possible.

"Each ward should have in it a parlor, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, a bath-room, &c. Ours have neither. What were originally intended for parlors are necessarily used for congregate sleeping-rooms. Separate ward dining-rooms we have none, but as far as the capacity of the general dining-rooms will admit, the patients are compelled to take their meals together, be they the convalescents, the demented, or the violent. There is but one bath-tub to each wing, and the want of room prevents the introduction of more. To these the inmates of the three wards must resort for their baths. As many of them need bathing every day, and as the statute law requires that all must have a bath once a week, the inconvenience is manifest without further comment.

"No ceiling of any story occupied by patients should be less than twelve feet in height. Instead of meeting this requirement we have no room where the height is greater than nine feet and ten inches, and some are as low as nine feet. Proper ventilation in them is not possible.

"The main building should contain receiving-rooms for company.' Ours has no reception-rooms whatever. The only apartments available for visitors to the patients are the dining-rooms, and these can only be used the short time between the preparation for meals. As their capacity is very limited, visitors are compelled to be in such proximity to each other that conversation with their friends upon family or private matters is next to impossible. Convalescents and incurables, whether boarders or City charges, are all assembled together, for there

is no opportunity to classify or accommodate them otherwise. The chapel also is inconvenient and insufficient. With a chaplain regularly engaged to perform services on each Sabbath, the room in which they are holden is not large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend.

“Thus much of the wants of the hospital in its bearing upon humane considerations. We come now to consider them in a financial view. In doing so we start upon a basis of facts established by the experience of last year.”

(Here follows a series of statistics of the expenses of the hospital, the receipts for boarders, and of estimated expenses of conducting premises admitting of the reception of more boarders, which would have the effect to reduce the cost of supporting the City charges to a mere nominal sum, even at the lowest rate for board.) With improved accommodations, they say, —

“It is believed a higher paying class of patients would be received in sufficient numbers to render the Institution self-supporting.

“In view of the foregoing facts and suggestions, the Committee submit that judicious economy, throwing aside all considerations of humanity, demands that the additional accommodations for at least one hundred patients should be provided. To meet this exigency, it was thought that improvements might be made in the old buildings, and new wings erected that would furnish the necessary conveniences, and also render the hospital comparable in a measure with similar institutions elsewhere. To that end the Committee directed the preparation of plans for two wings, to run northerly from the present wings. When these were completed, it was found that a greater space of land would be required to carry out the contemplated improvement.

“Can the necessary quantity be obtained upon the present location? On the easterly side, the grounds of the House of

Correction are within twenty feet of the hospital. There is not room for a wing there without the annexation of a strip of land from the former establishment. On the westerly side it is still worse. M Street as laid out, but not opened, runs within about twelve feet of the end of the building. To place a wing there would encroach upon it. There seems to be no valid reason why it may not be discontinued, and the Board of Aldermen have been petitioned to that effect. Even with that accomplished, there will yet be a lack of extent of premises. The whole quantity of our grounds is a little over four acres. An institution to accommodate three hundred patients should not have less than twenty acres. More would be better, for there cannot be too much.

“The inmates of a lunatic asylum require out-of-door exercise. They should be in the open air as much as possible. The limits afforded them should be rendered inviting by abundance of pleasant walks, ornamented with attractive shrubbery and flowers. The beauties of nature go further towards calling back reason to the beclouded mind than any other appliance.

“The adjoining estate westerly is that formerly occupied for the Almshouse Department, and was sold in 1857 to Harrison Loring, Esq. It is greatly to be regretted that the City authorities, instead of disposing of it, did not connect it with the hospital premises. Had they realized the importance and necessity of extensive grounds for such an institution, they undoubtedly would have done so. The idea of the hospital being hemmed in so closely, and particularly with business pursuits, evidently occurred to them when they negotiated the sale. One of the conditions of the bond for a deed, and which is to go into every conveyance, provides that, ‘In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, or a majority of the same, that the patients in the Lunatic Hospital shall be injuriously affected by the noise, or from other causes growing out of the business operations on the said lands, then the said sale shall be void; and the City shall take possession of the

same, giving the parties interested six months' notice of such intention.'

"It is the duty of the Board to study the interests of the Institution and the welfare of the inmates. While the City should protect itself in all its rights in the premises, care should be taken not to injure those of others.

"A portion of the premises might perhaps be secured without recourse to the bond; but the question naturally arises whether it would be more than a temporary relief, and whether it would be advisable, with only such advantages, to incur the expense of any extended improvements. To make the best use of the present lands, and such additions as might be acquired, and the improvement of the old buildings with new extensions, would not upon the whole render the Institution what it should be. The old building cannot be suitably modernized, and any attempt to make the new part conform to it, would render the latter much less suitable than it should be. It would require a large outlay to complete the improvements, and when finished the hospital would be at best but a patched-up concern. It would fail to meet the requirements of its purpose, and would be unworthy of the enlightened intelligence and liberality of our citizens.

"As anything done now should be with a view to a permanency of, it may be, half a century or more, the Committee may well hesitate in recommending improvements at the present location. The City is but as a giant in its infancy. The next decade, should our national troubles be happily settled, will be likely to double its population, and roll up its numbers with accelerated speed in succeeding years. With the proportion of the business of the great teeming West, which, for the want of seaports elsewhere to accommodate the trade, must come here, nothing can stop her progress in commercial importance. It cannot be many years before the entire water front of that section may be required for shipping, and perhaps converted into a dock with a basin and wharves.

“With this change would come the necessary storehouses and workshops; and sooner or later, it may be in five or ten years, the Institution would be found almost surrounded by an active business community. As a lunatic asylum should always be situated so that the patients may be free from the chance of any kind of annoyance or excitement from outside, it will readily be seen how improper the present site would be under such circumstances as we have suggested.

“The more the Committee examine the subject, the more they are embarrassed by its magnitude and importance, and the difficulties attending it. That something must be done is apparent to all who have given the matter any attention. The want of more accommodations is pressing and daily augmenting. The excitements consequent upon the present war will, when peace is restored, tend largely to increase the demand.

“It is for the City Council to say what shall be done, and not for this Board to dictate. It may not be improper, however, to suggest the consideration whether good economy and a regard for the future does not commend a removal and the erection of suitable buildings elsewhere.”

This Report was accepted, and a copy of it ordered to be sent to the City Council, where it was referred to the Committee on Institutions. On the 15th of December last the Committee reported as follows:—

“That upon giving the Board of Directors, through their President, a hearing upon their petition, they abandoned the advocacy of the project of enlarging the present Lunatic Hospital, and urged upon the Committee strong views in favor of erecting an entirely new building, more commodious and suitable to the wants of the Institution than the present building, however enlarged and improved, could possibly be.

“They also recommend the removal of the Institution, if a new building should be decided upon, to a site more eligible and

less contracted than the present one. Whatever alterations or improvements, if any, are required in the Lunatic Hospital Building, the Committee are of opinion that, as the term of office of the present City Council is rapidly drawing to a close, they ought not to recommend any action at this time, lest, in the haste to consummate it, some injudicious or ill-advised scheme might be undertaken.

“Impressed, however, with the importance of the subject, they recommend it to the early consideration of the next City Council.”

The more prominent defects of the Hospital, as we gather from Dr. Walker, the Superintendent, from Dr. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum, and others, and by our own observation, are, —

First. The entire insufficiency of house-room for the present number of inmates. The building was originally intended for one hundred patients, a much larger number than can be properly accommodated there, and it now has nearly double that number. It is unjustifiably crowded in every part. Rooms that should not contain more than one patient are occupied in many cases by two, three, and even four each. The larger rooms, originally arranged for other uses than sleeping-rooms, are now necessarily devoted to that purpose, and contain from eight to twelve beds each. This crowding of sleeping-rooms is most severely deprecated by both Drs. Tyler and Walker, as is also the compelled necessity for all the patients of each sex being served with their meals at a common table. They deem such a course especially injurious to the patients, and tending, in a great measure, to retard their recovery. So serious an evil is this felt to be at the Hospital, that Dr. Walker has long found it necessary, at great inconvenience, to provide meals to many of the inmates in their own rooms. The want of a suitable room where patients can receive the visits of their friends, is another crying evil that should be remedied.

Second. The want of space in the grounds to allow of proper airing-courts, and for out-of-door exercise. The two airing-courts in the rear of the building occupy all the available room ; and yet that for the males covers only 8,373 feet, and the one for the females only 10,204 feet, when of right they ought to comprise not less than five acres each. These small spaces are the only conveniences for exercise of more than an hundred patients, who must be kept within an enclosure. Here they wander from day to day, from week to week, and, it may be, from year to year, till every inch of the ground, every board and nail in the fence, every tree and shrub, and almost every spear of grass, has become as familiar to them as the fingers upon their hands. Can it for one moment be supposed that such treatment can be at all beneficial in restoring reason? Must not the tendency be rather to deaden and destroy the enfeebled intellect, which might perhaps be quickened into activity by the more cheering influence of Nature's loveliness? The better class of patients and the convalescents, it is true, are allowed to roam about the garden in front ; but this, too, is of contracted dimensions. It has also the serious objection that there is no opportunity to separate the sexes. Drs. Walker and Tyler, and, indeed, all superintendents, agree that large extent of grounds for the use of patients is one of the most beneficial of all accessories for an institution for the insane.

Third. The danger of loss of life, in case of fire, as the building is constructed, is most imminent. The only means of escape for the patients, in case of fire, — the windows being all strongly grated with iron, — is down a flight of stairs, only three feet in width, of which there is but one to each wing. The stairs are at the ends of the wings next to the main building. Should the centre take fire, their only retreat might be cut off, and a scene ensue too horrible to contemplate. In such a panic, what could be done with a large party of such sick, imbecile, demented, and furious patients, and particularly if it occurred in the night? It would be an utter impossibility

to remove them all safely, and even once out, and the building destroyed, how would they be disposed of? The Superintendent and the Directors have long felt this evil, and have taken all the measures in their power to provide against such a possible catastrophe.

There are numerous other objections to the present Institution, such as the noise and bustle occasioned by the increasing business at Mr. Loring's Iron Steamship Works, upon the immediate adjoining premises; the imperfect ventilation of the wards, which it is impossible to remedy; the danger and improper mode of warming, by heated air from coal furnaces, &c., which it is unnecessary to enumerate in detail. Enough has been stated to prove the absolute necessity of reform. If it is doubted by any member of the City Council, they need only to make a personal examination of the premises. Such a course cannot fail to convince the most skeptical.

It may be urged that the expenses of a new Hospital may be avoided, by declining to receive boarders, and making the Institution solely a pauper hospital. To such a course there are four very serious objections.

First. There are already in the Institution, chargeable to the City, and which the law compels shall be provided for, more persons than the building can properly accommodate; and the number is rapidly increasing. To provide for this class alone more space is demanded.

Second. The introduction of boarders tends to improve the general character of the inmates, and consequently to benefit the Institution and the patients. The advantage in this respect is very great, and ought not to be overlooked.

Third. Boarders contribute largely toward defraying the expenses of the Institution, and thus reduce the *pro rata* cost of the support of inmates chargeable to the City.

Fourth. Citizens of Boston who are afflicted, and able and willing to pay for treatment, have a right to demand that

accommodations shall be furnished for them, as well as for those receiving support from the public.

Others, while they admit the pressing necessity of the case, may conceive that in consequence of the state of the times, and the large expenditures on account of the Free City Hospital and the new City Hall, action ought to be deferred. With better reason might they oppose all expenditures for paving, or for constructing sewers, or for other sanitary measures. The necessities for new schoolhouses, which are being built every season, dwindle in importance, when considered beside the demands for this object. The citizens of Boston, when they established the present Hospital, intended it should be "*a suitable place for the insane*," and that it should "*furnish ample accommodations for this unfortunate class*." It was such when built; but in the rapid flight of time the numbers of the insane have so vastly increased, and the mode of their treatment has been so much improved, that the Hospital has outgrown its usefulness.

The "Inspectors of Prisons of the County of Suffolk," in their Report, made by Judge Ames, for the year 1861, thus mention the Hospital:—

"It is not too much to say that this Hospital is admirably conducted, and is deserving of the confidence of the public. No appliance for the restoration of the unfortunate patients seems to have been overlooked. But the best results never can be reached while the management has to struggle with a very unsuitable building, contracted grounds, and the innumerable disadvantages that flow therefrom. These are so apparent, from the most cursory examination, that no detail or argument are necessary. We desire to call the attention of your honorable Board to the matter, believing that at the earliest proper time suitable measures will be taken to afford appropriate accommodations for a class as unfortunate as any that addresses itself to the higher and nobler feelings of a common humanity."

The Report of the Inspectors for the present year, made by Judge Rogers, has the following upon the same subject :—

“ But some things are wanting which should be found in a charitable institution, even if supported by taxation. There ought to be sufficient room, of more convenient construction, more air, and better ventilation. The rooms are too low, and the building needs many comforts and conveniences, which have been introduced into similar buildings, since this was built, and have now become common. A great change has taken place in the treatment of the insane, since the erection of this building. Less confinement in cells, less personal restraints, more gentle methods of treatment, and more general liberty. All these changes make it necessary to have more room. A building is not economical unless it promotes the cure and dismissal of patients in the shortest time ; and thus more patients are cured at the same expense. It ought also to produce the earliest and greatest improvement, where a perfect cure cannot be obtained. Without sufficient room and an abundance of good air, how can these effects be produced ? ”

It is not to be believed that the people of the present day will consent to be considered behind the men of 1839, in matters of humanity. In the opinion of the Board, the community have a vast responsibility in this matter, that must be met. It cannot longer be avoided. A new hospital for the insane is an imperative necessity. Humanity and the public good require that the matter should be inaugurated at once. So urgent is the necessity that the Directors do not believe that any citizen, acquainted with all the circumstances, would object to pay his proportion of a direct tax for the purpose, if it should be necessary.

It will take a long time to procure an eligible location and prepare plans ; and time is valuable while things remain in their present condition. The opportunity to procure a suitable site,

within a short distance of the City, is every day growing less, and the prices of such property rapidly increasing. The Board therefore earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of a suitable location, and to procure plans for a building which shall meet the pressing demand, and assist medical skill in the restoration to reason of the unfortunate lunatic. The old lot and buildings would sell for a large sum, and go far toward the probable expense of a new institution.

The Board of Directors feel that they would be derelict in their duty, and neglectful of the honorable trust which has been confided to them, if they did not make the foregoing representations at this time. Having done so, they submit the matter with confidence to your judgment, being fully satisfied that, when the whole subject is thoroughly investigated and understood, you will desire to see this most important charity assume its proper position, in a hospital worthy of the City, and of the intelligence of our community, and in accordance with the Spirit of the Age.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

B.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

BOSTON, *October 28, 1863.*

TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF BOSTON : —

IN response to an Order of the Board of Aldermen, passed October 26, 1863, —

“ That the Board of Directors for Public Institutions submit to this Board a statement of the number of patients now in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, — how many are paupers, — how many are boarders, and at what price, — the number of boarders who are citizens of Boston, — the number of paupers, if any, who have not a settlement in Boston, — with such other information as they may deem advisable to assist this Board in judging of the necessity for a new Institution,” the following statement and suggestions are, by direction of the Board of Directors, respectfully submitted : —

The whole number now in the Hospital is 164, viz : 74 males, 90 females. Of this number, one hundred and thirty-four are residents of Boston, ninety-five of whom are supported at public charge ; the remainder are boarders. Of non-residents there are thirty boarders, of whom fifteen are persons paid for by cities or towns chargeable for their support. This class, sent by Court, the Institution is compelled to receive. One patient is a State charge, and works for her board as a domestic. Fourteen are paid for by friends.

The price of board is from \$ 3 to \$ 10 per week, and none are now admitted at a less rate. Of those in the Hospital at this time, the board of one is but \$ 1.50 per week. This is paid by a husband, who is a poor man, and unable to give

more. He prefers to pay something, rather than have his wife there as a pauper, though she is entitled to support as such. The amount was agreed upon in accordance with his wishes. Of those chargeable to other places, thirteen pay \$2.62½ per week, each. This price was fixed several years since, when a law determined the sum to be paid for insane paupers. Twenty-nine patients pay each \$3 per week. This rate was decided upon, in consequence of the inability of parties to pay more, to prevent the inmates becoming public charges, which many of them would if a larger sum was demanded. Of the remainder, one pays \$3.50; thirteen pay \$4; three pay \$4.50; four pay \$5; two pay \$5.50; and two pay \$7 per week, each.

The receipts for boarders for the year will not fall short of \$10,000. Probably the amount will considerably exceed that sum. As the cost of food and medicine is the only additional expense of boarders, it is pecuniarily an object to receive them, to say nothing of the beneficial effect upon the other inmates, the boarders being usually of a better class of patients. According to the Auditor's Annual Report, the income from boarders last year was 35.68 per cent. of the cost of supporting the Institution. The additional expense incurred on their account was only 10.29 per cent. of the cost.

With enlarged and suitable accommodations, a greater number of our citizens would avail themselves of the advantages of their own Institution, and many boarders at high prices might be received. As it is, refusals are of frequent recurrence. Only yesterday, one who would gladly have paid liberally, was compelled to turn away, there being no vacant single room suitable for the case. With a proper hospital, the wants of the community, and the cause of humanity, might be served, and a large part of its cost of support be defrayed without calling upon the City Treasury.

These facts and figures in relation to paying patients, are given to show the propriety and importance of receiving boarders. A person not fully conversant with the subject, might

think that a Hospital for the pauper insane was sufficient for the City. To such an idea, there are opposed very important considerations. The authorities have no right to discriminate between tax-paying citizens, and furnish advantages for one class that are denied to another. They have no right to provide a hospital for the pauper, and virtually say to the wealthy man, whose taxes contributed to build the hospital and aid in its yearly support, that when he is afflicted he must go from home, and seek relief at Somerville, or in one of the State Institutions at Worcester or Taunton. The man of property has the right to avail himself of the benefits of a City Hospital, and cannot be refused admission, if he demands to be received. The only difference between him and the pauper in this, is, that nothing can be got from the one, while the other can be made to pay for the care bestowed upon him. If a City Institution for the insane is to be maintained at all, it should be one ample in its conveniences to accommodate all who are so unfortunate as to find it necessary to seek treatment in such an asylum.

To compel respectable residents of small means, like the husband who pays \$1.50 per week, or the twenty-nine others who pay \$3 per week, to make paupers of their suffering friends, before they can have the benefit of a City Hospital, would be a hardship unworthy of a liberal and enlightened community. Yet if ours was a pauper institution only, such would be the effect in many cases. Some would be unable to pay the sum demanded elsewhere, while others would object to having the patients at a distance, where they could not see them, or hear from them, except at long intervals. Their only alternative would be to throw them upon the City. Instead of boarders, we should have the same patients as paupers, and the Treasury would lose a considerable income. Worse than all, many respectable families would feel mortified and disgraced, by the unpleasant position in which they would be placed, by being compelled to receive as public charity, that for which they would prefer to pay.

To establish a hospital exclusively for paupers, would be also ungenerous and unkind towards those compelled to be inmates. The patients who are now in the Hospital as public charges, though unable to provide for their own support, are not criminals. Some of them are highly cultivated persons, and many are from good families who once enjoyed the luxuries of life. Misfortune has overtaken them, without any fault on their part. They have not lost their self-respect, and we should be careful not to allow anything that would have a tendency to crush it out, but rather to do everything possible to encourage and sustain it. Self-respect and hope gone, the condition of the poor lunatic is most deplorable. Whilst these remain there is hope for restoration.

Lunatic Hospitals are not what they formerly were, merely places of detention for safe-keeping. They are, as their name indicates, curative establishments where many regain their reason, many are improved, and all rendered comparatively comfortable. To be in the highest degree effective, they should have the necessary appliances of abundant house-room, ample grounds, cheerful prospect, and generally home-like comfort. These are all important. The success of a Medical Superintendent in the treatment of insanity, depends greatly upon these advantages. His pharmacopœia is not of drugs, but of the quiet of gentle nature. He thus secures rest for the troubled mind, while with patience he skilfully aids the sufferer from step to step to regain self-control. With conveniences as suggested, many would be saved that are often lost.

It would seem as if it might be good policy, as a matter of interest, if for no other cause, for the City to provide all possible means for the cure of those admitted as public charges, who when recovered, would support themselves, rather than to allow their malady to become confirmed, and the party be an expense during their natural life. In all these necessary requirements the Hospital at South Boston is lamentably deficient, as all who have given the subject proper consideration are aware.

Many of its points of unfitness are enumerated in the Memorial presented to the City Council in January last, to which reference is respectfully made. There are some objectionable features that must be seen to be appreciated, and others, not proper to be committed to paper, which were made known to the Committee.

The especial demerits of the Hospital are the insufficiency of room, particularly in the wards, of which there are but three for each sex. Occasionally, as at the present time, one sex greatly preponderates. In such a case their wing is uncomfortably crowded. A large majority now are females, of whom nearly half are of the worst class, known as lower-hall patients. They must necessarily be kept by themselves, and thus four times as many as is proper are compelled to be in one hall.

The construction of the building is such that it is impossible to have even any tolerable ventilation. The grounds are contracted and in immediate proximity to a highly objectionable neighborhood, which is constantly growing worse and worse for such an Institution. The doors, passages, and stairways, which are of wood, are very narrow and dangerous in case of fire. There is a sad want of sleeping-rooms, bathing-rooms, store-rooms, rooms for officers and attendants, &c. An insufficiency of dining-rooms, and only an unsuitable and inconvenient Chapel.

Should it be deemed expedient to maintain only an exclusively pauper Hospital, the necessity for a new Institution will not be removed. All the objections that have been mentioned would apply with equal force. The premises are not adequate for the patients that would then have to be provided for, as the reduction in numbers would be but small.

The Board have considered the deficiencies of the Hospital for several years, and the movement for their amendment is not an immature one. It is proper in this connection, in order to correct any erroneous impressions that may be entertained, to say that but one member of the Board dissented from the adop-

tion of the Memorial of January last, giving a statement of the condition of the Hospital, and asking for a consideration of the subject. The present Directors are a unit upon the necessity of reform, and for instituting preliminary measures at once for a new Institution.

All that the Board ask is that the matter may have a careful and candid consideration upon its merits. They have no motive apart from a sense of duty. They do not wish, or expect, that any immediate expenditure should be made. Nor do they desire, when a Hospital is built, that it shall be one of ornamental architecture and costly construction. It will require a long time to find a suitable site and perfect plans, and a much longer time to erect and complete the necessary buildings. Proceeding as fast as could be done judiciously, it would be years before a new structure would be ready for occupancy. There is no time to spare in looking about and learning what can be done, so that those best competent to judge may present their views to the Government, in whom is all the power, and with whom is all the responsibility.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

City Document.—No. 31.

CITY OF BOSTON.



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Directors for Public Institutions
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
FOR THE YEAR
1864.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR 1864.**

MOSES KIMBALL,
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
JUSTIN JONES,
FRANCIS C. MANNING,
G. HOWLAND SHAW,
JONAS FITCH,

WM. FOX RICHARDSON,
AMOS A. DUNNELS,
J. PUTNAM BRADLEE,
HENRY A. DRAKE,
SYLVANUS A. DENIO,
GRANVILLE MEARS.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk.*

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REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
Boston, *January 20, 1865.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
BOSTON :—

The Board of Directors for Public Institutions submit the following as their Eighth Annual Report. It is for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. Accompanying it are the Annual Reports made to the Board by the Superintendents of the Lunatic Hospital, of the House of Industry, of the House of Reformation, and of the Master of the House of Correction.

No change has been made in the business arrangements of the Board. With every department thoroughly systematized, and with full records of the inmates, and of all expenditures on account of the Institutions, regularly kept up at the City Office, the Directors are at all times advised of the condition and wants of each.

In July last, the Board lost the services of one of its best members, by the decease of Mr. James Riley. Strictly devoted to the interests of the city, and with warm sympathies for the misguided and suffering of the community, his advice was always judicious upon any subject requiring the action of the Board. The vacancy occasioned by his death was filled by the election of William Fox Richardson, Esq.

The average number of inmates in the Institutions, for the years 1863 and 1864, was as follows :—

	1863.	1864.
House of Correction,	285	208
House of Industry,	309	300
House of Reformation,	178	193
Lunatic Hospital,	168	171
Almshouse,	125	131
Total	1065	1003

It will thus be seen that the number of inmates in the Institutions last year was less than in 1863; and in both years much smaller than in several preceding years. At the House of Correction and at the House of Industry an average has largely preponderated of females. At the Lunatic Hospital the sexes have been very equally divided.

The number remaining in each institution Dec. 31, 1863 and 1864, was :—

	1863.			1864.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
House of Correction.....	136	145	281	85	109	194
House of Industry.....	126	217	343	90	216	306
House of Reformation.....	171	20	191	172	20	192
Lunatic Hospital.....	75	95	170	79	86	165
Almshouse.....	101	40	141	91	39	130
Total.....	609	517	1126	517	470	987

No change has been made in the general management of the Institutions. In consequence of the advanced cost of all articles of fuel, subsistence, and supplies, the gross expen-

ditures have been considerably increased. The receipts for board of patients, for labor of prisoners, and for products sold having been \$10,398 greater than for the previous year, the actual additional cost to the city is only \$7,237 92. The following table gives a statement of the expenditures on account of the several departments, the income from each, and the actual net cost of support of Institutions.

	Total Expend.	Income.	Actual Cost.
House of Correction.....	\$40,566 95	\$18,231 32	\$22,335 63
House of Industry.....	95,166 76	6,693 22	88,473 54
Lunatic Hospital.....	35,027 48	14,303 43	20,724 05
Steamboat Henry Morrison.....	11,750 78	100 00	11,650 78
Office Expenses.....	7,268 76		7,268 76
	\$189,780 73	\$39,327 97	\$150,452 76

A statement in detail of the above expenditures will be found under the heading of each department.

The following were among the business transactions at this office:—

CITY OFFICE.

Whole number of applications to go to Almshouse 2,006.

Sent to State Almshouses	.	.	.	.	1,566
To Rainsford Island Hospital	.	.	.	.	207
To Alien Commissioners	.	.	.	.	49
To friends out of the city	.	.	.	.	44
To Boston Almshouse	.	.	.	.	140
Total	.	.	.	.	2,006

Of the number sent to Rainsford Island Hospital, one hundred and fifteen were smallpox patients.

Of those sent to Boston Almshouse eleven are chargeable to towns.

Applications for admission to the Lunatic Hospital, 147.

Sent to State Hospitals	.	.	.	.	.	84
Boston Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	63
						<hr/> 147

Permits were given to friends of inmates to visit them as follows, viz :—

House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	263
House of Industry	.	.	.	.	.	249
House of Reformation	.	.	.	.	.	876
Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	246
Almshouse	.	.	.	.	.	157
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	1,782

The expenses of the office have been as follows, viz :—

Transportation of State paupers, insane and smallpox patients, and discharged prisoners	\$1,389 41
Printing, books and stationery	414 30
Salaries	4,700 00
Fuel, lights and miscellaneous	765 05
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,268 76

STEAMBOAT, HENRY MORRISON.

The expense of conveying inmates and supplies for the Institutions, by the employment of a steamboat to run regularly, is very large. It is a question whether the service could not be acceptably and more economically performed by having the transportation done by carriage overland. This course is thought to be practicable, with perhaps the exception of occasional quantities of heavy freight, for which water conveyance could be specially engaged. As the Henry Morrison is fast growing old, and will eventually need extensive repairs, or to be replaced by some other boat, a consideration of the subject is recommended.

The expense of running the steamboat for the year was as follows :—

Pay of captain, engineer and crew	\$3,868 51
Fuel	3,600 00
Repairs and painting	2,460 99
Rent of dock, inspection and license	1,251 40
Water rates	192 56
Shipchandlery, &c.	377 32
Total	<u>\$11,750 78</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No changes have been made on the buildings at this Institution. The sum of ten thousand dollars, appropriated by the City Council for a new workshop for females, has not been expended. The number of prisoners not having sufficiently increased, as was expected, to render its immediate construction necessary, and the cost of labor and material being unusually high, the plan of erecting has been abandoned for the present. It is proposed, if possible, to make other arrangements for a workshop, and save the expense of building at all.

A question having been raised in relation to the healthfulness and sufficiency of the diet and rations of the prisoners, the Board, in December, 1863, directed that all prisoners received after the first of January following should be carefully weighed at the time of their admission, and again upon their discharge, and a record kept of the same. The result was as follows : Of the 262 persons whose sentence expired during the year, it was found that upon twenty there was a loss of 125 pounds, or an average of $6\frac{1}{4}$ pounds to each. Nearly all of these were consumptives, and losing flesh when admitted. Upon 242 there was a gain of 2,131 pounds, or an average of 8 pounds 13 ounces to each. The net gain to the whole number was 2,006 pounds, or an average of 7 pounds $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to each.

The expenditures for the prison for the year were as follows :

Subsistence for Master and Officers	\$4,318 79
Prisoners	9,469 36
Clothing and bedding	1,885 90
Fuel and light*	7,405 65
Salaries	10,046 66
Furniture and utensils	335 69
Medical department	265 62
Printing, books and stationery	286 88
Agricultural department and stable	1,141 82
Repairs and alterations	2,187 31
Miscellaneous	2,761 26
Water rates	462 00
Total	\$40,566 95

Deducting \$1,460 85, the amount paid for sewing machines and other extraordinary expenses, leaves \$39,106 10 as current expenses. Deducting from the whole expenditures \$18,231 32, the amount of receipts for income, leaves \$22,335 63 as the actual cost to the city.

The increase of income over last year was \$4,608 80.

The average number of pensioners was 208.

The average expenditure for each prisoner was \$195 03 per annum, or \$3 75 per week.

The actual cost for each prisoner was \$107 38 per annum, or \$2 06 per week.

The labor of male prisoners is mainly let to contractors. The prices paid are 45 cents per day for those on sentences of five months and over, and 30 cents per day for those on sentences for less than that time. The female labor, other than that required for the prison, has been employed upon con-

*From this amount should be deducted the cost of gas furnished to the Lunatic Hospital.

tract work by the piece. Their earnings when employed have averaged about 50 cents per day. The males earned upon contract labor, during the year \$8,240 22, being a decrease of \$1,018 45, and the females \$7,754 84, being an increase of \$4,296 58 on their earnings of the previous year. Other sources swell the income of the prison to \$18,231 32.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

No material change has been made in the buildings or premises of these Institutions further than the gradual and constant improvements upon the farm. It is not anticipated that any expenditures will be demanded during the present year upon buildings, further than the necessary repairs that may be required.

Early in the spring the girls of the Reformation Department were removed from the rooms in the brick building, to the house formerly occupied by the Port Physician, which had been admirably fitted for the purpose. They now compose, with their teacher and matrons, a family by themselves, and, in addition to their school studies, are taught the routine of household duties. The report of the Superintendent is referred to for full particulars of the practical advantages that have accrued from the change.

The wall built several years since to protect the headlands of the Island from wearing away by the abrasion of the sea, of the dilapidated condition of which mention was made in the last report, has at length received the attention of the National Government, and repairs have been commenced. They were begun none to soon, however, as parts of the wall had already fallen before the force of the storms of last spring. It is understood that the work is to be vigorously prosecuted, as long as the appropriation made by Congress for the purpose lasts. Should an additional appropriation be granted at the present session, as is expected, the entire line will be relaid at once.

During the fall of the year the Institution suffered a severe loss, in consequence of pleuro-pneumonia appearing amongst the neat stock. The powerful oxen and the beautiful Jersey cows, whose appearance had been so much admired by visitors to the Island, and which were alike a commendable source of pride to the Directors and Superintendent, are all gone. They either died of the disease or were killed to prevent the spread of the contagion to new animals that might be brought to replace them. In the report of the Superintendent will be found further particulars in regard to their loss, as also interesting statements in relation to products of the farm, and the cost of raising the same. The result of the weighing of the inmates of this Institution is also given in full. It will be found that the average gain of flesh was something more than ten pounds to every person admitted. As the average term of sentence would not exceed three months, it will be seen that they gained at the rate of three and one-third pounds each per month.

The expenditures for the Institution for the year were as follows :—

Subsistence for Superintendent and officers	\$ 7,216 78
“ “ inmates	22,500 76
Clothing and bedding	11,014 42
Fuel and lights	22,494 80
Salaries	11,552 36
Furniture and utensils	850 04
Medical department	693 88
Printing, books and stationery . .	526 62
Agricultural department	6,454 52
Repairs and alterations	9,230 69
Miscellaneous	2,631 89
Total,	<hr/> \$95,166 76

Deducting \$4,401.85, being the amount paid for sewing machines and other extraordinary expenses, leaves \$90,764.91 as the current expenses.

Deducting from the whole expenditures \$6,693.22, the amount of receipts for income, leaves \$88,463.54 as the actual cost to the city.

The increase of income over last year was . \$2,553 44

The average number of inmates was . . 624

The average expenditure for each inmate was \$152.51 per annum, or \$2.93 per week.

The actual cost for each inmate was \$141.78 per annum, or \$2.73 per week.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

The expenditures on account of the Hospital, for the year, were as follows :—

Subsistence for Superintendent and officers	\$3,499 02
“ “ patients. . . .	11,191 09
Clothing and bedding	1,406 02
Fuel and lights	*4,670 11
Salaries	8,295 70
Furniture and utensils	982 83
Medical department	1,242 55
Printing, books and stationery . .	151 36
Agricultural department	1,128 02
Repairs and alterations	1,470 82
Miscellaneous	764 96
Water rates	225 00
Total	\$35,027 48

The increase of income over last year was . \$3,135 80

The average number of patients was, . 171

The average expenditure for each patient was \$204.84 per annum, or \$3.94 per week.

The actual cost for each patient was \$121.19 per annum, or \$2.33 per week.

*To this amount should be added the cost of gas furnished from the House of Correction.

The number of patients at the Hospital has somewhat exceeded that of the previous year. The Institution has consequently been taxed to its utmost capacity, and serious inconvenience has at times been occasioned by the overcrowded state of some of the halls. Though the proportion of the two sexes has been very nearly equally divided, the number of patients necessary to be kept in one class has often been much larger than could be properly cared for in the apartment assigned for such. Nor can such occasional crowding be obviated with the limited accommodations the building affords. No attempts at improvements to remedy the difficulty have been made, as none could be practicable, the utmost of the resources of the place having already been availed of.

With all its imperfections, however, the Hospital has done good service in the cause of humanity. Many patients, whose prospects when admitted were of the most dubious character, have been returned to their happy friends with minds restored; many are fast regaining control of themselves, with good encouragement that reason will yet regain its sway, while others, mere wrecks of humanity, with only a glimmering of intellect left, are made comparatively comfortable during the brief space of weary existence that is left to them.

With a suitable hospital and ample room, a vast amount of good would be realized by the large class that are constantly suffering from mental disease. None but those who are connected with a hospital for insane know how great the members are of such. They are to be found in all classes of the community. It is almost impossible to treat them successfully in the private family. They need a regularity of treatment and constant attention that can be found only in a hospital. Neglecting, or unable to secure such, in many a case that might with early and proper care be cured, becomes chronic from neglect, entailing a life of misery upon the patient, and suffering to the family and friends.

Not a week passes that applicants are not turned away, for want of suitable room, in which to place them. Few patients should be kept in other than single rooms, and of these there is a lamentable deficiency. With only three wards for each sex, while there should be nine, or at least not less than six, and only a small proportion of this limited room in single apartments, while nearly all should be properly so, and the difficulties encountered can be readily understood.

The Directors have repeatedly called attention to the subject. They know how pressing is the demand that something should be done, and would feel that they were remiss in their duty if they did not again respectfully urge upon the City Council the importance of prompt action.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present the following statements as my Report of the House of Correction for the year 1864.

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865, has been as follows, viz: Males, 180: Females, 264. Total, 444.

Agreeably to the orders of the Board of Directors, directing me to ascertain the weight of all prisoners received into and discharged from this Institution, I herewith present the following as the result of such weighing for the past year: Amount of gain in flesh of prisoners from January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1864, 242 prisoners, 2,131 lbs.—8 lbs. 13 oz.: amount of loss, 20 prisoners, 125 lbs.—6½ lbs. Actual gain, 2,006 lbs. Actual average, 7 lbs. 10½ oz. to a prisoner.

SHOWING THE OFFENCES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1864.

	Males.	Females.
Larceny	79	103
of property	4	10
in a building, &c.	6	14
Drunkenness	13	6
Assault and battery	29	1
Common night walkers,		71
Idle and disorderly	3	4
Common drunkards	11	19
Assault on an officer	1	
Breaking and entering a building, &c.	4	1

	Males.	Females.
Assault with a sharp instrument, &c.	3	2
Attempting to commit robbery	1	
Receiving stolen goods	4	1
Unlawfully and wantonly breaking glass	2	1
Keeping a house of ill fame	3	20
Attempting to commit larceny	1	
Vagabond and idle persons	1	1
Assisting a prisoner to escape	1	
Passing a counterfeit bank bill	3	1
Obtaining moneys by false pretences	1	
Keeping a tenement for illegal sale of intoxicating liquors	5	3
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	1	4
Entering a garden with intent to steal	1	
Robbery	1	
Making an assault upon a female child with intent to commit rape	1	
Unlawfully driving away a horse and chaise	1	
Manslaughter		1
Embezzlement		1
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 264

SENTENCES OF ALL SINCE JANUARY 1, 1864.

10 years	1
5 years	1
4 years	5
3 years	2
2 years	10
2½ years	3
18 months	4
15 months	5
14 months	1
13 months	1
12 months	5
	12

	Males.	Females.
10 months	3	2
9 months	1	4
8 months	3	4
6 months	45	62
5 months		1
4 months	13	33
3 months	44	47
2 months	28	67
1 month		2
30 days	3	
40 days	1	
60 days	1	
For non-payment of fine and cost	14	11
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 264

Number committed by Supreme Judicial Court		1
Superior Court		134
Police Court, Boston		277
Chelsea		32
		<hr/> 444

Ages—No. 3.

	Males.	Females.
20 years and under	36	27
20 to 30 years	47	144
30 to 40 years	36	62
40 to 50 years	31	23
50 to 60 years	18	6
60 years and over	12	2
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 264

Number of Times committed—No. 4.

	Males.	Females.
First time	122	146
Second	26	54
Third	8	23
Fourth	2	10
Fifth	3	14
Sixth	3	6
Seventh	2	3
Eighth	3	1
Ninth		
Ten times and over	11	7
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 264

Nativity—No. 5.

Maine	22
New Hampshire	21
Vermont	3
Massachusetts	84
Rhode Island	3
Connecticut	1
New York	11
Pennsylvania	3
Maryland	1
Virginia	
Kentucky	
Michigan	
Louisiana	1
Georgia	
Tennessee	1
North Carolina	1
South Carolina	1
Ohio	2
Natives of United States	<hr/> 155

England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	219
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Portugal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
British Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Jamaica	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
									<hr/> 444

Employment—No 6.

	Males.		Females.
Making brushes	100	Making contract work	151
Making trunk nails	31	prison clothing	24
Lumpers in yard and gar-		Prison cooking	20
den	15	Domestics	12
Tailors	2	Washing	16
Shoemakers	3	Mending	12
Carpenters	1	Prison sweeps	10
Bakers	2	yard	6
Prison sweeps	3	Nurses	3
Whitewashing	2	Runners	10
Tinsmith	1		<hr/>
Blacksmith	1		264
Barber	1		
Hostlers	3		
Gate-men	2		
Nurses	4		
Firemen	2		
In gas works	4		
In piggery	3		
<hr/> 180			

Number committed during the year.

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	416
Minors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Whites	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	431
Colored	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Cannot read nor write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read nor write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	222
Intemperate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	342
Discharged on expiration of sentence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	468
Paid fine and cost	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Pardoned by Governor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Directors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Superior Court	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Police Court	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Gave bonds to keep the peace	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Amount received for fine and cost, viz :

1 committed from Superior Criminal Court	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$20 22
1 committed from Police Court, Chelsea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 82
1 committed from Police Court, Chelsea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 27
								<hr/>
								\$34 31
Fees	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 00
								<hr/>
Which is paid to the City Treasurer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$42 31

In submitting this Report, it gives me great pleasure to state that the discipline of the prison has kept fully up to the standard of former years.

The male prisoners under contract have been in full employment during the past year. The daily average of the male prisoners who have been employed in the shops during the year has been as follows :—

For the manufacture of brushes	.	.	.	.	63
trunk nails	.	.	.	.	17
					—
Total	.	.	.	.	80

The whole number of men now under contract as follows :—

For the manufacture of brushes	.	.	.	.	45
trunk nails	.	.	.	.	14
					—
Total	.	.	.	.	59

These are all the men whose labor can be made available. There are, as usual, several of the male prisoners incapacitated for any other employment than being used as sweeps in the prison, laborers in the garden and yard, and such other occupations as can be found for them. These are principally the old, broken down men, and the mentally deficient, and those whose sentences are too short to permit of their being taught any mechanical labor.

The females prisoners (except those who do the work of the laundry, the cook kitchen, the prison and domestics) have been employed during the most part of the year in making shirts, drawers, horse blankets, &c., and clothing for the Institution. The sewing machines have been increased to 40. The females generally learn to use these machines readily. Under favorable circumstances this Department could become nearly or quite self supporting, and this is to be attributed wholly to the sewing machines, for without them we could do comparatively nothing, as everything is now made by machinery.

The general health of the institution has been good. More deaths have occurred during the past year than the

preceding, but it ought to be stated that these deaths were produced by diseases contracted before the prisoners were committed. Had they not been sent to this Institution they probably would not have lived as long as they did, for here they have had the best medical advice, together with clean apartments, wholesome food, and good nursing.

The whole number of deaths have been as follows ;—

Bridget Simpson died March 17, of dropsy.

Mary Woods died April 8, of consumption.

Mary Saunders died May 1, of bronchitis.

John Collins died June 24, of delirium tremens.

Elizabeth Abbott died Oct. 15, of consumption.

George Smith died Nov. 6, of consumption.

Hortense Darlington died Dec. 21, of lung fever.

No change in the diet of the prison has been made during the past year.

The services in the chapel have been kept up with no diminution of interest on the part of the prisoners. The chaplain's duties are regularly and faithfully performed, and I cannot but hope and believe that good is accomplished and a salutary influence produced, by his addresses from the pulpit and by his daily conversation with the prisoners. Nor must I omit to add that the impressiveness and effect of the Chapel services are much increased by the efficient aid rendered by our excellent choir, under the able management of our organist. There are few so hardened as not to be influenced by the charms of good music.

The improved gas works and holder have proved to be all that was anticipated from them. Gas of good quality continues to be made for this Institution and for the Lunatic Hospital. In connection with this subject, I would suggest the propriety of employing some suitable person to superintend the manufacture of the gas, and to have charge of the steam boilers and repair pipes, and to have a general over-

sight of that part of the yard. This would employ his whole time, and I think that the expense of employing such a person, if he was equal to what would be required of him, would be met by the saving in the manufacture of the gas, in saving of coal, in the repairing of the pipes, in keeping the works in proper condition, and in seeing that there is no waste of material. There are so few prisoners now in the Institution, that it is difficult to select among them a person who is competent to do all that is required to be done, and those who are employed in the works are necessarily left for much of the time without any officer to oversee them, for they are required to be employed during the night, and chances of escape are thereby presented to them which some of them have not scrupled to avail themselves of. Myself and officers give as much of our attention to these works as we can spare from other duties, but we cannot be there at all times, and I am convinced that the appointment of such a person as I have mentioned would be a great advantage to the Institution without adding much, if anything, to the general expenditure.

Vegetables in sufficient quantity to meet the use of the family and the prisoners (except potatoes), have been raised during the past year, though the season, in consequence of the long drought, was unfavorable to vegetation and fruit. The piggery has furnished an ample supply of pork for the consumption of the whole establishment.

No important changes have been made in the buildings and grounds during the year. The only alterations have been in the brush shop, in fitting up the lower room so as to bring all the operations of brush making under the eye of a single officer, instead of having, as heretofore, the prisoners employed in that labor in two different apartments, requiring the services of two officers instead of one.

The services in the chapel were rendered particularly impressive and interesting on Christmas day, by the unexpected pardon of one of the prisoners. Through the considerate

kindness of the President of the Board of Directors, His Excellency the Governor was induced to extend to this Institution the favor which it has been customary to grant to the State Prison, that of releasing such prisoner whom I should recommend for good conduct during his or her imprisonment. At the conclusion of the religious services I therefore addressed the prisoners present, stating what had been done, and proceeded to read the pardon. The feelings of the prisoner, Lomax, on hearing his name read, it would be hard to describe, and indeed all present were sensibly affected. I made a brief address to him as also to the other prisoners. believe that the scene will be long remembered, and that the effect of the Governor's clemency will exert a very beneficial effect upon the inmates of this prison.

I again beg leave to tender to the Board of Directors the expression of my most sincere thanks for their courtesy and kindness for the interest manifested towards the Institution, and for their valuable counsel and advice in all matters pertaining to the good and efficiency of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

GENTLEMEN : The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry on the last day of the year 1864, was four hundred and thirty-four, as follows, to wit :—

Paupers—Men, 63 ; women, 29 ; boys, 25 ; girls, 10.
Total, 127.

Convicts—Male, 84 ; female, 211. Total, 295.

Children of convict mothers, 12.

The whole number of paupers permitted during the year was one hundred and forty, viz :—

Males 79 ; females, 61.

Whole number discharged, one hundred and forty-six, viz :—

Males, 88 ; females 58.

The whole number of convicts committed during the year was nine hundred and eighty-seven, viz :—

Males, 301 ; females, 686.

Whole number discharged, six hundred and ninety-two.
viz :—Males, 217 ; females, 475.

Whole number of deaths in both departments, twenty, viz :—

Paupers—Adult males, 6 ; do. females, 6.

Convicts— “ “ 0 ; “ “ 3.

Children—Boys, 1 ; girls, 4.

Whole number of births in both departments, four, viz :—
Boys, 1 ; girls, 3.

The largest number of inmates at any time during the year was 485 ; smallest number, 394 ; average throughout the year, 450.

The persons admitted to the different departments of the Institution, in character, condition, disposition and general habits, are similar to those of former years. The same causes operate to bring them here, and their treatment while here has been the same. The management of the Institution, in all its principal features is precisely the same as it has heretofore been. Little therefore can be said upon these topics which would not be a repetition of former reports.

The figures above given show that female convicts are on the increase. This is only a natural consequence of the present condition of things. So long as the war continues, that increase will probably continue and become the more marked the longer the war lasts.

On the contrary the number of male convicts has been diminishing since the commencement of the war. A larger proportion too are crippled or paralyzed, or broken and out of repair in some way, so as to render them comparatively worthless for all purposes of labor. If improvements upon the farm have made slow progress during the year, this is the principal cause.

On the 1st day of January, 1864, you instructed your Superintendents “ to weigh all persons sentenced to the Institutions under their charge, on their admission and on their

discharge from the same.” So far as this Institution is concerned, that order has been complied with and the result is as follows :—

Whole number of men weighed when admitted and discharged, two hundred and nine. Of this number one hundred and ninety-five gained flesh and five lost. Nine men neither gained nor lost.

The whole amount gained was 1,228½ pounds, or an average of six pounds per head upon the whole number. The whole amount lost was 15 pounds, or an average of three pounds per head upon those who shrank.

The largest individual gain was 30 pounds; the smallest, half a pound. Largest individual loss 8 pounds; smallest, half a pound.

The whole number of women weighed was four hundred and forty-one. Of this number 411 gained in weight and 30 lost. The whole amount gained was 5,488 pounds; or an average upon those who gained of more than 13 pounds per head.

The whole amount lost was 194 pounds; or an average upon those who lost of about 6½ pounds.

The largest individual gain was 46 pounds; the smallest half a pound. The largest loss was 25 pounds and the smallest half pound. The persons who lost weight were inmates of the Hospital, some of them during the whole term of their imprisonment.

In this connection the following is a pertinent fact, that our bill of fare or “diet list” for the inmates, has been the same the past year as the year previous, and there has been no change whatever in their treatment.

It was my purpose at the commencement of the year to be able at this time to present certain statistics connected with the products of the farm which might possess interest, even if they were of little value. One of these items was the cost of milk consumed here. But before the expiration of the year that mysterious disease, pleuro-pneumonia, made its

appearance among the cows, and the product of milk was almost entirely cut off. The origin of the disease may be a matter of uncertainty. Some animal must have brought it to the Island, but what animal, and at what time purchased, is to me a matter of doubt. A pair of oxen bought in April last, and not suspected of disease while living, gave evidence when killed of having been diseased longer than any others. Perhaps the theory that they brought it here is a correct one.

But whatever doubt they may be as to its origin, there was no doubt of the existence of the disease in all its malignity. The State Commissioners took possession of the herd, as by law they are bound to do. All were slaughtered except seven. These were apparently healthy animals and were preserved for experiment. They have been kept carefully isolated and up to the present time seem to be in good health. The report of Commissioners will probably give all the particulars in detail, so far as they have been able to ascertain them.

By a considerable outlay of time and money, the foundation had been laid here for a very valuable herd of cows. It will take a long time and a larger outlay to replace it.

A somewhat peculiar drouth prevailed the last season. It seriously injured some crops, while others were not materially affected. The hay crop, as a whole, was greatly diminished by it, and the early planted potatoes entirely cut off. Other root crops produced a tolerable yield. Six hundred barrels of onions, large and small, have been sold, and enough have been retained for our own use.

The following is the sum of the farm products for the year :

Hay	.	.	.	.	.	75	tons.
Straw	.	.	.	.	.	1	"
Corn-fodder,	.	.	.	.	.	10	"
Squashes	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

Barley	50 bushels.
Potatoes	400 “
Onions	1,600 “
Carrots	2,000 “
Mangolds and other beets	3,000 “
Turnips	100 “
Tomatoes	200 “
Cabbages	4,000 heads.

Besides, the ordinary garden vegetables were grown in sufficient quantity to meet all the wants of the Institution.

Although the cost of milk for the whole year cannot be given, it may be easily deduced from the annexed statement, which is the cost of feeding, and the product of milk for nine months. The number of cows kept from January to October was twenty-one. The whole cost of keeping was \$1,749 02. made up of the following items, to wit:—

124 bush. Indian meal, average cost \$1 49 per bush.	\$184 76
20 tons Roots, “ “ 12 00 per ton,	240 00
2½ tons Shorts, “ “ 44 24 “	121 66
4 bu. Buckwheat meal, “ “ 1 40 per bush.	5 60
26½ tons Hay, “ “ 30 00 per ton,	787 50
Green feed and pasture to Oct. 1,	
average cost, 15 00 per cow,	315 00
Depreciation and interest on cost at one per cent. per month,	94 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,749 02

The product of the cows for the nine months was:—

32 cords of manure, worth \$5 00 per cord,	\$160 00
16 calves, killed when a few days old, worth 2 00 each,	32 00
11,835 gallons milk,	1,557 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,749 02

The average quantity of milk per cow, during the time, was 563 gallons. The average per cow per day $8\frac{1}{4}$ quarts. The cost of the milk per gallon has been thirteen and one-sixth cents.

No charge is made for labor. That was performed by men who would have done little or nothing if they had not been employed about the cows. In round numbers therefore the cost of keeping has been just about \$75 00 per head for nine months, or at the rate of \$100 per year. No further demonstration is needed to prove that an ordinary cow will not pay her keeping.

The weight of hogs slaughtered during the year is twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-nine pounds. Two or more have been killed every week. With a plentiful supply of ice, and the exercise of proper care, there is no danger of loss in the warmest weather even.

The stock of hogs now on hand is equal in number and value to the stock at the beginning of the year, with interest added. Nothing therefore is to be charged or credited under that head. The cost of the hogs, including all items, except such labor as has been performed by prisoners, and the value of the swill of the house, has been for the year \$3,504 01, made up of the following items, to wit:—

566 bush. Indian meal, average cost \$1 50 per bush.	\$849 00
16 7-10 tons Shorts, “ “ 44 72 per ton,	746 81
105 tons Roots, “ “ 12 00 “	1,260 00
150 bu. Buckwheat meal, “ “ 1 40 per bush.	210 00
6 “ Corn, “ “ 1 50 “	9 00
40 “ Salt, “ “ 58 “	23 20
Charcoal,	6 00
Fuel,	100 00
Wages and board of one man,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,504 01

The product of the piggery has been :—

125 cords manure, worth \$5 00 per cord,	\$625 00
Cash received for pigs sold alive,	238 72
29,199 lbs. of pork,	2,640 29
	<hr/>
	\$3,504 01

The average cost of pork the past year, therefore, has been nine cents per pound. The average weight of hogs when slaughtered, two hundred and sixty pounds.

The Report of the Chaplain, who resigned his office a short time since, and the Report of the Physician, are annexed.

To his Honor the Mayor, and to other members of the City Government who have favored us with visits during the year, I am under obligations. The interest manifested by them in the welfare of the Institutions has been particularly gratifying to me.

To you, gentlemen, for your watchfulness, co-operation, and kindness, always constant and considerate, I am under more than ordinary obligations. For these, as well as for your cordial support and encouragement, I give you my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—

GENTLEMEN : The whole number of inmates of the House of Reformation, on the first day of January last, was one hundred and ninety-one, viz :—

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	171
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	20
						<hr/>
						191

There have been since committed one hundred and twenty-seven, viz :—

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	117
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	10
						<hr/>
						127

The causes of commitment are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Truancy	63	2
Juvenile vagrancy	50	4
Breaking and entering	4	
Idle and disorderly		2
Stubborn child		1
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious		1

The whole number discharged during the year 1864, was one hundred and twenty-five, viz :—

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence	73	6
Indentured	1	
Pardoned	38	4
Died	3	

There are therefore, remaining at the end of the year, one hundred and ninety-two, viz :—

Boys	172
Girls	20
	<hr/>
	192

The sentences of the girls are : one for one year, seven for two years each, and twelve during minority. The sentences of the boys are during minority, thirty-seven ; for two years, sixty-seven ; for eighteen months, six ; for fifteen months, one ; for fourteen months, one ; for twelve months, fifty-two ; for six months, seven ; and for three months, one.

The causes of commitment are as follows, viz :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Larceny	13	2
Idle and dissolute	12	2
Stubbornness	4	3
Habitual truants	64	3
Juvenile vagrants	72	5
Breaking and entering with intent, &c.	7	
Vagabonds		2
Idle and disorderly		2
Lewdness		1

The birthplaces of those now in the Institution are :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Boston	121	16
Other towns in Massachusetts . .	10	1
Other States than Massachusetts . .	14	1
England and British Provinces . .	13	
Ireland	14	2

The health of the inmates in general has been remarkably good, although three boys have died during the year. These are the only deaths from disease that have occurred in the House of Reformation during the four years of my connection with it. The proximate causes of death will be found in the Physician's report.

It will be observed that only four boys have been sentenced the past year, during minority. All the rest are truants or juvenile vagrants. The latter are sentenced, because convicted of being children "more than seven and less than sixteen years of age, and of wandering about in the streets, or public places of the city, having no lawful occupation or business, growing up in ignorance, against the peace of the Commonwealth."

In other words, they are sentenced because they have neither relative nor friend fit to care for and restrain them. Many of the truants belong to the same class, but it is not my purpose to speak of them in this connection. These juvenile vagrants are sentenced for six months, one year, or two years. This last-named period is the extent of the law.

The average age of those committed the past year, was eleven years. On the average, therefore, their sentences will expire when the boys are between twelve and thirteen.

The Directors of the Institution have no authority to apprentice or otherwise dispose of them. They are to be kept according to the terms of the warrant which commits them, and then be discharged, to go where? into the same streets

and public places of the city which they frequented before their arrests, with no lawful occupation or business, and no one to care or properly provide for them. Every father knows that his own boy would be sure to go to ruin, if turned loose at this age, to run at large among the sin-infected thoroughfares of a great city, no matter how faultless had been his previous moral training. How much surer and faster will these boys go to ruin, who never had any early moral training, and who, previous to their short restraint here, were already far on the road.

Would it not be an act of charity for the boys themselves, as well as for the community, if they were sentenced during minority? This topic is suggested as worthy the attention of legislators.

Nothing worthy of note, out of the ordinary course of things, has transpired in the boys' department of the House of Reformation. The same system of management has been pursued the last, as the previous year. The boys have been at school half the year, and at work half the year upon the farm, except about sixty of the smaller ones. These occasionally, for a few days at a time, have done some light work out of doors, but have attended school in the main during the whole year. The boys have kept the crops free from weeds, and by grading and filling have added somewhat to the area of the arable land. This healthful labor upon the farm, besides the ordinary benefits which every boy derives from it, is supposed to have done much towards eradicating opthalmia from the Institution. There has not been a single case of this disease of the eye during the year.

Those who know to what extent it has sometimes prevailed here, will appreciate the improvement.

The boys have made as much progress in study as was expected of them, as much as boys make anywhere. Misconduct, and the disposition to break over rules, are confined within a narrow circle. They are healthy, happy, and, in the main disposed to behave well.

In the girls' department a radical change has been made. They have been removed from the main building, to the house formerly occupied by the Port Physician. This house has been fitted and specially adapted to their accommodation. They have occupied it since May. They are now a community by themselves, apart from intercourse or contact with the other inhabitants of the Island. Here they make and mend their clothes, wash, bake, iron, scrub, and do all the work of the establishment. To enable them to do all their work in this manner, has long been a desideratum. The advantages of it are already apparent. The Report of the Teacher is as follows :—

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

SIR: The Reformation School for girls, numbers at the close of 1864. twenty scholars : the same as at its commencement. Number received during the year, ten, discharged, ten. Average age, fourteen years. Eleven are between eight and fifteen, and nine from fifteen to seventeen.

Three fourths of the girls write and study Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, and Geography. The others are commencing to read easy sentences. A few are prompt and accurate scholars, and would be a credit to any Grammar School in the city, while the limited capacity of others will never allow them to rise above the rank of primary scholars.

The 10th of June, the school took possession of the house prepared for it by the liberality of the city. It is very neat and convenient and furnishes a comfortable and quiet home for the girls, some of whom are grateful. Most of them have never before had a home where order, neatness, and kindness prevailed, and it is hoped that the healthful influence of such surroundings will help to elevate and reform them.

Under the direction and with the assistance of the matron, the washing, ironing, making of bread, and house-cleaning, is

done by the older girls, who spend a large portion of the day in house-hold duties. During the seven months in which we have been a distinct family, we have taken the entire charge of our house-hold, and thus far it has been a success.

This is an important branch of training for the girls and one in which they take much interest. They are always ready to volunteer for any work, however menial. It is necessary that the domestic work should be done in the morning which is also the best time for study. All are required to be in school in the afternoon, but those who have been at work six or seven hours in the morning, have little inclination to apply themselves to books, and make slow progress in learning. But if ever these girls obtain an honest living, it must be by the labor of their hands and it is well for them to spend most of their energies in learning to cook and clean, even at the expense of knowledge acquired from books.

A large portion of our family are "little ones," who besides spending as many hours in school as primary scholars in the city, do most of the knitting for the family. We should have great hopes that this class would become good girls were this to be a permanent home for them; but many of them are sent here for two years only and ere the weeds of vice are uprooted and the seeds of truth implanted, they must go back to the cheerless homes and corrupting influences which have already blighted their young lives.

The city, by providing a pleasant home and the means of physical, mental, and moral culture, has done all it can for these girls to fit them to become useful members of society, nor ought the most ultra philanthropist ask for more. Whether, with increased advantages the girls will become more docile, industrious, and intelligent, will be seen in the future, but we trust that satisfactory results may be attained.

With many thanks, Sir, for your habitual kindness and able co-operation in the management of the school, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

N. E. PEARSON,
Teacher Reformation School for Girls.

The larger number of the girls who have left the Institution during the last two and a half years, after having remained in it until their majority, demean themselves with propriety and are occupying respectable positions. The exceptions are the smaller number. More or less of them are in the habit of not unfrequently visiting the home that has saved them. Others who are so far away as to deprive them of this privilege often write to the matron or teacher. This is a particularly gratifying fact, because it proves that some of the seed sown falls upon good ground and is bringing forth fruit.

The same is true of the boys who have gone away, having remained until they were old enough to begin to think for themselves. Many of these correspond with the Superintendent or with other officers. Some of them occupy responsible and lucrative situations. They too visit the only place which they can look back upon as a home whenever opportunity allows.

There is no hazard in saying that a majority of both boys and girls, under the system of training and teaching practised here, would become useful members of society, could they remain in the Institution until they were of age to think of something beyond the enjoyment of the moment and to reason for themselves upon what is before them in life. Boys of twelve or thirteen who do this, among the tenderly nursed and carefully educated, may not be prodigies, but they are the rare exceptions to the general rule.

Gentlemen, with many thanks for your kindness and encouragement to me as Superintendent of the House of Reformation,

This Report is respectfully submitted,

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

DEER ISLAND, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

THOMAS E. PAYSON, ESQ., *Superintendent Houses of Industry and Reformation*.:—

SIR. In accordance with your request, I present the following Report of my labors as Resident Chaplain to these Institutions. I have held the position for fifteen months and a half, having assumed it on the first Sabbath of August, 1863. For the sake of clearness and convenience, I will divide my Report into three parts.

I. SABBATH LABORS.

Every Sabbath there has been public service in the Chapel, for all the inmates of the several Institutions, who were able to attend. This service has consisted of the reading of a portion of the Episcopal form of prayer, appropriate singing by a choir of boys, under the direction of Miss Payson, and the preaching of a sermon, the whole exercise occupying about an hour. It is difficult to interest a congregation as promiscuous as that which is gathered in our Chapel, yet I think I have found our people as attentive as the majority of audiences. During the winter months, a meeting was held in the afternoon, expressly for the boys, in their small Chapel. The exercise consisted of singing, with the assistance of Miss Payson at the piano, and a familiar address upon some connected portion of Scripture History, with questions on the lessons of the previous Sabbath answered in concert. Of course, under the circumstances, an ordinary Sunday School, with separate classes and teachers, was impracticable. This was the best substitute I could devise, and I think it answered the purpose very well. In

the female department of the House of Reformation, a number of the older girls were formed into a Bible Class, under my instruction, this exercise being held immediately before the boys' meeting. They manifested marked interest in the study of the Bible thus conducted. At evening, prayers have been held in the boys' and girls' schools, in the old ladies' room, and for a long time in the old men's sitting-room, and hospital. During the winter an officers' prayer-meeting was maintained on Sabbath evenings in the house parlors, kindly offered by Mrs. Payson for the purpose. They were always well attended, and sometimes the large room was more than full. My rule has been to visit all the hospitals on the Sabbath, and converse with every patient, reading or repeating portions of Scripture, or a hymn, and thus afford such religious counsel as was possible to those who were unable to attend the public services in the Chapel.

I have officiated personally at the Island every Sabbath but eight. Upon five of these Sabbaths I provided a substitute by exchange, or otherwise,—once Elizabeth Comstock delivered an address, once Rev. Dr. Peck preached, and once the service was omitted altogether, with your approval.

II. WEEK-DAY LABORS.

The devotional exercises before alluded to as a part of the Sabbath routine, have been conducted at evening, as regularly as possible, in the old ladies' parlor, and in the schools of the House of Reformation. They have been wholly discontinued in the male pauper department, during the summer. I am of the opinion that these short and informal services have been as profitable as any, especially to the juveniles.

The boys have been informed, from time to time, at the evening exercises, of the progress of military events in our country; and in the rude descriptions I have been able to

give of marches and battles, illustrated by maps drawn upon the blackboard, they have manifested, as may be supposed, great interest.

Last winter a Debating Club was formed among a number of the more intelligent boys of the House of Reformation, It elected its own officers, and conducted its own proceedings, but its meetings, held weekly for practice in composition and declamation, were under my supervision. At the end of several months an exhibition was given, which I think did honor to the boys, and gave pleasure to all who attended.

The hospitals have been visited frequently, and often daily, and efforts there made to influence the hearts and consciences of the unfortunate ones, when sickness and suffering had made them tender.

III. MISCELLANEOUS LABORS.

Reading Matter. The Institutions are indebted, through Mr. Broughton, of 28 Cornhill, to the American Tract Society, for liberal grants of their publications, including not only tracts and books, but a regular supply of their newspapers, the "Tract Journal," and the "Child at Home." Two hundred copies of each of these have been sent monthly. They have been distributed on the Sabbath, among the various departments, in rotation, thus being made to do treble duty, and have been gladly read, I think, by all.

Libraries. The sum of two hundred dollars was put in my hands, by the Directors, in January last, for the purchase of books. The disbursements which have been made, and the present condition and size of the libraries, having been already reported to the Board, nothing further need be said, I suppose, upon the subject here. I will only speak of the library, formed with your approval, for the use of the sentenced women. Of this I took charge, giving out the books myself, every week, to those who wished them, and keeping a systematic account with each individual. The plan has worked admirably. The books have been eagerly

sought, and carefully read and used, and have served, I am told by the matrons, to keep the women quiet in their leisure hours, to a commendable degree.

It is not worth while to attempt any further classification of my labors. In fact, I am doubtful whether such would be possible. They have been largely special, to meet special cases. Letters have been written, and personal calls made in the city, on behalf of inmates,—temperance pledges have been administered to quite a number of individuals, and in many cases those who have taken them, have, to say the least never returned here,—funerals have been attended, and in all ways I have endeavored, in the execution of my commission, “to preach good tidings unto the meek, to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.”

So much for the effort. As to results I have nothing to say. A physician can point to something tangible,—to cases treated, operations performed, cures effected;—the farmer can estimate the increase of his stock, and the value of his harvest in dollars and cents;—but the minister's labor is “bread cast upon the waters” to be returned only after many days.

I can only say, sir, that I have faithfully tried to do my duty, not only as the employe of the Board of Directors, but as an ambassador for Christ,—and trust that my labor has not been entirely in vain. Of the results of these efforts, it will be impossible to tell, until the last great day, when the dead, small and great, shall stand before God, and the books shall be opened.

In leaving the Institution, and severing my official connection with yourself, I desire to thank you for your many kindnesses, and to express the sincere hope that you and yours may be blessed of God in this world and in the world to come.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD ABBOTT.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON, *January 2, 1865.*

TO THOMAS E. PAYSON, ESQ., *Superintendent of the Houses of Industry and Reformation* :—

SIR: The following is submitted as a Report of the Medical Department of the Institutions under your care.

During the past year the health of the Houses of Industry and Reformation has been uniformly good, neither of the Institutions having suffered from any epidemic.

In the House of Industry the number of patients suffering from the results of intemperance in its various forms, is greater than from any other disease, the proportion being about the same as noticed in the last report. And while the amount of sickness is slightly in excess, the number of deaths is less than for a similar period for several years.

In the House of Reformation fully one-third of the sickness is referable to disorders of digestion, and was almost wholly caused by the parents and friends of the boys, who brought them stale and unwholesome food. This I more fully realize on referring to my visiting list, where I find that during the eighteenth of August, the day succeeding visiting day, twenty-one boys were admitted to the Hospital for various forms of indigestion.

At the time of the last report, I thought I should have no occasion to refer again to the subject of ophthalmia, as I then supposed it reduced to the lowest point; but this year not a case has been admitted to the Hospital. I consider its absence noteworthy.

Below, I have arranged the statistics of the Hospitals in the usual form.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Whole number of patients,	553
Daily average in Hospital,	12
Number of days in Hospital,	4,424
Average to each patient,	8 4-5 days.
Average loss to each inmate,	9 8-9 “

Diseases.

Intemperance, 153; syphilis, 45; scabies, 41; delirium tremens, 36; feverish, 27; diarrhœa, 23; rheumatism, 17; indigestion, 16; ulcer and consumption, each 15; erysipelas, 10; pleurisy and injury, each 9; insanity, cystitis, cutaneous affections and debility, each 7; cholera morbus, parturition, and iritis, each 6; menorrhagia, malingering, hysteria, abscess, and neuralgia, each 5; catarrh, conjunctivitis, and pregnancy, each 4; scrofula, pneumonia, fever, sore throat, and old age, each 3; epilepsy, gonorrhœa, hæmorrhoids, heart disease, asthma, dropsy, gastritis, fistula, disease of brain, and dysentery, each 2; apoplexy, orchitis, jaundice, fracture, necrosis, synovitis, diabetes, paralysis, hydrocephalus, colic, and calculus, each 1.

Number of births, 5.

Number of deaths, 20.

Classed as follows: City poor,	12
Sentenced,	3
Children of sentenced,	5

Causes of Deaths.

Diarrhœa and debility, each 4; consumption, 3; delirium tremens, 2; asthma, gout, apoplexy, lupus, dysentery, erysipelas, and hydrocephalus, each 1.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Whole number of patients,	94
Daily average,	1
Whole number of days in Hospital,	364
Average to each patient,	3 5-6 days.

Diseases.

Cholera morbus, 19 ; diarrhœa, feverish, each 14 ; scabies, 8 ; injury, and abscess, each 5 ; pneumonia, and granular lids, each 3 ; sore throat, bronchitis, fracture, pleurisy, ulcer of cornea, and jaundice, each 2 : malingering, congestion of brain, ear ache, and synovitis, each 1.

During the year there have been three deaths from the following causes, viz :—

Pleurisy, pneumonia, and congestion of brain, each 1.

Respectfully,

S. E. STONE, *Resident Physician.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—

GENTLEMEN : The following statements are submitted as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1864.

Our records are as follows :—

One hundred and seventy-two patients—seventy-six men and ninety-six women—were remaining in the Hospital on the first day of January, 1864. Thirty-five men and twenty-eight women have been admitted during the year. Two hundred and thirty-five have been under treatment. Thirty men and thirty-eight women have been discharged. One hundred and sixty-seven—eighty-one men and eighty-six women—remain at this date.

Of the admissions ten were by commitment, one by the Superintendent (temporarily and under a very pressing emergency), and fifty-two by the Board of Directors.

The admission by the Superintendent was made under the following circumstances. By a special vote of the Board of Directors, the Superintendent is authorized to receive patients, in cases of emergency (during the night, for instance, or under the sudden development of a suicidal or an homicidal propensity), upon the certificate of two physicians, as required by law, without the usual “permit.” In this case the certificate was wanting. The patient was brought to the Hospital, late one afternoon, by his sister, who was utterly ignorant of the forms necessary to be observed in

such cases. She thought the hospital was a sort of St. Stephen's House, where sickness and suffering could be provided for, without ceremony and without delay. Upon a careful examination, the patient was found to be in an advanced stage of softening of the brain, and, as he was quite violent and willing to remain, he was taken in and cared for, for three days, until he could be properly transferred to the State Lunatic Hospital, where he shortly after died. The morning after his admission, this action, with the attending circumstances, was reported to you and approved.

Of those discharged, twenty-three died, seven were not improved, seven more or less improved, three were nearly well, twenty-seven were recovered, and one was not found to be insane.

The deaths have been nearly ten per cent., and the recoveries about forty-three per cent.

The case of the patient discharged, as "not found to be insane," deserves more than a passing notice here.

During the past thirteen years, but three patients have been admitted who were not "proper subjects for medical treatment at a Lunatic Hospital." One of these was a case of ship-fever with the attended delirium. The second was a case of consumption, in a women of a highly nervous and irritable organization, who was, while at home, most exacting in her requirements and unreasonable in her complaints. It was found, moreover, that her friends, who were too poor to take proper care of her at home, preferred that she should go to the hospital rather than to the almshouse. They were required to remove her. The third is the case alluded to above.

In this instance, two eminently competent physicians were hurriedly summoned in the evening. They found the household in confusion and alarm, and the patient laboring under strong and apparently maniacal excitement. He doggedly refused to converse with them or to answer questions. Therefore, the "personal examination," required by law,

was quickly concluded, and they resorted to the "due inquiry," also required by law, and heard the story of the friends, who were agitated and terrified. Under all the circumstances of the case, they wisely concluded that it was proper to give the certificate, and subject the party to hospital test and treatment.

Upon his arrival here, being kindly received and most comfortably accommodated, his excitement shortly abated, and under the ordinary first examination no mental disease was made apparent. He at once expressed the desire to be subjected to the most searching scrutiny, and his determination to await, with patience, the Superintendent's decision, and to abide by it, whatever it should be. If he were the victim of mental disease, he desired to know it, and to profit by the knowledge. If his immediate trouble was caused by the unrestrained ebullition of a temper heretofore but little subject to control, he wished to know his danger, that he might guard himself better in the future. After four days of most diligent inquiry, evidence of insanity was not obtained, and he was removed. The President of the Board and the other members of the Advisory Committee were witnesses of the conscientious carefulness with which the examination was made.

In this connection, it is but simple justice to acknowledge our indebtedness to J. Putnam Bradlee, Esq., a member of the Advisory Committee, for the assisting interest he took in the case, and for the valuable time he devoted, during business hours, to secure an exhaustive inquiry.

The admissions during the year, though less than during the year before, have been remarkable for the great severity of the cases. During no year of the previous thirteen have so many hopeless cases been brought to our door. Seventeen were regarded as hopeless when admitted. Nine of them died in from two to fourteen days after admission. An unusually large number were victims of organic disease of the brain.

Though the admissions have been less than usual, *twenty-six applications* at the hospital have been unsuccessful, for the reason that we had no suitable accommodations. These applications are not a matter of record at the office. The parties applied here, and the accommodations shown not being satisfactory, or none suitable being about to be vacated, nothing more was done in relation to the matter. In other instances, friends have waited several weeks for vacancies to occur.

This has happened not because we had no beds, but because we had no *single rooms*, or none in the class appropriate to the wants of the applicant. It will be remembered that we can make but three classes here, instead of eight, as there should be in every well-ordered hospital, and that our single rooms comprise less than one-third of the capacity of the house, while they should include, at least, four-fifths. Besides this, none of the sleeping-rooms, either single or associated, can be warmed *directly*, but all alike receive the heat from the adjacent hall, through the open door. In cold weather, and with excited and violent patients, the care, the watchfulness, the anxiety, caused thereby, cannot be told. When to this is superadded severe and critical physical disease, the burden becomes, at times, almost insupportable. The Board of Directors have long known these inconveniences, and have often seen how seriously they have embarrassed the management, and how deeply they have disturbed the comfort of the patients, in some cases even prolonging the period of convalescence. Success, under such untoward circumstances, has, not unfrequently, been a matter of surprise and sincere congratulation.

The general health of the hospital, during the past year, has been good. No epidemic has troubled us, no suicide no death by violence, no serious accident of any kind, has caused us anxiety or regret.

The number of deaths is larger than usual, but in most of the cases, the result was sure before admission. Twelve

died of organic disease of the brain, four of old age, three of exhaustion, two of acute mania, and one each of dysentery and chronic diarrhœa.

Some of these, as you are aware, lingered for weeks, and a few for months, after the friends were notified that death was at hand. In a few cases, death was sudden and sooner than expected. In most of them suffering was mitigated and life even prolonged, though the result could not be averted.

The recoveries, during the past year, have been peculiarly encouraging, on account of the very obstinate and unpromising nature of many of the cases. The Advisory Committee have seen them from week to week, and can appreciate the degree of attention, care, ingenuity, and patience required to conduct them to a successful issue. There are several now remaining under treatment, who need the utmost delicacy of management to bring them safely through, and who are not beyond the danger of a fatal relapse.

During the year, three cases of "oinomania" were admitted, but they did not remain long enough to secure any positive good. Reference is not made here to cases of *mania a potu* for such are rarely sent here, but to a class whose mental infirmity manifests itself by an irresistible propensity to drink, as in others to commit arson or theft.

Some provision ought to be made by law for the reception and retention of this class of cases, by no means diminishing in the community, who, by reason of an ungovernable appetite for stimulents, are constantly in an irresponsible condition. They squander their property, and daily put their families to shame. Many of them lament their weakness, and resolve to resist, but they have no strength. They succumb to the slightest temptation, as the iron obeys the magnet. They are practically insane, though it is difficult to establish the fact, because they have no delusions, and, except when under the influence of stimulants, conduct themselves in an orderly and reasonable manner. Nothing but compulsory abstinence for a long period, can destroy the morbid appetite.

Some of our hospitals are closed against them, they being most undesirable inmates. A few are open to them upon the broad ground of humanity. Yet, in most cases, they are powerless for good, because they have no legal power to cure them. Upon an application for discharge, the Superintendent must advise a removal of the patient, it being so difficult to convince others that the judgment and the will are a part of the mind, and that when they are diseased the patient is mentally unsound, and, of course, irresponsible. Thus the only alternative is to complain of them as common drunkards, and consign them to a penal institution. Before doing this, how many families will allow themselves to be utterly beggared! How much discomfort, and misery, and disgrace, will many undergo before taking that final, and, in most cases, fatal step! For with the public loss of self-respect, how surely goes all attempt at self-restraint. You cannot fail to recollect the last case of the kind admitted here. One of our most energetic and enterprising citizens, a successful business man, and formerly a prominent temperance advocate and lecturer, overcome by his appetite for stimulants, has twice been an inmate here, for a few weeks only. We could not retain him for permanent improvement, because we could not demonstrate his intellectual insanity. He is now at home, daily inflicting irreparable injury upon himself, his family, and the community, because there are no means of restraining him which do not necessarily involve public exposure and disgrace.

And yet there are those in this community, at this day, who mistakenly, if not insanely, clamor for personal liberty, at the risk of character, decency, property and all things else of social value.

Until suitable asylums for inebriates are established, ought not such of our Hospitals for the Insane as are willing to accommodate this most undesirable class of inmates to be empowered to hold them for complete recovery, as they now do other cases of mental disease? Ought not our lawgivers

to legislate somewhat in favor of the true interests of the insane and of the community? The legislation of last winter amply protects them from wrong. May we not now reasonably ask that through the same agency there shall be secured to them the opportunity for the greatest possible amount of good? Then only will Massachusetts legislation on this subject be complete.

At the last meeting of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," Dr. Ray, of the Butler Hospital, made an elaborate report upon the laws relating to the insane. The matter was freely discussed, and at last assigned, for further consideration and final action, to the annual session in June next.

At the same meeting, a committee was appointed to confer with the War Department in relation to *insane* soldiers. The subjoined circular, from the Surgeon-General, may be of public interest.

"SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 22, 1864.

"GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries, as a Committee appointed at the last meeting of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, I have the honor to state that—

"1st. Insane soldiers found at large, without protection or guardians, may be sent to the nearest asylum; and, if reported to the Adjutant-General, an order will be given without delay for their transfer to the Government Asylum. Necessary expenses incurred on their account, in transportation, &c. will be paid by special order of the War Department, on properly certified accounts, and the expenses of board, &c. while in State Institutions, will be paid by the Medical Department upon duplicate vouchers setting forth the date of admission, transfer, or death, with sufficient evidence of the patient's being in the service of the United States. The established rate is \$0.75 per diem.

"2d. If a furlough expires during active insanity, the sworn statement of a Superintendent of an Institution for Insane will relieve the soldier from the charge of desertion, and secure his trans-

fer, extension of furlough, or discharge. Insane soldiers will only be discharged upon Surgeons' certificate of disability, when they have friends or guardians to provide for their safe keeping, and such discharge will be granted upon the certificate of a Medical Superintendent, when that of a commissioned officer is not obtainable.

"3d. If death occur after expiration of furlough, and previous to action in the case by the Adjutant-General, application for back pay must be made to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and for pension to the Commissioner of Pensions, according to the rules established by them. Sufficient evidence of insanity should accompany such application to relieve the charge of desertion, if it has been recorded.

"4th. The sworn statement of a Medical Superintendent will be sufficient evidence of the fact of committal to a Hospital for the Insane, and should be made without delay to the Adjutant-General, that the necessary orders for transfer may be given, and the Regimental Officer properly notified.

"5th. The relatives or representatives of those insane soldiers or pensioners who from physical or mental causes are unable to sign their names, must comply with the legal forms in regard to Commissions of Lunacy and Guardianship, the sworn statement of the Medical Superintendent not being sufficient to entitle them to draw pension or pay.

"The object of the inquiries of the Committee being to relieve and prevent unnecessary suffering, and protect the community from violence, can thus be attained without conflicting with regulations that require all insane soldiers to be sent to the Government Asylum at Washington. For the present this central institution is able to meet all the requirements of the service, and, with the assistance of local asylums, care, indetention, and prompt report for official action can be secured for that class of unfortunates alluded to in your Report.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. N. BARNES, *Surgeon-General.*"

For the first time in its history, during the past year this hospital has had the benefit of a regularly appointed and

responsible Assistant Physician. Bringing to the office a practical knowledge of insanity, acquired while a student here, Dr. Theodore W. Fisher has discharged its duties with rare fidelity and entire acceptance.

During the past year, the hospital has sustained an almost irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Walsh and the resignation of Mr. Welcome.

Mr. Walsh had been our Gardener for many years, and though often sorely tried by the capricious desires of the patients, with whom he was in daily contact, not a complaint was ever made against him. No greater praise can be awarded any one. He died, and is lamented by this entire household.

Mr. John W. Welcome entered the service of the Hospital in 1851. He worked his way up from the position of Assistant Attendant to that of Supervisor. He was always prompt, efficient, and faithful. He resigned to engage in a more lucrative employment. He left us with the good will of nearly every patient, and the respect and best wishes of all the officers.

Our water excursions were never so frequent and never so much enjoyed as during the past season. The enjoyment was greatly increased by the presence of the inmates of the Blind Asylum, and of a neighboring Asylum for the Insane. Mr. and Mrs. Payson, of Deer Island are most gratefully remembered for their kindness on the occasion of our annual excursion. These water excursions are useful, not merely on account of the entire change of scene they necessarily produce, but more for the invigorating and tonic effect of the pure sea air, and the agreeable topics of conversation they afford for weeks afterward.

Thanks to the liberality of the Board, our Christmas celebration was successful beyond all precedent. Our neighbor, Harrison Loring, Esq., generously sent us a liberal donation, to increase our means of enjoyment. Other friends were thoughtful of us as usual.

Our Library now numbers two hundred and fifty volumes, and is steadily increasing in value.

In addition to our former means of amusement, we have this year introduced the English out-of-door game of Croquet. It has proved a very attractive and healthful source of recreation for both sexes.

The Boston Museum is still regularly open to us, on all proper occasions, and Alderman Clapp weekly claims our gratitude for his Saturday package of "exchanges."

We continue to have daily and unlimited access to the work-shops and wharves of our neighbor, Mr. Loring, who is always thoughtful of and indulgent to all of this household.

By the kindness of Captain Robblins, our patients have the privilege of attending Chapel service at the House of Correction, Sabbath afternoons. They appreciate the favor and improve the opportunity.

Through Dr. J. Baxter Upham, in behalf of the Boston Music Hall Association, we have free access to the Wednesday and Saturday noon Concerts. Except our water excursions, nothing has given us so much pleasure. This source of enjoyment is still open to us.

To the Board of Directors, and especially to the Advisory Committee, is due this public avowal of their steady and unwavering interest in this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. WALKER,

Superintendent.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, January 1, 1865.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM THE PERIOD OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

Organized October 16, 1857.

The members of the Board of Directors, since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows :—

ORIGINAL BOARD, 1857.

Seth Adams, elected for one year.

Ezra H. Baker, “ “ “

Timothy C. Kendall, elected for one year.

Thacher Beal, elected for two years.

John Flint, “ “ “

Stephen Tilton, “ “ “

Moses Kimball, elected for three years.

Otis Kimball, “ “ “

Samuel P. Oliver, “ “ “

Pelham Bonney, from Board of Alderman, one year.

Joseph Smith, from Common Council, one year.

James H. Beal “ “ “ “

THACHER BEAL, *President.*

SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF 1858.

Seth Adams, re-elected for three years.

Ezra H. Baker, “ “ “

Timothy C. Kendall, “ “

*Thacher Beal, continuation of term for one year.

John Flint,	"	"	"	"
Stephen Tilton,	"	"	"	"
Moses Kimball,	"	"	"	two years.
Otis Kimball,	"	"	"	"
Samuel P. Oliver,	"	"	"	"

George A Curtis, from Board of Aldermen, one year.
 Pelham Bonney, from Common Council, one year.
 James H. Beal, " " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1859.

Moses Kimball, continuation of term for one year.

Otis Kimball,	"	"	"	"
Samuel P. Oliver,	"	"	"	"
Seth Adams,	"	"	"	two years.
Ezra H. Baker,	"	"	"	"
Timothy C. Kendall,	"	"	"	"

Osmyn Brewster, elected for a term of three years.

Pelham Bonney, re-elected for a term of three years.

Joseph Smith, " " "

George A. Curtis, Board of Aldermen, re-elected one year.

Francis E. Faxon, Common Council. "

William Parkman, "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1860.

Seth Adams, continuation of term for one year.

Ezra H. Baker,	"	"	"
† Timothy C. Kendall,	"	"	"
Pelham Bonney,	"	"	two years.
Osmyn Brewster,	"	"	"
Joseph Smith,	"	"	"

*Resigned July, 1853, and Joseph Smith chosen for balance of term.

†Deceased December 11, 1860.

Moses Kimball, re-elected for term of three years.

George A. Curtis, " " "

Otis Kimball, " " "

Francis E. Faxon, Board of Aldermen, re-elected for one year.

Joseph Robbins, Common Council, elected for one year.

Wm. W. Clapp, Jr. " " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1861.

•Pelham Bonney, continuation of term for one year.

Osmyn Brewster, " " "

Joseph Smith, " " "

Moses Kimball, " " two years.

George A. Curtis, " " "

Otis Kimball, " " "

J. P. Bradlee, elected for term of three years.

William Eaton, " " "

Wm. M. Flanders, " " "

George W. Parmenter, Board of Aldermen, one year.

Justin Jones, Common Council, one year.

James Riley, " "

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1862.

Moses Kimball, continuation of term for one year.

Otis Kimball, " " "

George A. Curtis, " " "

J. P. Bradlee, " " two years.

William Eaton, " " "

W. M. Flanders, " " "

F. W. Lincoln, Jr. elected for term of three years.

Justin Jones, " " "

Jonas Fitch, " " "

*Deceased April 29, 1861. Ezra H. Baker elected for the residue of the term.

George W. Parmenter, Board of Aldermen, re-elected for one year.

James Riley, Common Council, re-elected for one year.

Selden Crockett, " " elected "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1863.

William Eaton, continuation of term for one year.

J. Putnam Bradlee, " " "

W. M. Flanders, " " "

Justin Jones, " " two years.

Jonas Fitch, " " "

*Amos A. Dunnels, elected for two years.

Moses Kimball, re-elected for three years.

†James Riley, " " "

Joseph T. Bailey, elected " " "

Joseph L. Henshaw, Board of Aldermen, elected for one year.

George W. Sprague, Common Council, elected for one year.

Granville Mears, " " " "

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1864.

Moses Kimball, continuation of term for two years.

†William Fox Richardson, elected for two years.

Joseph T. Bailey, continuation of term for two years.

Amos A. Dunnels, " " one year.

Justin Jones, " " "

J. Putnam Bradlee, elected for three years.

Francis C. Manning, " " "

Henry A. Drake, " " "

§G. Howland Shaw, elected to fill vacancy for one year.

Sylvanus A. Denio, Board of Aldermen, elected for one year.

*In place of F. W. Lincoln, Jr. resigned.

†Deceased June 6, 1864. Wm. Fox Richardson elected for residue of term.

‡In place of James Riley, deceased.

§In place of Jonas Fitch, resigned.

Jonas Fitch, Common Council, elected for one year.

Granville Mears, “ “ re-elected “

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

***THACHER BEAL**, *Clerk*.

***Deceased January 15, 1865.**

City Document. — No. 29.

CITY OF BOSTON.



NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR

1865.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR 1885.

MOSES KIMBALL,
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
WILLIAM CUMSTON,
FRANCIS C. MANNING,
AVERY PLUMER,
JONAS FITCH,

WM. FOX RICHARDSON,
AMOS A. DUNNELS,
J. PUTNAM BRADLEE,
HENRY A. DRAKE,
SYLVANUS A. DENIO,
GRANVILLE MEARS.

MOSES KIMBALL, PRESIDENT.

GUY C. UNDERWOOD, CLERK.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, January 25, 1866.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON : —

THE Board of Directors for Public Institutions submit the following as their Ninth Annual Report, it being for the municipal year ending Dec. 31, 1865. Annexed will be found the annual reports made to the Board, by the Superintendents of the Lunatic Hospital, House of Industry, and Houses of Reformation, and by the Master of the House of Correction.

The expenditures for the several Institutions, Steamboat, Office, and General or Pauper Expenses, the receipts from, and the actual cost for each, for the municipal year 1865, have been as follows : —

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence for officers	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,479 15
“ “ inmates	.	.	.	.	.	11,581 50
Clothing and bedding	.	.	.	.	.	2,231 81
Fuel and lights	.	.	.	.	*	11,450 69
Salaries	.	.	.	.	.	9,475 19
Furniture and utensils	.	.	.	.	.	558 32
Sewing machines	.	.	.	.	.	575 07

* Including 408,899 cubic feet gas furnished Lunatic Hospital.

Medical department	\$368 47
Printing and stationery	127 48
Agricultural department	1,911 25
Repairs and alterations	7,606 44
Trimmings for contract work done by prisoners .	835 45
Water rates	462 00
Leather	592 50
Freight	206 58
Soap, and soap stock	478 16
Collation for City Government	275 00
Expense of escaped and discharged prisoners .	64 50
Miscellaneous	62 08
	<hr/>
	\$53,341 64

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence for officers	6,036 56
“ “ inmates	28,355 07
Clothing and bedding	10,454 07
Fuel and lights	13,922 03
Salaries	12,064 53
Furniture and utensils	1,634 31
Sewing machines	599 48
Medical department	728 38
Printing, books and stationery	555 12
Agricultural department	6,860 51
Repairs and alterations	4,037 77
Freight	203 62
Soap, and soap stock	1,042 20
Fares and tolls	47 03
Tobacco and snuff	201 74
Collation for ministers	146 29
Miscellaneous	595 05
	<hr/>
	\$87,483 76

EXPENDITURES FOR LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence for officers	\$4,546 69
“ “ inmates	13,446 30
Clothing and bedding	5,273 81
Fuel and light	3,872 24
Salaries	7,971 74
Furniture and utensils	2,050 81
Medical department	1,452 74
Printing, books, and stationery	364 58
Agricultural department	2,373 02
Repairs and alterations	1,411 39
Water rates	225 00
Soap and soap stock	608 82
Car fares and carriage hire	44 60
Christmas evergreens	121 50
Band, on annual excursion of patients	43 00
Miscellaneous	74 04
	<hr/>
	\$43,880 28

STEAMBOAT EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$3,750 34
Fuel and lights	2,062 75
Repairs	998 22
Rent of dock, inspection, license and water rates	1,527 25
Waste	63 66
Soap and tallow	37 95
Carting	25 38
Chain	20 28
Miscellaneous	67 85
	<hr/>
	\$8,553 68

* Exclusive of 408,899 cubic feet of gas furnished by House of Correction.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$3,600 00
Printing and stationery	501 42
Annual fishing excursion of Board	341 10
Collation, Committee of City Council	107 00
Fitting up safe	94 00
Revenue stamps	30 88
Carriage hire, fares and tolls	216 41
Miscellaneous	82 88
	<hr/>
	\$4,973 69

GENERAL OR PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support of criminals at State Reform School and Nautical Ship ; at State Industrial School for Girls, and to other Institutions for support of persons for which the city is liable	\$4,052 77
Transportation of State and town paupers, insane and small-pox patients, and discharged pris- oners	1,122 92
Printing	16 40
Food for paupers	69 38
	<hr/>
	\$5,261 47

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES, 1865.

House of Correction	\$53,341 64
House of Industry	87,483 76
Lunatic Hospital	43,880 28
Steamer Henry Morrison	8,647 04
Office Expenses	4,973 69
General or Pauper Expenses	5,261 47
	<hr/>
Total	\$203,587 88

The income from the Institutions and the steamer Henry Morrison, during the municipal year 1865, has been as follows: from the

House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	\$20,615 70
House of Industry	.	.	.	.	.	8,871 63
Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	15,730 17
Steamer Henry Morrison	.	.	.	.	.	1,138 60
General or Pauper Expenses	.	.	.	.	.	365 93
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	\$46,722 03

The above amount has been paid into the City Treasury, and is an increase over the income of 1864 of

House of Correction	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,384 38
House of Industry	.	.	.	.	.	2,178 41
Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	1,426 74
Steamer Henry Morrison	.	.	.	.	.	1,038 60
General or Pauper Expenses	.	.	.	.	.	365 93
						<hr/>
						\$7,394 06

ACTUAL RUNNING EXPENSES.

	Total Expenditures.	Income.	Actual Expense.
House of Correction,	\$53,341 64	\$20,615 70	\$32,725 94
House of Industry,	87,483 76	8,871 63	78,612 13
Lunatic Hospital,	43,880 28	15,730 17	28,150 11
Steamboat Henry Morrison,	8,647 04	1,138 60	7,508 44
Office,	4,973 69		4,973 69
General or Pauper Expenses,	5,261 47	365 93	4,895 54
<hr/>			
Totals,	\$208,587 88	\$46,722 03	\$156,865 85

Total expenditures for 1865	.	.	.	\$203,587 88
“ “ “ 1864	.	.	.	189,480 73
				<hr/>
Total increase of 1865 over 1864	.	.	.	*\$14,107 15
Actual running expenses for 1865	.	.	.	\$156,865 85
“ “ “ “ 1864	.	.	.	150,152 76
				<hr/>
Actual increase of expense over 1864	.	.	.	\$6,713 09

The expenses have been increased and decreased as follows :

House of Correction, increased	.	.	.	\$10,390 31
Lunatic Hospital “	.	.	.	7,426 06
Office and General Expenses, increased	.	.	.	2,600 47
				<hr/>
				\$20,416 84

House of Industry, decreased	.	\$9,861 41	
Steamboat, “	.	3,842 34	
		<hr/>	
			\$13,703 75
			<hr/>
Actual increased cost to the city	.	.	\$6,713 09

*Of this increase the sum of \$5,261.47 was disbursed for “General and Pauper Expenses,” not heretofore paid from the appropriations for this Board.

Items of Expenditure for 1864 and 1865 compared, showing the increase or decrease for the same articles.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ITEMS.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence for officers,	\$4,318 79	\$4,479 15	\$160 36	
“ “ prisoners,	9,469 36	11,581 50	2,112 14	
Clothing and bedding,	1,885 90	2,231 81	345 91	
Fuel and lights,	7,405 66	11,450 69	4,045 03	
Salaries,	10,046 66	9,475 19		571 47
Furniture and utensils,	335 69	1,133 39	797 70	
Medical department,	265 62	368 47	102 85	
Printing, books, etc.	286 88	127 48		159 40
Agricultural department,	1,141 82	1,911 25	769 43	
Repairs and alterations,	2,187 31	7,606 44	5,419 13	
Miscellaneous,	3,223 26	2,976 27		246 99
Totals,	\$40,566 95	\$53,341 64	\$13,752 55	\$977 86

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ITEMS.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence for officers,	\$7,216 78	\$6,036 56		\$1,180 22
“ “ inmates,	22,500 76	28,355 07	\$5,854 31	
Clothing and bedding,	11,014 42	10,454 07		560 35
Fuel and lights,	22,494 80	18,922 03		8,572 77
Salaries,	11,552 36	12,064 53	512 17	
Furniture, etc.	850 04	2,233 79	1,383 75	
Medical department,	698 88	728 38	34 50	
Printing, books, etc.	526 62	555 12	28 50	
Agricultural department,	6,454 52	6,860 51	405 99	
Repairs and alterations,	9,230 69	4,037 77		5,192 92
Miscellaneous,	2,631 89	2,235 93		895 96
Totals,	\$95,166 76	\$87,483 76	\$8,219 22	\$15,902 22

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ITEMS.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence for officers,	\$3,499 02	\$4,546 69	\$1,047 67	
“ “ patients,	11,191 09	13,446 30	2,255 21	
Clothing and bedding,	1,406 02	5,278 81	3,867 79	
Fuel and lights,	4,670 11	3,872 24		\$797 87
Salaries,	8,295 70	7,971 74		323 96
Furniture and utensils,	982 88	2,050 81	1,067 98	
Medical Department,	1,242 55	1,452 74	210 19	
Printing, Books, etc.	151 36	364 58	213 22	
Agricultural Department,	1,128 02	2,373 02	1,245 00	
Repairs and alterations,	1,470 82	1,411 39		59 43
Miscellaneous,	989 96	1,116 96	127 00	
Totals,	\$35,027 48	\$43,880 28	\$10,084 06	\$1,181 26

STEAMBOAT HENRY MORRISON.

ITEMS.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manning,	\$3,868 51	\$3,750 34		\$118 17
Fuel,	3,600 00	2,062 75		1,537 25
Repairs,	2,460 99	998 22		1,462 77
Rents, license, etc.	951 40	1,527 25	\$575 85	
Miscellaneous,	569 88	308 48		261 40
Totals,	\$11,450 78	\$8,647 04	\$575 85	\$3,379 59

The accounts of the expenditures for the Office and General or Pauper expenses having been kept together in 1864, no comparison of the items of each can be made.

RECAPITULATION OF DIFFERENCES.

	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction	\$13,752 55	\$977 86
“ “ Industry	8,219 22	15,902 22
Lunatic Hospital	10,034 06	1,181 26
Steamboat	575 85	3,379 59
General and Office expenses	2,966 40	
	\$35,548 08	\$21,440 98

**SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PURCHASED, GIVING
THE QUANTITY, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE COST.**

	Quantity.	Cost.	Average. Cents.
Beef	117,653 lbs.	\$10,620 02	9 per lb.
Miscellaneous meats .		5,362 49	
Butter	9,097 lbs.	4,219 58	46½ per lb.
Beans	710½ bush.	1,446 81	\$2 04 " bu.
Coffee	2,008 lbs.	389 79	19 2-5 " lb.
Flour	2,118 bbls.	20,875 18	9 62 " bbl.
Salt fish	25,817 lbs.	1,479 47	5½ " lb.
Miscellaneous fish . .		912 93	
Miscellaneous groceries		2,962 39	
Meal	1,885 bush.	5,652 80	1 41 per bu.
Molasses	8,389 gals.	2,078 03	61 " gal.
Milk	4,920½ "	1,499 50	30½ " gal.
Potatoes	6,042 bush.	5 152 14	85½ " bu.
Sugar	17,607 lbs.	8,153 32	18 " lb.
Tea	2,009 "	1,920 63	95½ " "
Coal	2,511¼ tons.	25,296 28	9 07 " ton.
Grain and shorts . . .	5,994 bush.	4,743 91	79 " bu.
Labor		3,221 13	
Hay	38,277 lbs.	549 92	32 35 per ton
Straw	35,763 "	541 10	33 98 " "
Oil	245½ gals.	550 95	2 24 " gal.
Soap and soap stock .	19,192 lbs.	2,078 71	10½ " lb.
Charcoal		15 00	50 " bu.
Chocolate	3,362 lbs.	1,493 80	44½ " lb.
Cheese	581 "	122 36	21 " "
Rice	2,889 "	249 99	8½ " "
Vegetables		541 65	
Vinegar	756½ gals.	193 00	25½ per gal.
Wood	240½ cords.	2,416 25	\$10 57 " cord
		\$106,239 18	

The whole number of inmates remaining in the several institutions on the 31st of December, 1864 and 1865, was

	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lunatic Hospital	165	185	20	
House of Industry	306	378	72	
Almshouse	180	176	46	
House of Reformation, boys . .	172	196	24	
“ “ “ girls . .	20	30	10	
House of Correction	194	270	76	
Totals,	987	1,235	248	

The average number of inmates of the Institutions for the years 1864 and 1865 was as follows :—

	1864.	1865.	Increase.
House of Correction	208	211	3
House of Industry*	624	678	54
Lunatic Hospital	171	177	6
Totals,	1,003	1,066	63

The average expenditure for each prisoner in the House of Correction was \$252.80 per year, or \$4.86 per week. The actual cost was \$155.10 per year, or \$2.98 per week.

The average expenditure for each inmate of the House of Industry, Houses of Reformation, and Almshouse was \$129.03

* Including the Houses of Reformation and the Almshouse.

per year, or \$2.48 per week. The actual cost was \$115.94 per year, or \$2.23 per week.

The average expenditure for each patient in the Lunatic Hospital was \$247.91 per year, or \$4.77 per week. The actual cost was \$159.04 per year, or \$3.06 per week.

Comparisons of expenditures and cost in 1864 and 1865, showing the increase or decrease of each per year and week.

EACH INMATE PER YEAR.

	Expenditures, 1864.	Expenditures, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Cost, 1864.	Actual Cost, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Cor.	\$195 03	\$252 80	\$57 77		\$107 88	\$155 10	\$47 22	
House of Ind.	152 51	129 03		\$23 48	141 78	115 94		\$25 84
Lunatic Hosp.	204 84	247 97	43 13		121 19	159 04	37 85	
	\$552 38	\$629 80	\$100 90	\$23 48	\$370 85	\$430 08	\$85 57	\$25 84

EACH INMATE PER WEEK.

	Expenditures, 1864.	Expenditures, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Cost, 1864.	Actual Cost, 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Cor.	\$3 75	\$4 86	\$1 11		\$2 06	\$2 98	92	
House of Ind.	2 93	2 48		45	2 73	*2 23		50
Lunatic Hosp.	3 94	4 77	83		2 83	3 06	73	
	\$10 62	\$12 11	\$1 94	45	\$7 12	\$8 27	\$1 65	50

*In estimating the cost per week of each inmate, no deduction has been made for extraordinary expenses, nor any addition made for interest upon the cost of buildings. The figures are based upon the money actually expended for all purposes, less the amount received and paid into the Treasury.

The management of the Institutions has not been changed from that of former years. The expense of subsistence for sentenced inmates might be somewhat reduced, if it were thought proper to adopt the regimen of similar institutions in the old country, and in some parts of our own. It is not believed that our community would sanction such a course, nor do the directors deem it advisable. While the food furnished is not luxurious, it is generous and abundant, of good and wholesome material, and excellently cooked. Though many of the prisoners may well be considered "*huge feeders*" they are always allowed to have all they want. The statements given by the Superintendent of the House of Industry, and the Master of the House of Correction, in their reports to the Board, of the increase in weight of the convicts, during their incarceration, is the best proof of this fact.

In consequence of the enhanced price of nearly everything purchased, the expenditures for the Institutions appear to be somewhat in advance of those of last year. It may be, however, as shown by the table of comparative increase, that such seeming additional cost is occasioned by an excess of certain of the larger articles, over the quantity on hand at the corresponding time of the previous year. As it has not been customary to take an account of stock, the fact cannot be readily ascertained.

While the expenditures have been greater, it must be borne in mind that nearly one-half of the excess accrued for a class of payments not heretofore made by the Board, viz. : the charges for boys at the State Reform School and the school ship; the girls at the Lancaster Industrial School; sums paid to towns for the support of persons chargeable to Boston, and occasionally to Houses of Correction and State Lunatic Hospitals for persons committed thereto, for the expense of which the city is legally holden. The care of these accounts was last year assumed by the Board, at the request of the Auditor, an appropriation having been made

therefor. It will be seen also, by reference to the tables, that a considerable part of the excess was occasioned by an average increase of sixty-three inmates over the number of the previous year. Estimating the cost of their support at the average cost of others, we have \$7,680.30, which, added to the increased income, shows that the actual cost for the support of the Institution in 1865, as compared with the cost of an equal number of inmates in 1864, was nearly one thousand dollars less.

The Board deem it unfortunate that they are required to make up their Report for the municipal year. Their appropriation being for the financial year, ending on the last day of April, to which time the Auditor's Report is made up, there must necessarily be a discrepancy between the two, not reconcilable by persons whose attention is not called to the fact. An explanation is not unfrequently asked. Unless there is some special reason why the Report should be made in January, and the Directors can think of none, it would be better that the Ordinance should be so amended as to allow its being made in May.

The quantity of writing, the number of questions answered, and the amount of business transacted at this office, would not be believed except upon personal observation. It requires the close attention of three persons, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., in addition to such assistance as, from time to time, is given by Directors. It embraces the keeping of the Registers of the Institutions, with full particulars of every inmate, the examination of all expenditures, and preparing the bills of purchases to go to the Auditor; attendance in court, looking up the settlements of paupers and examining claims for their support, in addition to the duty of providing for small-pox patients and those having no settlement in Boston, known as State paupers. The following will give a general idea of the

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

Whole number of applicants for relief . . .	2,117
Sent to State Almshouses . . .	1,095
“ Rainsford Island Hospital . . .	309
“ Alien Commissioners . . .	160
“ friends out of the city . . .	87
“ Boston Almshouse . . .	202
Examination of Settlements of boys sent to State Reform School, and State Nautical Ship . .	147
Applications for care of insane persons . .	194
Sent to State Hospitals . . .	72
“ Boston Hospital . . .	84

Permits were given to friends of inmates to visit them as follows, viz. :—

To House of Correction . . .	224
“ “ Industry . . .	137
“ “ Reformation . . .	633
To Lunatic Hospital . . .	160
“ Almshouse . . .	129
Total . . .	1,283

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The first of importance, of the Institutions under the charge of the Board, is the Lunatic Hospital. It is first, because the treatment of the insane is one of the most humane subjects that can attract the attention of the benevolent, and because at such institutions only can a large and suffering class find relief. To afford such relief, no efforts or expense should be spared. Those who have had experience in such matters, and those only, know how important it is that institutions of

this kind should be up to the necessary requirements for the best care and treatment of disorders of the mind.

The Hospital and its grounds should not have a forbidding and prison-like aspect, striking terror to the inmate upon his admission. Naturally irritable at the necessary restraint, he chafes under the idea that he is imprisoned, and thus adds one more to the delusions which must be removed. With ample and cheerful grounds, and abundant, pleasant, and comfortable house room, for the accommodation of those who are to be treated, how different the effect upon the new comer. For months he has lived in a whirl of excitement. He has met with reverses in business, or had trouble in family affairs, and he feels that the world has gone wrong. He thinks all mankind his enemy, and that there is no future hope for him. He has even attempted suicide, in the belief of finding comfort in another and a better world. His admission to the hospital is a new sensation, and changes for a moment the current of his thoughts. Now impressions are everything. He is charmed with his new home. The quiet and beauty of the place, and the calm and pleasant manner of the doctor and his assistants, soon win upon him and he begins to be contented. The cloud slowly lifts and he gets glimpses of a pleasant future. Gradually the scene brightens, and hope begins to revive. If he is curable, the absence of unnatural excitement, the efforts to make him happy, regularity of habits, simple but nourishing diet, and time do the rest, and he goes forth restored, blessing all that contributed to the result.

Just in proportion as a hospital is suited for the purpose, is the rapidity of relief to those who are curable. Equally important is it for the large class of violent and chronic cases, most of whom can never hope to become sound again. Their condition can be ameliorated. They can be made comparatively comfortable. They can be cared for where they will be beyond the chance of doing injury to them-

selves or others, and their friends be relieved of a burthen of care and anxiety in attending to them at home, where the earnest efforts of warmest affection cannot avail to benefit them.

The Hospital is now filled to its utmost proper capacity, and has been for the entire past year. Applications for admission are very frequent, but in most cases they are refused; sometimes because there is no suitable room in which to place a peculiar patient, and sometimes because there is no vacant room at all. Such cases are compelled to go to the McLean Asylum, where admission cannot always be obtained for the same reason as with us, or to Taunton or to Worcester. If the patient is a member of a city family, the hardship of sending a relative so far from home as the latter places, is most keenly felt. Oftentimes the friends are induced, on that account, to abandon for the time the idea of hospital treatment, but finding the patient rapidly getting worse and worse till life is endangered by delay, they are compelled to yield to the necessity. Every week of time thus lost in the early stages of the disease is likely to cost weary months, which might have been avoided had suitable conveniences been available near at home.

The Board rejoice that our citizens are alive to a knowledge of this fact, and that by the unanimous vote of the last City Council, a site of ample extent, in a most admirable location, and within a proper distance of the city, has been purchased for the location of a new and convenient building, in keeping with the demands of the times and the wealth and liberality of Boston. It is the wish of the Directors that the hospital shall be of plain and substantial architecture and construction, depending for approval rather upon its internal conveniences and perfection in the mode of heating and ventilation, than upon external and meretricious ornamentation. Such a building need not be very costly, and, considering the small amount paid for the site and the large sum that

will be realized from the sale of the present premises, the city will have, at moderate expenditure, a hospital for mental disease excelled by few, if any, in this country, a beneficence to her people, and an honor to her name for all time. The Directors trust that they may be allowed to procure plans for the buildings and for laying out the grounds. They believe that suitable plans, such as they would propose, can be prepared so perfectly that no alterations shall be necessary after the building is commenced; but such work cannot be done in a hurry. When presented and approved by the City Council, it is hoped that preliminary arrangements will at once be made for a vigorous prosecution of the work early in next year. Even with such despatch, the premises would not be ready for occupancy till nearly three years from this time, while already the necessity is pressing. In the meanwhile the skilled Superintendent will continue, as he has done in the past, to render the greatest amount of service to humanity with the present conveniences. The large number of restored and improved patients that have received treatment during the past year is gratifying assurance of what can be done, and encourages to renewed exertion in this particular branch of philanthropy.

For further particulars in regard to the Hospital, reference is made to the Report of the Superintendent, which is annexed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No especial changes have been made at this Institution other than the fitting up of a new workshop for the females, with steam power introduced for running sewing machines, of which forty-two in number are now in use. The women are employed in making clothing for outside manufacturers, and the revenue from their work is very considerable. Formerly they earned comparatively nothing, but now the returns amount to between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand

dollars per annum. Statistics of the nativity, age, and condition of the prisoners, with other items of interest, will be found in the Report of the Master, which is annexed.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

The improvements upon the farm have been progressing favorably. During the past year a considerable additional quantity of land has been put under cultivation, besides a large piece reclaimed from the beach by filling from the bank, the work of which was mainly done by the boys of the House of Reformation. Notwithstanding a deficiency of able-bodied male laborers, the crops have been largely increased. They supplied the roots required for the piggery and all the vegetables needed for the Institutions, except potatoes, which last have not been cultivated, as other crops could be raised more profitably.

The labor of the women prisoners has also been made available to some extent, by the use of sewing machines, the earnings of which, together with the increase of receipts for sales of farm products, has given the Institution a credit of several thousand dollars, paid into the City Treasury, over the amount of any previous year.

Only a small sum has been expended upon the buildings, all of which, with the exception of the cost of erection of a new ferry house, has been for necessary incidental repairs. The buildings are now all in good condition.

The reports of the Superintendent are full of information in regard to the Institutions at the Island, and are referred to for further particulars. The suggestions in reference to locating the Almshouse portion as a separate Institution are important and worthy of careful consideration, though the Directors are not prepared to make any specific recommendation in relation to the subject at this time. Formerly the number in the Almshouse was quite moderate, being proportionately much less for our large population than the average of most other cities and

towns. Of late years the numbers have increased gradually, but for the last year quite rapidly, through the operations of a law passed at the last legislature, extending the right of settlement. This law, which is Chapter 230 of the Acts of 1865, provides that, "Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died or become disabled from wounds or disease contracted in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such persons shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town; and all the rights, duties, and liabilities pertaining to such settlement, as set forth in chapters sixty-nine and seventy, and in section forty-nine of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, shall attach thereto; *provided*, such person was, at the time of his enlistment, of the age of twenty-one years, an inhabitant of said city or town, and had resided therein for six months next previous to the time of his being mustered into said service."

Another section of the Act provides that those who shall not be entitled to "settlement" "by reason of want of the age or residence as required, etc." "shall nevertheless be entitled for himself, his wife or widow and minor children, relief and support in such city or town, if at any time they shall fall into distress therein, or stand in need of such relief or support." Thus the city is made liable to support both classes. The difference between the two is, that to the first class the law gives permanent settlement, and entails it upon the family and its successors, and subjects the city to the cost of their support wherever they may be within the State. To the latter class the liability of the city is con-

fined to relief within her own borders, and does not extend beyond the immediate present parties. The operation of this law has had the effect to give settlements to many, and to throw upon the city the cost of support of others in large numbers, who were before State paupers. Those admitted to the Almshouse as a permanency are mainly the families of soldiers, some of whom are of a class that otherwise could not claim the sympathy of the charitable. It is not believed that such rapid increase of admissions under the new law will long continue. If it does, the necessity will soon be forced upon the city of providing additional accommodations for this charity.

The experiment of the large piggery, established some years since, has demonstrated that pork can be grown at the Island to great advantage. The weight of hogs slaughtered during the past year was about 30,000 pounds, the average cost of which, including the value of farm products fed to them, was about eight cents per pound. A year since, round hogs of the same quality commanded in the market from eighteen to twenty cents per pound, and now sell for from eleven to fourteen cents per pound. When it is remembered that the pork costing eight cents was grown at a time when everything was high, and corn and meal for fattening cost an average of \$1.50 per bushel, it will readily be seen that with a cheap food and grain at present prices, hogs can be raised at a cost highly remunerative. The city offal would furnish the best of cheap food in abundance. The quantity collected is sufficient for more than 3,000 hogs. At the rate now received for it by the city it would average a cost of less than two dollars a year for each hog, against a cost of upward of five dollars for the food of those which cost eight cents per pound. It is believed, therefore, considering the conveniences of the Island, and the fact that the labor required could be performed by the sentenced inmates, that this branch might be largely and profitably extended by the use of the offal.

This matter has been several times agitated in the Board. In 1861, a committee gave the subject full and careful consideration and submitted an extended report, containing statements and estimates which commend themselves at the present time, without need of any material amendment. For the information of the City Council a copy of the report is herewith appended, marked A. So satisfactory were the conclusions of the Committee that the Board were disposed to proceed at once in the matter. It was subsequently found that such action was not practicable, as the city had already given a contract for the offal for a term of years.

The contract was made December 23, 1859, to run from date to December 31, 1864, inclusive, for a consideration of \$5,500 per annum. It contains a condition that the party holding the contract may have the agreement "renewed and extended, upon the same terms and conditions, for and during the five years commencing on the first day of January in the year 1865," if they "shall so elect, and shall so notify the city, in writing, six months before the expiration of the five years during which this contract is in force." If therefore the notice required has been given, the offal is, at present, beyond the control of the city. If, however, the City Council agrees with the Board, in thinking favorably of such eventual use of the offal, measures should be taken to allow ample time to make the preparations that would be necessary for its transportation and use. The remaining time of the contract will soon slip away. Desiring to increase the revenue to be derived from the Institution, and believing that the establishment of a piggery upon the plan and scale proposed would go far toward rendering them self-sustaining, the Directors respectfully ask that thorough consideration may be given to the subject.

For the Board,

MOSES KIMBALL, *President.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN : The Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1865, embraces the following record.

One hundred and sixty-seven patients — eighty-one men, and eighty-six women — remained under care on the first day of January, 1865. During the year, eighty-four have been admitted. Two hundred and fifty-one have been under treatment. Sixty-seven have been discharged ; and there remain at this date, one hundred and eighty-four ; ninety-four men and ninety women.

Of the admissions, one was by the Superintendent, thirteen by commitment, and seventy by the Board of Directors.

It has been supposed by some of the members of the City Council, that only the few "committed" each year are "city charges." This is an error, and has doubtless led to errors of judgment and practice. One half of those admitted by the Board of Directors, and two-thirds of the average number resident here are of this class.

The case admitted by the Superintendent was a case of emergency and a peculiar one. It was that of a poor woman in child-bed, who, besides being violently insane, was also dangerously sick. Her husband, a temperate, hard-working man, was poor, unable to pay for her board, and had no claim upon the city. He applied for relief on *Sunday*, representing that the friends were worn out with ceaseless watching

and anxiety, and could no longer decently care for her. He asked that she might be received and comfortably provided for until, if she survived, the necessary steps could be taken for her removal to a State Hospital. She was accordingly admitted, but was found to be hopelessly ill, and died on the evening of the following day. The case was promptly reported to the Board of Directors, and the action of the Superintendent was fully approved by them.

One other case, unable to pay anything for board and not chargeable to the city, has been admitted during the year. The circumstances were these. The patient, a young Irish woman, had been for some time under treatment in the Free City Hospital, for general debility. She suddenly became violently insane, and the necessity for her removal imperative. The attending physicians thought her physical condition so critical, that her removal to Taunton would be disastrous if not fatal. Application was therefore made to the Board for her admission here, and by direction of the President she was received. She still remains here. Her disease proved to be of the periodical, or rather of the paroxysmal form, accompanied by great prostration, and the intervals between the attacks have thus far been too short to admit of her transfer with propriety.

Another noticeable circumstance in this connection is the fact that three of the admissions were granted upon the direct personal application of the parties themselves. Two of them had been inmates here before, and all were cases of genuine mental disease. A fourth, a young man who had been here many months, and was surely though slowly recovering, but who, impatient with the delay, left the Hospital against our advice, a good deal embittered by what he deemed an unnecessary detention here, repeatedly returned for advice, and at length begged to be taken back for a thorough cure. Fortunately we were enabled, by advice and prescription, to aid him to remain with his friends, and finally

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to surmount his mental difficulties. Considering our scanty and illy contrived accommodations, and the great inconveniences all, patients and management alike, are subjected to here, such incidents are peculiarly gratifying.

In many of the cases the disease has been of the gravest character. Some we have had the satisfaction of restoring to their friends and society; others have terminated in death or in hopeless insanity, and a few are now rapidly recovering or still wavering in the balance.

Though the admissions have been more than for several years past, yet had we been able to receive all who have sought relief here, the number admitted would have exceeded one hundred and twenty. Except in special cases, all applications in behalf of parties from other places, and of such as at the time were inmates of similar hospitals, have been discouraged. During the past four months the number of unsuccessful applications has been unprecedentedly large, and the pressure still continues.

Of those discharged, twenty-one had recovered, nine were improved, ten had not materially improved, one was found not to be insane, and twenty-six died.

One inmate is discharged as "not found to be insane." This person was examined by the constituted legal authorities, and, upon the testimony of two careful physicians, adjudged to be insane and committed to this hospital. During a residence of four weeks here, careful and frequent examinations failed to demonstrate the existence of mental disease, while they also failed to bring conviction of the contrary. Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to discharge the patient and await future developments. It is to be regretted that subsequent reports have not fully justified the wisdom of this decision.

Several of those discharged have been removed because of the inability of friends to bear the burden of their support here. Not appreciating the fact that insanity is a *chronic*

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disease, and not heeding our advice, they place the patient here in the delusive hope that a very few weeks will suffice for a perfect restoration to health. In this it is a matter of surprise and regret that they are often misled by the advice of otherwise sensible physicians. Disappointed in this vain expectation, they are often compelled to remove the sufferer at the very time when the disease has begun to yield to the carefully considered treatment. In such cases, it becomes a matter of great moment and no small anxiety to so conduct the transfer that fatal consequences shall not ensue.

During the past, as in former years, we have not been spared the pain of seeing patients prematurely removed. Knowing it to be almost useless, it is yet a duty to repeat the warning and enter our earnest protest against this pernicious practice. Persuaded, if not convinced, by the vehement declarations of the half-recovered victim of mental disease that she is well, and that her case is not understood by "the Doctor," or that his opinion is warped by interested motives, against all advice, the friends, through kindly but mistaken feeling, remove her at the very time when, if ever, the gentle restraint of the Hospital and the watchful care of the experienced physician are of the highest value. A mother, in the prime of life, through overwork and anxiety gradually loses her health, — alternating for weeks between depression and excitement, she at length becomes maniacal. Jealous of her husband, irritable with friends, alternately confiding in and distrustful of her medical adviser, self-reliant, buoyant, extravagant in talk and action, all domestic arrangements are disarranged and domestic comfort and peace destroyed. Out of pure necessity, she is removed to the Hospital. Under the regular hours and uniform habits of her new abode her excitement abates, and in a few weeks she is found in the *convalescent ward*. With many misgivings this change is made. Hardly well enough to warrant it, subjecting others to great, and herself to no small risk,

the change is made for the possible good to her and for her greater comfort. She has improved sufficiently to recognize the fact that a change has taken place in her mental condition, and she honestly claims that she is well. Her friends, not readily assenting to that, she vehemently asserts it, and declares that if longer detained among the insane she shall become so in very deed. At length her friends are induced to remove her, and she goes out denouncing the Hospital and its officers, as she came in denouncing her husband and friends and physician. Treated with the most careful consideration by all, not a restraining finger laid upon her, not a harsh word spoken to her, every sign of amendment noted with pleasure, and she steadily cheered and encouraged, always meeting us with a smile and seemingly appreciating every effort to benefit her, without one real cause of complaint, except that she was not discharged upon her own demand, she goes out full of bitterness towards those who have conscientiously sought only her own greatest good, to the undeserved injury of the Hospital and to the cruel detriment of her own future prospects — her unstable mental condition recognized and deplored by most of her fellow-patients. From such cases come most of the complaints and prejudices against our Hospitals for the Insane. A little longer residence in the Hospital, and confidence and gratitude take the place of distrust and ill-will; but the misconceptions and animosities, carried out at such a stage of the disease and under such unfavorable circumstances, are almost never eradicated.

The deaths, during the year, have been in about the same proportion as during the year before. Eleven were from organic disease of the brain, seven from consumption, three from exhaustion, two from diarrhoea and one each from erysipelas, bilious colic, and puerperal disease. Nine were hopeless when admitted, and several were brought here to be cared for till death should occur. Such must always be the case in a hospital so conveniently situated near a large city,

as is this. The general health of the Institution has been excellent, and the year closes without a suicide or a serious accident to deplore.

Among the assigned causes of insanity is the inhalation of ether in dental surgery. This at most could be only an exciting cause. But in some six or eight cases treated here, and seen elsewhere, a careful inquiry has shown that ether could have had no agency whatever in causing the mental disease. In several instances, where that was assigned as the exciting cause, after the admission of the patient, ether has been administered day after day, for weeks in succession, for the purpose of subduing excitement or of inducing sleep, not only without injury but with positive benefit. In some instances, life has doubtless been saved by its use. In the cases referred to, every one was a female, and of each a like account was given. The general health had been long and greatly impaired, and a disinclination to exertion of any kind had become characteristic. Troubled with decaying teeth, under the influence of ether from eight to twenty were extracted at a single sitting! From that hour, what was before negative became a positive and active affection, and deep depression, with suicidal and homicidal propensities, took the place of listlessness and debility. Remembering how the muscular and robust droop under a capital operation, even though unconscious of it, what wonder that a delicate and nervous woman, exhausted by disease, finds, in the shock of such an operation, the last atom that renders the burden utterly insupportable! This subject has been brought to the attention of several of our most experienced dentists, and its importance fully acknowledged by them.

The experience of every year adds to the conviction that of all the so-called causes of insanity, the most fruitful and the one most fearfully on the increase is the hereditary element. If this be true, it is of the highest importance that it be known and recognized accordingly. How else can

preventive measures be successfully employed? How vain to say to the victim of such predisposition, beware of excesses in business, in study, in pleasure, when the inherited tendency to mental disease as surely hurries him to such excesses, as their indulgence leads to active disease. The true preventive lies behind and far deeper than that. It is in the hands of parents and guardians, who, by a judicious system of physical, mental, and moral training, from childhood to puberty, must so prepare the system for further education, that the subject thereof can easily complete the same. How absurd to say to the victim of hereditary gout, after twenty years' indulgence in the pleasures of the table, now avoid excess, be temperate, be frugal, or you will rue it. The tendency to disease is now confirmed, and only awaits the proper occasion to develop into activity. So of mental disease, the tendency being present, it only requires a slight exciting cause and active insanity is the result. Whatever is done to ward off the disease must be done in the tender years of childhood and youth, if at all, or throughout the remaining years of life the phantom of mental disease will surely follow its hereditary victim.

The recoveries during the year, though not many, are all that could be reasonably hoped for from the material presented. The Hospital has been so crowded during the entire year, that, in the admission of new patients, we have been obliged to discriminate in favor of the quiet and harmless, to the exclusion of the active but more curable cases. Whatever deficiency our records may show in this particular is more than made up, we trust, by the higher standard of comfort attained and the increased facilities for enjoyment secured. Never before, in our history, has life in the hospital approached so near to the family standard. Never before has so much enjoyment been had, in a twelvemonth. Never before have our patients felt so little the restraints and discomforts of hospital life. Yet we have much more

to do, in this respect, to add to their happiness and aid in their recovery ; much more to do, that cannot be done within three wards and upon two acres of ground !

During the year our water excursions were frequent and much enjoyed, the more so oftentimes that they were shared by parties from the McLean Asylum and the Asylum for the Blind. Our bowling alley and billiard tables have been in constant use, and cards, backgammon, draughts and chess have been in steady demand. *Two* games of croquet occupied the long summer afternoons, and the magic lantern has filled with amusement many an otherwise tedious hour. The hand-organ, throughout the summer and fall, filled the garden with its welcome music, and the skating park has added a new and rare sensation. The carriage, in use two or three times a day, in pleasant weather, has contributed greatly to pleasure and health. The Music Hall, through the thoughtful kindness of Dr. Upham, has been open to us, and the Museum has, as usual, been a source of great enjoyment. Mr. Loring's workshops and vessels have been, at all times, accessible, and, through the kindness of the Managers thereof, the doors of the Mechanics' Fair were open to us, and the occasion was enjoyed and appreciated.

Our Library continues to increase in size and usefulness. Recently, Alderman Dana has made an unexpected and most welcome addition, by the donation of fifty valuable volumes. Silently, but effectually, will his influence be felt here, day after day, throughout the weary year, in quieting the restless, cheering the desponding, exciting the listless, and bettering all. This field is not fully occupied !

The donation, by the Board of Directors, to the Christmas Tree seemed productive of more than the usual good influences. The holiday season was an unusually joyous one here. Throughout the whole not a single disturbing element was at work. On New Year's day a large party of our general patients attended the inauguration of the Mayor and

inspected the new City Hall from attic to basement. In the evening, a party of fifty, of both sexes, assembled in the ladies' parlor. A few short and pleasant hours were passed in conversation, music, and games. The enjoyment of the evening was crowned by an abundant entertainment of ice cream, cake, and confectionery presented by Director Bradlee. This public acknowledgment of his kindness is made at the special request of the happy recipients of his bounty. At eleven o'clock, all retired to their rooms and were ready for the rest that, for that night, at least, they were not obliged to *seek*. On this, as on other similar occasions during the year, the return of former patients to pass a day at the old homestead and to share in our festivities has been a pleasant and gratifying incident. To Alderman Clapp, of the Saturday Evening Gazette, is due our deepest gratitude for his weekly bundle of exchanges. The good they do cannot be told.

Dr. Fisher has continued to discharge his duties, as Assistant Superintendent, with unwearied zeal and fidelity.

To the Board of Directors and to the Advisory Committee is gratefully tendered this public acknowledgment of their unwavering interest in the prosperity of the Institution and of their personal kindness and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. WALKER, *Sup't.*

LUNATIC HOSPITAL, South Boston, Dec. 31, 1865.

APPENDIX.

IN compliance with the recommendation of "THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE," the following propositions on the construction of hospitals for the insane, as adopted by that body, are appended to the foregoing Report.

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built, without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and, as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for patients, an associated dormitory, communicating with a chamber for two attendants; a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb-waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen, or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floor of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged that if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors shall be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing clothing, etc., should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which at the boiler does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

XXIII. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories, should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not

less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Whenever practicable, the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, Dec. 31, 1865.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present the following statements as my Report for the House of Correction for the year 1865.

The number of prisoners committed from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866, has been as follows, viz.: Males, 317; Females, 219. Total, 536.

The following is the result of the weighing of the prisoners received and discharged during the year. Amount of gain in flesh of prisoners from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866, is as follows :—

157 prisoners, gross gain, 1,088 lbs. — 6 lbs., 14 oz.

Amount of loss, 12 prisoners, 47½ lbs., — 3 lbs., 14 oz.

Actual gain, 1,040½ lbs.

Actual average, 7 lbs. 2 oz. to a prisoner.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Offences since January 1, 1865.

	Males.	Females.
Drunkenness	18	5
Common drunkards	1	
Common night-walkers		69
Larceny	147	86
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<u>166</u>	<u>160</u>

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	166	160
Embezzlement	1	2
Assault and battery	55	2
Larceny in a building	8	11
“ “ vessel	1	
“ from person	6	10
Wilful and indecent exposure of person	5	
Illegally escaping from lawful custody	1	
Forgery	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	10	7
Adultery	4	4
Receiving stolen goods	1	4
Idle and disorderly persons	8	8
Obtaining money by false pretences	4	
Having in possession obscene books	1	
Unlawful use of another's property		1
Attempting to commit larceny	2	
Assault and battery, aggravated	1	
“ “ hatchet	1	
“ “ razor	1	
“ “ stone	3	
“ “ knife	6	
“ “ club	3	1
“ “ officer	2	
Breaking and entering a building	7	2
Threatening to do bodily mischief	1	
Unlawfully and maliciously injuring personal property	1	
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious		2
Manslaughter	4	
Keeping a building for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors	2	1
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<u>306</u>	<u>215</u>

<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	Males.	Females.
	306	215
Passing counterfeit bank bill		1
Attempting to commit robbery	2	
Robbery	3	1
Common railery and brawler		1
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	1	
Polygamy	1	
Common and notorious thief		1
Unlawful use of horse and wagon	1	
Unlawfully and wantonly breaking glass	1	
Assault	2	
	<hr/> 317	<hr/> 219

TABLE NO. 2.

Sentences of all since January 1, 1865.

	Males.	Females.
15 days	1	
30 "	2	1
60 "	1	
1 month	5	
2 months	54	76
3 "	63	34
4 "	19	12
5 "	2	
6 "	60	44
7 "		1
8 "	4	3
9 "	2	
10 "	1	3
12 "	30	17
15 "	3	1
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<hr/> 247	<hr/> 192

<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>							Males.	Females.
							247	192
18 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7
20 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
24 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	7
30 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
36 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5
42 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
48 "	.	.	.	.	.	.		1
60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.		1
For non-payment of fine and costs	.	.					24	5
Total							317	219
Number committed by Superior Court								160
"	"	"	Police	"	Boston	.		329
"	"	"	"	"	Chelsea	.		47
								536

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Ages of all who have been in Prison since
January 1, 1865.*

20 years and under	.	.	.	.	.	78	49
20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	120	96
30 to 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	57	53
40 to 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	32	14
50 to 60 "	.	.	.	.	.	17	7
60 years and over	.	.	.	.	.	13	
						317	219

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the number Times committed of all who have been in Prison since January 1, 1865.

	Males.	Females.
First time	246	129
Second time	39	42
Third time	6	26
Fourth time	7	12
Fifth time	4	4
Sixth time	2	1
Seventh time	1	1
Eighth time	1	2
Ninth time	2	
Ten times and over	9	2
	<hr/> 317	<hr/> 219

Nativity, No. 5.

Massachusetts	154
Maine	24
New York	14
Vermont	7
Maryland	9
Washington (D. C.)	1
Pennsylvania	7
New Jersey	2
New Hampshire	7
Rhode Island	6
Connecticut	5
Tennessee	1
Virginia	4
California	1
Ohio	1
Louisiana	1
Natives of United States	<hr/> 244

Ireland	211
England	16
Scotland	8
France	6
Germany	6
Sweden	2
Canada	4
British Provinces	34
Cuba	1
Gibraltar	1
West Indies	2
Spain	1

536
Employment, No. 6.

	Males.	Females.
Making brushes	209	Making contract work 128
Making trunk nails	54	Making prison clothing 18
Lumpers in yard and garden	15	Domestics 15
Tailor	1	Washing 16
Shoemakers	4	Mending 10
Carpenters	3	Prison sweeps 12
Bakers	3	Yard sweeps 6
Prison sweeps	4	Nurses 4
Whitewashing	2	Runners 10
Tinsmith	1	
Blacksmith	1	Total 219
Barber	1	
Hostlers	2	
Gate-men	3	
Nurses	4	
Firemen	3	
In gas works	4	
In piggery	3	
Total	318	

Number committed during the year.

Males	317
Females	219
Adults	439
Minors	97
Whites	497
Colored	39
Cannot read and write	148
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read and write	5
Married	246
Intemperate	378
Discharged on expiration of sentence	413
Paid fine and costs	5
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	5
Died	2
Escaped	2
Pardoned by Governor	31
“ “ Directors	2
“ “ Police Court	5
Total	<hr/> 2,850

Amount received for Fine and Costs, viz.:—

1 committed from Superior Criminal Court	\$57 35
4 committed from Police Court, Chelsea	44 16
Which is paid to the City Treasurer	<hr/> \$101 51

It gives me much pleasure in presenting this Report, to state that the discipline of the prison has in no respect been relaxed, but will bear a favorable comparison with previous years.

The male prisoners under contract have been fully employed during the whole of the past year.

The daily average of the male prisoners who have been employed in the shops has been as follows : —

For the manufacture of brushes	75
“ “ “ trunk nails	20
	<hr/>
Total	95

The whole number of men now under contract as follows : —

For the manufacture of brushes	100
“ “ “ trunk nails	25
	<hr/>
Total	125

These are all the males whose labor can be made available. As is always the case, there have been many of the men who could be put to no other employment than as being made available as laborers in the yard and garden, as sweeps in the prison, and such other occupations as can be found for them, but the number of such is less than in former years ; these are chiefly the old and broken-down men. The female prisoners (with the exception of domestics and those who do the work of the laundry, the cook kitchen, and the prison) have been employed during the most of the year in making shirts, drawers, horse-blankets, etc., and clothing for the Institution.

The number of sewing-machines now in use is forty-two. There is no difficulty, as a general thing, in teaching the women the use of the machines. Could sufficient work always be found, this department would be self-supporting, as there has been quite an increase in the amount of earnings the past year. As the Board have authorized the running of the machines by steam-power, this arrangement will do away with one great difficulty, which is the frequent complaint of pains in the back and limbs, caused by the constant strain

upon the muscles, and when any cold is taken, it is apt to produce pleurisy, of which we have had many cases among the women, if not caused, certainly aggravated, by the use of the machines. The use of steam power in running the machines will doubtless add very much to the amount of work turned off.

The Board through their Committee having authorized the change, one-half of the whip shop has been fitted up as a sewing room for the female prisoners, which will do away with the old dilapidated and ill-ventilated shop which it has been for many years, and make a spacious, comfortable, well-ventilated and cheerful room, 120 by 50 feet, in which the work can be done more conveniently and advantageously, and which, being heated by steam instead of stoves, will be more comfortable and more conducive to the health of the prisoners.

The general health of the Institution has been remarkably good. There have been but two deaths, and these were on the way to the grave when they were brought here.

The deaths have been as follows : —

May Brown died May 15, of lung fever.

Samuel Carroll died June 24, of dementia.

No change of diet has been made during the year. Brown bread is still used, and is doubtless conducive to health.

The services in the chapel have been kept up as usual, and the results upon the minds of the prisoners have, I believe, not been less beneficial than in former years.

The gas works have been in successful operation during the year at which gas has been made for this Institution and for the Lunatic Hospital. I would renew my suggestion of last year, as to the propriety of employing a suitable person to have the oversight and direction of this part of the work,

and attend to the steam boilers, and pipes, etc. The difficulty still exists in finding suitable men among the prisoners to discharge this duty.

A sufficient quantity of garden vegetables (except potatoes) has been raised to meet the use of the family and the prisoners, and a full supply of pork for the consumption of the whole establishment has been produced in the piggery.

No important changes have been made in the buildings during the year, except the alteration made in the whip shop, already referred to, and the rebuilding, in a substantial, fire-proof manner, of the boiler-house of the brush shop, consumed by fire on the night of the 15th of October.

The governor again exercised his clemency on Christmas day, and issued a pardon for one of the prisoners recommended by me for good conduct and industry ; on this occasion it was one of the female prisoners, who had been here about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, on a sentence of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. At the conclusion of the services in the chapel on that day I addressed the prisoners, stating what had been done, and read the pardon ; after the male prisoners had been marched out, I made some further remarks to the women, and then a personal address to the happy recipient of the pardon. The scene was deeply affecting and interesting to all present, and I cannot but think will have a lasting and salutary effect upon the prisoners.

There has been an unusual number of prisoners pardoned by the executive during the year, no less than 31 having received his clemency ; a large portion of whom could not receive from me a recommendation for good conduct, which has a bad effect upon the discipline of the prison, making those who have been trying to do well discontented and dissatisfied. I might refer here to the great discrepancy in the sentences imposed by the Judges of the Police Court, many old offenders getting off with a short punishment, and others committed for the first time, receiving a long sentence.

Once more I would repeat what I have so often had occasion to say, that my most sincere thanks are tendered to the Board of Directors for their uniform courtesy and kindness, for their interest in the well-being of the Institution, and for their valuable advice and counsel in all that pertains to the good and efficient working of the establishment.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—

GENTLEMEN: Another brief statement of the condition of the Institutions under my charge is made necessary by the closing of another year. It does not now occur to me that any events peculiar in their nature, or out of the ordinary course, have transpired. Certainly no incidents of an unpleasant character, in connection with the management of the Institutions, have happened during the year. An unwonted degree of health has prevailed among the inmates, and every department is in a prosperous condition. Our obligations to God for these and other blessings ought always to be kept in mind, but more especially should this be the case at the closing period of the year.

The whole number of inmates of the Almshouse on the last day of the year 1865 was one hundred and seventy-seven, to wit :—

Men, 86 ; women, 39 ; boys, 36 ; girls, 16. Total, 177.

The whole number of paupers admitted during the year was two hundred and one, viz. :—

Males, 142 ; females, 59. Total, 201.

Whole number discharged, one hundred and fifty-one, viz. :—

Males, 108 ; females, 43. Total, 151.

Largest number, 177 ; smallest number, 106.

Number of deaths, eleven, viz. : —

Males, 7 ; females, 4.

Number of births, *three*.

You will see that the year 1866 commences with 50 more paupers in the Almshouse than were there at the beginning of the last year. This is a very large percentage of increase, and the prospect now is that the number may be still larger.

The school for pauper boys has been kept throughout the year, although the number of scholars at one time was reduced below twenty. The boys have been healthy as usual and have made commendable progress in learning.

Many reasons exist in favor of a separate Institution for the city poor, although they can undoubtedly be supported cheaper by the present arrangement than in any other way. They themselves perhaps would not desire a change, for they are the aristocrats here, and to a great extent enjoy the idleness, which most of them covet. There is a well-founded objection to bringing them into too close proximity with convicts, and they cannot be worked here except at a great disadvantage, without doing so. True, if left to themselves, the great majority of them would seek such companionship ; but that fact does not weaken the objection. The two classes of paupers and prisoners have always been kept as distinct as it is possible to keep them under the same roof. Yet a degree of odium which it does not deserve will always attach to the Almshouse so long as it remains thus intimately connected with the House of Industry.

This ought not so to be. A separate Institution, with more or less land attached ; would afford facilities for making able-bodied, lazy paupers do something towards their own support. The odium of confining them with criminals would be avoided. The expense of maintenance might be in-

creased, but the city of Boston ought to have an establishment opened to receive those of her citizens who become poor, that has no taint of a penal institution about it. It is due to her character for benevolence, due to the better feelings and prejudices, if you please, of her people, and due to the demands of charity and humanity.

The number of convicts in the House of Industry on the last day of December, 1865, was three hundred and thirty-three, to wit: —

Males, 163 ; females, 170. Total, 333.

Children of sentenced mothers, 12.

The whole number of convicts committed during the year was thirteen hundred and eleven, viz. : —

Males, 518 ; females, 793. Total, 1,311.

Whole number discharged twelve hundred and seventy-three, viz. : —

Males, 439 ; females, 834. Total, 1,273.

Whole number of deaths, twelve, viz. : —

Men, 3 ; women, 4 ; children of sentenced mothers, 5. Total, 12.

The average number of inmates in both departments, including children of sentenced mothers, was 456, against 341 the year previous.

A record of the weight of convicts upon their admission and discharge has been kept in accordance with the order of a previous year. It does not include those committed for non-payment of fines and costs, for such persons remain only a few days at longest.

Of the men, three lost in weight. The gain made by the others was one ton, eight hundred and twenty-eight pounds,

being an average of 7 lbs. per man. The largest individual gain was 33½ lbs.

The women who were weighed in and out (746 in number) gained in gross 7,587 lbs., or over three tons and three-quarters.

The largest individual gain was 48 1-2 lbs. Average gain, a fraction over ten pounds per head.

The dietary is the same as in the days of Prison Inspectors.

These facts prove not only the absurdity and falsity of the complaints then made, but they show that the prisoners in the House of Industry are being too well fed. No penal institution in the land takes better care of its inmates in all particulars, yet this kindness is wholly unappreciated by the recipients. It falls for the most part upon "the evil and unthankful."

The result of the year's labor upon the farm has been satisfactory. The area of arable land has been enlarged by the labor of the boys in the House of Reformation, and a large amount of under-draining and other improvements of a permanent character have been completed by the men. The schedule of the more important farm products is as follows, viz. :—

Hay	.	.	.	.	.	.	125 tons.
Straw	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 "
Corn fodder	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 "
Squashes	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 "
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 bushels.
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	800 "
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,000 "
Carrots	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500 "
Mangolds and other beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,200 "
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 "
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	75 "
Cabbages	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,000 heads.

Other vegetables and roots were raised in sufficient quantity to supply all the wants of the Institutions.

The productive capacity of the farm has increased considerably in five years. Judicious culture for five years to come will show a larger proportionate increase.

A new house at the Gut, for the use of the boatmen, and for other purposes if required, has been erected the past year. This was built by our own carpenter, at a cost of about \$1,000.

As was said at the outset, the year has been one of prosperity without any marked features. Much seed has been sown. The hope that some of it may have fallen on "good ground" tends to sweeten labor and compensate for many disappointments.

The Reports of the physician and chaplain are appended. Neither of these gentlemen need commendation. They, together with the other officers of the Institution, have labored to discharge their duties with fidelity. It is for you to determine what measure of success has attended our effort.

His Honor the Mayor, with members of the City Government and others, have visited the Institutions not unfrequently during the year. Such visits are always welcome, and it is to be hoped will be often repeated.

No week has passed, I think, without a visit from more or less of the members of the Board. The Institution is greatly benefited by your constant and watchful supervision. For your personal kindness I am under great obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, December 31, 1865.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS : —

GENTLEMEN: The whole number in the House of Reformation on the first day of January, 1864, was one hundred and ninety-two, viz. : —

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	20

There have been since committed one hundred and ninety-four, viz. : —

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	170
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	24

The causes of commitment are as follows : —

	Boys.	Girls.
Truancy	77	3
Vagrancy	85	12
Larceny	7	5
Receiving stolen money . . .	1	1
Stubborn child		1

The whole number discharged during the year 1865 was one hundred and sixty-one, viz. : —

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence . .	100	4
Of age	1	4
Pardoned	45	6
Died	1	

There are therefore, remaining at the end of the year, two hundred and twenty-five, viz. : —

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	195
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	30

The sentences of the girls are : for one year four ; for two years, seventeen ; and during minority, nine.

The sentences of the boys are : for six months, seventeen ; for eight months, one ; for nine months, one ; for one year, seventy-three ; for fifteen months, three ; for eighteen months, eighteen ; for two years, fifty-two ; during minority, thirty.

The causes of commitment are as follows : —

	Boys.	Girls.
Truancy	79	5
Vagrancy	86	15
Larceny	16	5
Receiving stolen money	1	1
Stubbornness	1	4
Idle and disorderly	8	
Breaking with intent to steal	4	

The birthplaces of those now in the Institution are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Boston	107	16
Other towns in Mass.	16	3
Other States than Mass.	22	7
England, and British Provinces	13	3
Ireland	9	
Italy	2	
Unknown	1	1

The health of the inmates has never been so good as during the year past. One boy has died, it is true, but the seeds of decay were not only planted in him, but had germinated previous to his admission.

As heretofore, the larger boys have worked on the farm during the warm months. To their labor the success of the root crops of the House of Industry is mainly due. They have also made nearly an acre of land.

The smaller boys have attended school during the year. The boys have all made fair progress in learning, and the schools have been entirely satisfactory to the committee, but the summer school received their special commendation.

With few exceptions, as appear above, the boys sentenced during the year were truants or juvenile vagrants. Many, probably *most*, have had pernicious examples before them from their birth. The parents of a large majority are ignorant, intemperate, or vicious. The children have had bad blood in their veins, and many of them have been educated to habits of dishonesty. A considerable number have neither father nor mother. Almost without an exception, either among boys or girls, they are habitual liars. Two years is the longest sentence. The majority are committed for one year or less. The average age of the one hundred and seventy boys sentenced during the twelve months past is 12 years. The average length of sentence is 15 months. They will be turned loose again at the average age of 13 years, for there is no provision of law to make any other disposition of them. It would seem as if wise legislation might demand a change in this respect, and give authority somewhere to provide for these boys, or at least that portion of them who have no parents.

The girls' department of the House of Reformation commends itself. No children, whatever may be their situation in life, are better cared for than these. They are instructed in all things which may be useful to them, are allowed nothing hurtful, and enjoy a pleasant house, under mild restraint. To those who have left it, the remembrance of its privileges is sweet, and they love to visit it.

The following Report has been made by the teacher : —

"TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION : —

"SIR: The Reform School for girls numbers at the close of the year 1865, thirty scholars. Number received during the year, twenty-four. Discharged, fourteen. Average age, thirteen years. Twenty-two are between eight and fifteen, and eight, from fifteen to seventeen years.

"All the girls read, spell, and write. Four-fifths study Arithmetic and Geography. There are a few scholars whose attainments would do credit to any school, and all have evinced a great desire to learn. Some are grateful for the labor and money expended to teach them, but there are others in whom the seeds of evil seem too firmly rooted to be easily eradicated.

"The house furnished them has proved to be a comfortable, quiet, useful home, and has aided much in showing them what a home should be. Many of them never before realized the comfort of a good home, and are here taught, for the first time, to do different kinds of useful labor.

"Under the direction of their matron, the household duties are performed by the girls, and they manifest a good degree of interest in keeping their several apartments neat and clean.

"Hoping that each advancing year more satisfactory results may be attained in this department, and with sincere thanks for your interest manifested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the school, I remain,

"Yours respectfully,

"SARAH A. BRACKETT,

"Teacher Reformation School for Girls."

The annual appropriation for the libraries has been expended, and the selection of books, by those who were

authorized to make the purchase, has been judicious. Both boys and girls are supplied abundantly with useful and interesting reading.

The labors of another year are ended. Around the position which I hold, anxious cares, constant duties, and great responsibilities always hang. The past year has been by no means free from them, but they have left no unpleasant impression on my memory. God grant that the labors of the year may not prove fruitless.

With most sincere thanks for your encouragement in this department, and pleasant recollections of all our intercourse during the year, this Report is respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent*.

DEER ISLAND, December 31, 1865.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON, December 31, 1865.

THOMAS E. PAYSON, ESQ., *Superintendent of Houses of Industry and Reformation*:—

SIR: The Annual Report of the Medical Department of the Institutions under your charge is herewith respectfully submitted. My duties in connection with the Institution commenced on the 17th of April. The statistics of this Report, however, are compiled from the records from January 1, 1865.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Whole number of patients admitted to hospital, 505.

Daily average in hospital, 196.

“ “ “ “ per cent. of whole number of inmates, 4.28.

It will be seen by the enumeration of diseases below given, that over one-third of these patients were suffering from the effects of intemperance. These patients come in with nervous systems shattered, and require a few days of rest and a few nights of sleep, before going to work. Delirium tremens, however, has been comparatively rare. Scabies, which has been so prevalent throughout the year, has been widely disseminated through the community by our returning soldiers, and has invaded some of the best parts of the city, as well as the lowest haunts; so that our proportion is no larger than might have been expected.

A large portion of the city poor on the sick-list consists

always of chronic cases, which are constantly under treatment in hospital. Three, now remaining, have been upon the sick report from the commencement of the year. The number of cases of acute inflammatory disease has been remarkably small.

The following is a classification of the diseases: Intemperance, 184; scabies, 58; venereal diseases, 35; ulcer, 28; rheumatism (chronic), 23; diarrhœa, 23; abscess, 16; delirium tremens, 11; consumption, 10; ophthalmia and erysipelas, each 9; contusion, 7; bronchitis and parturition, each 6; dysentery and tonsillitis, each 5; stricture of urethra, dislocation, pneumonia, sprain, colic, burn, neuralgia, each 4; functional diseases of uterus, diseases of skin, intermittent fever, apoplexy, fracture, varioloid, epilepsy, each 3; mania, stomatitis, piles, pleurisy, organic disease of brain, each 2; gun-shot wound, abortion, asthma, cancer, incised wound, gastritis, hysteria, diabetes, prolapse of uterus, paralysis, and Bright's disease of the kidneys, of each, 1.

There has occurred in the House of Industry, 22 deaths, classed as follows:—

City poor, 11; sentenced, 7; children of sentenced women, 4.

Causes of deaths: Consumption, 3; old age, pneumonia, and apoplexy, each 2; syphilis, diabetes, chronic diarrhœa, perineal fistulæ, gun-shot wound, chronic inflammation of the liver, Bright's disease, acute mania, cancer, convulsions, meningitis, teething, scrofula, of each 1. The four latter were children under one year old.

Percentage of deaths to whole number or inmates, 1.13.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ sick, 4.35.

There have been 6 births, — 3 of the mothers being paupers, and 3 sentenced women, — 2 of the latter cases were still-births.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Whole number of patients admitted to hospital, 89.

Daily average in hospital, 276.

“ “ “ “ per cent. of whole number of inmates, 1.24.

A large proportion of these patients, as will be seen from the list of diseases, have been troubled with disorders of the bowels and the universal prevailing disease, scabies. I have not the satisfaction of reporting, as had my predecessor at the time of his last Report, that no cases of ophthalmia have been received into the hospital. Of the 29 cases reported this year, 20 have been of granular conjunctivitis ; 3 of inflammation of the cornea ; 5 of ulcer of the cornea ; and 1 of inflammation of the iris. All of these cases have done well, and recovered without permanent injury to the eye. An institution like the House of Reformation will almost inevitably receive many cases of this disease during a year ; the children coming, as a general rule, from a class of the community, in which inflammation of the eye is always prevalent to a large extent. But by a system of frequent inspection of all boys complaining in the slightest degree, of their eyes, and immediate removal to hospital of all cases requiring treatment, it is hoped that this disease will be kept at bay, as far as possible. Nearly all the cases of disease in the House of Reformation were in the boys' department, my services being seldom called in requisition at the girls' school.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Ophthalmia, 29 ; diarrhœa, 19 ; scabies, 16 ; bronchitis, abscess, and contusion, 4 each ; fracture, pneumonia, and tonsillitis, 2 each ; gonorrhœa, dysentery, menorrhagia, sprain, carbuncle, dislocation and ulcer, 1 each.

But one death has occurred in the House of Reformation,

the cause of which was pneumonia ; making the percentage of deaths to whole number of inmates, .25 ; and the percentage of deaths to the whole number of sick, 1.12.

Thanking you, sir, for the kindness and assistance which you have uniformly extended to me, and which were so necessary in rendering easy and pleasant the performance of the duties of a new situation, this Report is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD A. WHISTON.

Resident Physician.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

DEER ISLAND, December 26, 1865.

THOMAS E. PAYSON, ESQ. *Superintendent of the Houses of Industry and Reformation*:—

SIR: As Resident Chaplain of these Institutions, it becomes my duty to render to you and the Board of Directors some account of my labors. It is now nearly nine months since I received my appointment and entered upon the duties of my office. Of course, I came here with the general impression that my field of usefulness must be comparatively limited; but I did not share in the too common impression that the labors of a Chaplain, in an Institution like this, must be unfruitful and forbidding. If the Master came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance; and if he was found eating with publicans and sinners, that he might win and reform them, should the servant feel above his Lord? or hesitate to carry the "bread of life" to the perishing? Wherever there is a man to be saved, the servant of Christ should be willing to go; and long since I adopted this couplet of Dr. Watts, as an article of my faith, —

"And while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

There is a tender spot in every human heart, and with patience and perseverance we may find it. Not unfrequently we see some of the most abandoned persons weeping over their degradation and shame, and wishing that they could break away from their old associates in crime, and lead a

different life. That is the moment when a kind word will find its way to the heart.

These remarks will at least indicate the spirit with which I have engaged in my work.

But the field of labor is quite large, and in some respects interesting. We have, on an average, nearly seven hundred persons, men, women, and children. About three hundred of these are boys and girls, varying in age from five to eighteen years. Some of these are here simply because they are poor, and have no father or mother to take care of them. Certainly it is not a crime to be poor, and they are not treated as criminals. They have pleasant apartments by themselves, and they are treated in all respects as Boston knows how to treat her poor, with a kind and liberal hand. The majority of this number, however, are sentenced for petty offences. It is not so much their fault as the fault of those who neglected their early education. Among them may be found some of more than ordinary ability, and who promise to make useful members of society. It is a part of my duty to teach them good morals, and direct their youthful feet in the path of virtue.

Another interesting class is composed of the old men and women whose misfortune it is to be dependent on the city for a home. They also occupy pleasant apartments entirely separate from the House of Reformation. It is always pleasant to visit them, and talk, sing, and pray with them; and they always seem to appreciate the services of the Chaplain.

About one half of all that are here are sentenced men and women, who come from the vicinity of the low grogeries in Boston. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the cause is rum.

Intemperance leads to every other crime forbidden by the law of God. It seems to me, if the young men of Boston could look upon the groups of half-clad, and sometimes half-starved, bruised, and mangled specimens of humanity, that

come from the Police Court to this Island every day, it would be a sufficient warning to them never to touch the intoxicating cup. Many of these persons are so far gone in iniquity that we can hardly hope, in the few days they remain here, to renovate and save them. I really believe it would be a blessing to them, if, instead of sentencing them so frequently for simply "fine and costs," they were sentenced for a term sufficiently long to enable us to get the rum out of them, and bring them to their senses. It is not unfrequently the case that those who have been here long enough to get sober, call upon the Chaplain, and want to sign the Temperance Pledge; and I am happy to add that, in some cases known to us, the reformation appears to be permanent. But all such persons are persuaded to go to the Home, or into some good family, where they are entirely separated from their old associates. The above is a brief sketch of the characters we have to deal with.

Personal conversation is one of the means used to reform and save the wayward. Once on the Sabbath all meet in our spacious and pleasant chapel for religious services. These services are conducted on the most liberal principles, and consist of an abbreviated Episcopal form, singing by a choir of sixty boys, under the direction of Miss Marianna Payson, — who also plays the organ, — and a sermon; the whole occupying about an hour. In the afternoon I meet the Reformation boys in the small chapel, and spend about half an hour in singing, praying, and talking with them; then meet the girls in their school-room, and engage in similar exercises.

The Board of Directors keep the libraries well supplied with books; and, as a general thing, they are gladly received and well read. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the donation of a large number of tracts and papers from the American Tract Society, and from the Methodist Book Depository; also a donation of \$25.00 worth of books from

the Mass. S. S. Society. By a private donation of \$80.00 from Avery Plumer, Esq., one of the Directors, the boys and girls are to be supplied with four different kinds of Sabbath-school papers for the year to come,—a very liberal and useful gift.

In conclusion, I will say that it has been my privilege to visit similar institutions in other States, but in none have I witnessed that neatness, frugality, and admirable discipline that prevail throughout these Institutions.

Yours most respectfully,

J. W. DADMUN, *Chaplain.*

APPENDIX A.

Report of a Committee of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, upon the subject of a Piggery at Deer Island, for the use of the city swill, made December 6, 1861.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
BOSTON, December 6, 1861.

The Committee instructed to consider the subject of a Piggery at Deer Island for the use of the city swill, have attended to the duty, and submit the following

REPORT.

The amount of swill collected by the city daily is stated by the Assistant Superintendent of Internal Health, as follows: "Eight and one half cords per day is collected during the three summer months," and "seven cords per day during the remaining nine months." This gives an average of a trifle over seven and one third cords. Excluding so much as is understood to be gathered at South Boston and East Boston, would leave seven cords. This quantity, with the roots and refuse vegetation from the farm, and allowing for meal used in fattening, would be sufficient to feed, say, in round numbers, 3,000 hogs. As the greater part of the labor would be done by the sentenced inmates of the House of Industry, the cost of the swill and its transportation, the corn or meal for fattening, keeping of teams for the carting at the Island, straw for bedding, men to have special charge, interest upon the cost of the teams, landing, and necessary

buildings and depreciation of the same, with a small sum for fuel and incidentals, would be the whole annual expense for raising that number of swine.

The question now arises, Is the project a feasible one? The Committee see but three objections that can be raised, with any force, viz. : the chance of disease amongst the hogs ; occasional interruptions to the transportation of the swill, in consequence of storms and ice during the winter, and the possibility of the Piggery being considered a nuisance.

The first objection is not a serious one. Hog cholera, the principal disease to be feared, is of modern origin, and has been found to exist only under certain conditions and circumstances. The precise locality, or the peculiar circumstances which gave it birth, cannot probably be traced. This fact, however, is certain, that it originated at a distance from the New England States. The mode of transportation to market, so different from formerly, has undoubtedly tended very much to spread it, and to introduce it where, under other circumstances, it never would have been. Before railroads were common, hogs were always *driven* to market, no matter how far the market might be from the place where they were produced. Now they are crowded into boxed cars, in many cases so thick that they cannot lie down without overriding each other, and so confined for days, it may be weeks, without sufficient if any food, and with no air to breathe except an atmosphere rendered impure and nauseous by the exhalations from their own feverish bodies. If disease had not been implanted in them before, surely such treatment would be sufficient to guarantee it, and, if existing only in a single one of them and capable of being communicated at all, the whole number thus confined must be more or less infected upon their arrival at market.

Yet, notwithstanding the thousands upon thousands of hogs which have been sold at Brighton, already manifestly diseased, or with the seeds of disease latent in their constitutions, the

hog cholera never, to any considerable extent, has proved fatal as an epidemic in Massachusetts. It has been in the main confined to those animals diseased at the time of their importation, and the few native hogs with which they have come in immediate contact.

Hogs bred here may be said to be entirely free from the disease. The best evidence of the soundness of the position may be found in the fact that every small householder in the State who keeps a single pig during the warm months, and fattens him in the autumn, feels perfectly secure from loss by disease, if he can buy his pig from some litter bred in his neighborhood, while in nine cases out of ten he would prefer to go without one, rather than take the risk of purchasing from a car-load of western shoats.

The risk of disease at the Island would be greatly reduced by the airy and healthy location of the Piggery, as evidence of which is the fact that, out of the large number of hogs now there, not one has been sick during the entire season.

The chance of interruption to the transportation in the winter, as suggested by the second objection, is but small. The experience of Captain Loring, in running the steamboat, is that there has not been an average of more than one day in a season for the last six years when he could not make the regular trips. Since the intensely cold winter of 1844, when the harbor was so frozen over that the merchants cut a channel through the ice, it is believed not to have been closed to navigation more than two days at any one time. Should the transportation even be delayed for days, or weeks, there need be no special inconvenience, as there would always be food enough on hand should it be inexpedient to transport over land, which could be done.

With regard to the third objection, the possibility of the Piggery being considered a nuisance, it is thought no fear need be apprehended on that score. The location thought of,

viz., the extreme southern point of the Island, would seem to obviate it. The position is an isolated and airy one, open to the sea on three sides, and with the same care and cleanliness that is practised at the present Piggery, the Committee cannot believe it would prove offensive in any material degree.

Satisfied upon these points, the next consideration is the cost and plan of conveying the swill to the Island. This expense need not be very great. A proposition has been received to carry it by contract, taking it from the city stables daily in a sail craft, for the sum of \$3,000. It can probably be carried for much less, and several plans are proposed. One is, the purchase of hulks, say of thirty or forty tons burden, which, the swill having been slid from the carts into the hold, could be towed daily to the Island. This towing might be done by contract, or by the *Henry Morrison*, which could do the work without interfering with her regular business. The cost would be only the fuel necessary to run the boat. Three barges would be required, for while one was loading, another would be discharging, and the third in transit between the Island and the city.

Or, with one barge, fitted with a crane and conveniences for hoisting, the swill could be put on board in strong portable tanks, and in the same manner landed at the Island. The barge could then be returned to the city to be loaded with the next day's supply. Three sets of tanks would be required, so that one set might always be in readiness to receive the swill as it came in, and thus, keeping the same close, prevent chance of nuisance or delay to the boat.

Or, what would seem a better plan than either, the city carts might be fixed to carry the tanks, and the swill be collected directly into them. By this mode it would not need to be disturbed till it reached the Island, and could thus be transported much less offensively than in any other way.

As the navigation to the city stables, above the bridge

where the swill is now delivered, may not always be open in the winter, it might be found necessary to have a landing, for a time, on deep water. Wherever this should be, complaints may be expected of the effluvia from the swill. The depot, as at present located, is highly objectionable to the large number of residents in its neighborhood. It would be objectionable anywhere, but much less so by either of the plans here submitted, than by any other that has been thought of. The tanks and barges could all be made perfectly tight, and, being kept closed, would certainly tend in a great degree to prevent cause of trouble, and by the last plan proposed, would not allow sufficient offence to admit of reasonable complaint by any one.

It is understood that the City Council is now considering the subject of erecting a new and costly swill-house. Should the proposed establishment at the Island be determined on, such necessity would be obviated, and the amount so saved would contribute largely, if not be sufficient to cover the expense of all the buildings and permanent structures that would be required for the Piggery.

The enterprise is one of considerable magnitude, and if entered upon should be thoroughly arranged and properly carried out. To do this, a considerable permanent expenditure would be needed at the outset. A landing would require to be built — sheds and pens for the hogs — a swill-house — a boiler-house with boiler for steaming the food — stable — shed and ice-house for butchering purposes — store-houses for meal, straw, etc. — barges and tanks for the transportation of the swill, and teams to do the necessary carting at the Island.

The necessary buildings would cover an area of 109,080 square feet, and the pens 128,000 feet, together making 237,080 feet, or upwards of five and one quarter acres.

The length of fence to pens would be 38,720 feet, or over seven and one quarter miles.

The wharf would require to be 390 feet in length, and 40 feet in width, and would give 8 feet of water at low tide.

The whole, with boiler and other conveniences, would cost from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars, but could not exceed the latter sum.

With these statements, and the several objections having been considered, we come now to the great question, Will it pay? To demonstrate this, the following estimates of the probable expense of carrying on the establishment for the first year, which would be greater than any subsequent one, are given :—

Amount to be paid the city for swill, being the same rate as now paid by contractors . . .	\$5,500
Expense of transportation of swill, being the cost of fuel for the boat and the wages of two laborers at the city	1,700
Wharf conveniences at Boston	1,000
15,000 bushels of corn, or meal, for fattening, which could be laid in at the lowest market rate, say at 65 cents	9,750
Cost of 3,000 purchased pigs to start with, at \$5 each	15,000
300 tons of straw, for bedding, at \$10 . . .	3,000
Wages and board of butcher and hired men to superintend, say	2,000
Cost of keeping horses	600
Interest on permanent investments of \$50,000 .	3,000
Depreciation 5 per cent. on “ . . .	2,500
Fuel for boiler, repairs, and incidentals . . .	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$45,050

The returns that might be expected would be the quantity of pork raised, which would be the very best in the market. Some of the hogs could always be in readiness to

slaughter at seasons when it would command the highest price. In estimating its value, the Committee have acted upon the opinions of experienced dealers, who state the lowest possible average price it could sell for, would be six cents per pound. It would probably realize a larger sum. With the Piggery well underway, there would be no further need of purchasing pigs, but on the contrary large numbers of roasters could be sold, in the season for them, and yield a considerable item of income. An immense quantity of manure would be made. Those acquainted with such matters estimate as much as 5,000 cords. The worth of this for the farm would be very great. Its estimated value is four dollars per cord, and so much of it as might not be needed at the Island would always command a ready sale at that price. Large quantities of bone and rags could be picked from the swill, and with the grease that might be extracted would constitute a considerable amount of value.

The hogs, when killed, could be safely estimated to weigh 300 pounds each, and would give a total of 900,000 pounds. The value of returns may be reasonably expected, as follows :—

900,000 pounds pork, at six cents	.	.	.	\$54,000
5,000 cords of manure, \$4	.	.	.	20,000
Value of bone, rags, grease, etc., say	.	.	.	3,000
				<hr/>
Total of returns	.	.	.	\$77,000
Total of expenses	.	.	.	\$45,000
Allowance for contingencies	.	.	.	10,000
				<hr/>
				55,050
				<hr/>
Net income	.	.	.	\$21,950

Subsequent years would show the profits largely increased. After the first year the saving of the 15,000 dollars paid for pigs, and upon the contingent allowance, would most likely swell the amount to upwards of 40,000 dollars.

In fixing upon the estimates of expense, the Committee have determined to be on the safe side. Sums stated are be-

lieved to be outside figures, and that actual results would show them much less. The item of \$10,000 for contingencies is calculated mainly to meet the chance of disease. Experienced parties say that 5 per cent. would be good insurance against any such loss. If this be so, it would, at that rate, be only the loss of 150 pigs in all, which could be at once replaced by others, and would not amount to a value of more than two or three thousand dollars, at most. The income may be reasonably expected to be greater than the estimated amount, but it would seem to be sufficiently large as it is.

With the given result arrived at, and basing their opinion upon the experience of the past year with the present Piggery of 150 hogs, and the views of the Superintendent of the House of Industry, in whose thorough knowledge of breeding and raising swine the Committee have great confidence, they deem the project a feasible one, and, if properly carried out, would produce a large revenue. It is proper, in this connection, to say that the subject was carefully considered by a Committee of the Board in 1858, of which Seth Adams, Esq., was chairman, who reported in favor of the same. In conclusion, the Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the project is worthy of a thorough trial. If the Board and the City Council concur in these views, it will be necessary to begin arrangements at least one summer in advance, as that time would be needed to prepare the grounds, erect the necessary structures, and perfect details for commencing operations. The passage of the accompanying order is therefore recommended.

MOSES KIMBALL,
JAMES RILEY,
J. P. BRADLEE, } *Committee.*

ORDERED: That the President be requested to apply to the Board of Aldermen for the city swill, after the expiration of the present contract, and for an appropriation sufficient to prepare a Piggery for its use.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM THE PERIOD OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

• *Organized October 16, 1857.*

The members of the Board of Directors, since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows:—

ORIGINAL BOARD, 1857.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, Thacher Beal, John Flint, Stephen Tilton, Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, Pelham Bonney, Joseph Smith, James H. Beal.

THACHER BEAL, *President*. SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1858.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, * Thacher Beal, John Flint, Stephen Tilton, Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, George A. Curtis, Pelham Bonney, James H. Beal.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1859.

Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, Osmyn Brewster, Pelham Bonney, Joseph Smith, George A. Curtis, Francis E. Faxon, William Parkman.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Resigned July, 1858, and Joseph Smith chosen for balance of term.

BOARD OF 1860.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, * Timothy C. Kendall, Pelham Bonney, Osmyn Brewster, Joseph Smith, Moses Kimball, George A. Curtis, Otis Kimball, Francis E. Faxon, Joseph Robbins, Wm. W. Clapp, Jr.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1861.

† Pelham Bonney, Osmyn Brewster, Joseph Smith, Moses Kimball, George A. Curtis, Otis Kimball, J. P. Bradlee, William Eaton, Wm. M. Flanders, George W. Parmenter, Justin Jones, James Riley.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1862.

Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, George A. Curtis, J. P. Bradlee, William Eaton, W. M. Flanders, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Justin Jones, Jonas Fitch, George W. Parmenter, James Riley, Seldon Crockett.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1863.

William Eaton, J. Putnam Bradlee, W. M. Flanders, Justin Jones, Jonas Fitch, † Amos A. Dunnels, Moses Kimball, § James Riley, Joseph T. Bailey, Joseph L. Henshaw, George W. Sprague, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Deceased December 11, 1860.

† Deceased April 29, 1861. Ezra H. Baker, elected for the residue of the term.

‡ In place of F. W. Lincoln, Jr., resigned.

§ Deceased June 6, 1864. Wm. Fox Richardson elected for residue of the term.

BOARD OF 1864.

Moses Kimball, *William Fox Richardson, Joseph T. Bailey, Amos A. Dunnels, Justin Jones, J. Putnam Bradlee, Francis C. Manning, Henry A. Drake, †G. Howland Shaw, Sylvanus A. Denio, Jonas Fitch, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. †THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1865.

Moses Kimball, Joseph T. Bailey, Francis C. Manning, William Cumston, William Fox Richardson, Henry A. Drake, J. Putnam Bradlee, Amos A. Dunnels, §G. Howland Shaw, Sylvanus A. Denio, Jonas Fitch, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. GUY C. UNDERWOOD, *Clerk*.

* In place of James Riley, deceased. † In place of Jonas Fitch, resigned.

‡ Deceased Jan. 15, 1865.

§ Resigned February 10, 1865, and Avery Plumer elected for the balance of term.

City Document.—No. 79.

CITY OF BOSTON.



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1866-67.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR 1867.

MOSES KIMBALL,
J. PUTNAM BRADLEE,
JONAS FITCH,
AMOS A. DUNNELS,
FRANCIS C. MANNING,
HENRY A. DRAKE,

SYLVANUS A. DENIO,
AVERY PLUMER,
WILLIAM CUMSTON,
CHAS. S. BURGESS,
LEWIS RICE,
SAML. W. HODGES.

J. PUTNAM BRADLEE, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM WILLETT, CLERK.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, August 9, 1867.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON:

The Directors of Public Institutions, agreeably to the requirements of the City Ordinances, herewith submit to the City Council their Tenth Annual Report:

The Expenditures for the Financial Year 1866-67, have been as follows, viz:

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence for officers	\$4,765 99
“ “ inmates	15,664 90
Clothing and bedding	7,061 73
Fuel and lights	9,088 66
Salaries	11,312 67
Furniture and utensils	1,540 15
Medical department	709 99
Printing, books and stationery	328 90
Agricultural department	1,324 20
Repairs and alterations	11,488 32
Sewing machines and trimmings for contract work,	5,713 78
Water rates	924 00

Soap and soap stock	642 40
Books for library and Bibles	430 50
Collation. Visit of City Government	280 00
Gratuities to prisoners	40 50
Oil	52 65
Express charges and travelling expenses	38 35
Christmas decorations	35 00
Miscellaneous	270 96
	<hr/>
	\$71,713 65
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence for officers	\$9,732 23
“ “ inmates	29,597 68
Clothing and bedding	13,865 20
Fuel and lights	10,844 81
Salaries	14,567 36
Furniture and utensils	1,802 13
Medical department	781 79
Printing books and stationery	582 38
Agricultural department	6,797 75
Repairs and alterations	9,336 17
Soap and soap stock	722 20
Collation for City Government	450 00
Tobacco and snuff	95 73
Express and freight charges	73 37
Gratuities to paupers	61 00
Needles, and repairs to sewing machines	49 82
Fares and tolls	37 20
Foot-balls	12 60
Miscellaneous	196 96
	<hr/>
	\$99,606 38
	<hr/>

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

7

EXPENDITURES FOR LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence for officers	\$5,538 22
" " inmates	15,762 79
●othing and bedding	1,879 16
Fuel and lights	4,129 24
Salaries	9,636 08
Furniture and utensils	2,481 81
Medical department	1,755 79
Printing books and stationery	239 97
Agricultural department	1,198 33
Repairs and alterations	2,689 01
Soap and soap stock	827 88
Water rates	647 37
Strength developing apparatus	350 00
Christmas evergreens and decorations	158 00
Car fares and refreshments for patients	94 59
Foot-lathe	75 00
Pictures for magic lantern	61 00
Music for excursion of patients	50 00
Fireworks for July 4, 1866	47 05
House sand	37 10
Repairs to organ	18 00
Newspapers	17 00
Miscellaneous	154 46
	<hr/>
	\$47,847 85
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES FOR STEAMBOAT "HENRY MORRISON."

Manning	\$4,285 00
Repairs	4,661 49
Fuel	50 00
Waste and oil	163 42

Rent of dock	1,200 00
Custom-House charges	43 20
Water rates	385 12
Carpets and mats	38 00
Miscellaneous	36 43
	<hr/>
	\$10,862 66
	<hr/>

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$3,600 00
Printing and binding	300 36
Books and stationery	114 58
Fishing excursion	527 77
Carriage hire and car fares	131 33
Revenue and postage stamps and postage	38 86
Newspapers	41 25
Miscellaneous	5 64
	<hr/>
	\$4,759 79
	<hr/>

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support of persons committed to State Reform School and the Nautical branch of the same, to the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and to other Institutions for whose support the city is liable	\$6,533 03
Transportation of State and Town paupers, insane and small-pox patients and discharged prisoners,	821 29
Salary of driver of wagon	300 00
Food for paupers while awaiting transportation	41 44
Expenses in fixing settlements	35 05
	<hr/>
	\$7,730 81
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1866-67.

House of Correction	\$71,713 65
House of Industry	99,606 38
Lunatic Hospital	47,847 85
Steamboat "Henry Morrison"	10,862 66
Office expenses	4,759 79
General or pauper expenses	7,730 81
	<hr/>
	\$242,521 14
	<hr/>

The income from the several Institutions, the steamboat "Henry Morrison," and from General or Pauper Expenses Account, during the financial year 1866-67, has been as follows, viz :

House of Correction	\$44,977 68
House of Industry	9,853 74
Lunatic Hospital	15,945 97
Steamboat "Henry Morrison"	1,406 25
General or pauper expenses	775 23
	<hr/>
	\$72,958 87
	<hr/>

This amount has been paid into the City Treasury, and, in addition, the amount of \$193.35 was paid the City Treasurer on account of income of pauper expenses, the same not having passed through this office, making the total income from general or pauper expenses \$968.58.

The following table compares the incomes for the financial years 1865-66 and 1866-67, showing the increase and decrease of the same :

	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction.	\$26,964 90	\$44,977 68	\$18,012 78	.....
House of Industry...	9,555 71	9,853 74	298 03	.....
Lunatic Hospital.....	16,994 91	15,945 97	.....	\$1,048 94
Steamboat	2,260 85	1,406 25	.....	854 60
Pauper expenses.....	536 41	{ 193 35 } { 775 23 }	432 17	.....
Totals.....	\$56,812 78	\$78,152 22	\$18,742 98	\$1,903 54

Total increase of income for year 1866-67, over that of
1865-66 \$16,839 44

ACTUAL RUNNING EXPENSES.

	Total Expenditures.	Income.	Actual Expense.
House of Correction	\$71,713 65	\$44,977 68	\$26,735 97
House of Industry	99,606 38	9,853 74	89,752 64
Lunatic Hospital	47,847 85	15,945 97	31,901 88
Steamboat "H. Morrison" ..	10,862 66	1,406 25	9,456 41
Office.....	4,759 79	.....	4,759 79
General or pauper expenses.	7,780 81	968 58	6,762 23
Totals	\$242,521 14	\$73,152 22	\$169,368 92

Total expenditures, 1866-67 \$242,521 14
 Total expenditures, 1865-66 205,128 58
 Total increase 1866-67 over 1865-66 . . . \$37,392 56

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

11

Actual running expenses, 1866-67 . . .	\$169,368 92
Actual running expenses, 1865-66 . . .	148,815 80
Actual increase of expense over 1865-66 . . .	<u>\$20,553 12</u>

The expenses have increased and decreased as follows :

House of Correction, increased . . .	\$2,682 66
House of Industry, " . . .	12,106 04
Lunatic Hospital, " . . .	5,728 78
Steamboat " H. Morrison," " . . .	190 22
Office expenses, " . . .	45 28
	<u>\$20,762 98</u>
Pauper expenses, decreased . . .	199 86
Actual increased cost to the city . . .	<u>\$20,553 12</u>

In addition to the foregoing, and not included in the comparison with the expenditures for 1865-66, there has been expended for

NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

For plans and designs for building . . .	\$4,620 00
" Sale Hill," adjoining Winthrop Farm . . .	3,000 00
Taxes on land, to town of Winthrop . . .	481 22
Expenses of visits to Lunatic hospitals . . .	270 45
Expenses of city engineers, survey of land . . .	13 00
Collation, carriage hire and artists' materials . . .	78 97
	<u>\$8,463 64</u>

Items of expenditures for 1865-66 and 1866-67 compared, showing the increase or decrease for the same articles:

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence for officers..	\$4,036 94	\$4,765 99	\$729 05	.....
“ “ inmates.	11,693 61	15,664 90	3,971 29	.....
Clothing and bedding....	2,178 22	7,061 78	4,883 51	.....
Fuel and lights.....	6,920 07	9,088 66	2,168 59	.....
Salaries.....	10,096 94	11,312 67	1,215 73	.....
Furniture and utensils...	661 96	1,540 15	878 19	.....
Medical department.....	484 62	709 99	275 37	.....
Printing, books, etc.....	86 56	328 90	242 34	.....
Agricultural department.	1,500 81	1,824 20	.....	\$176 11
Repairs and alterations...	10,139 97	11,488 32	1,348 35	.....
Sewing machines, trimmings, etc.....	.....	5,713 78	5,713 78	.....
Miscellaneous.....	8,269 01	2,714 86	.....	554 65
Totals.....	\$51,018 21	\$71,713 65	\$21,426 20	\$730 76

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence for officers..	\$5,763 57	\$9,732 23	\$3,968 66	.....
“ “ inmates	26,645 87	29,597 68	2,951 81	.....
Clothing and bedding...	11,937 49	13,865 20	1,927 71	.....
Fuel and lights.....	10,028 79	10,844 81	816 02	.....
Salaries.....	12,910 37	14,567 86	1,656 99	.....
Furniture and utensils ..	1,333 15	1,802 13	468 98	.....
Medical department.....	666 87	781 79	114 92	.....
Printing, books, etc	704 24	582 38	.....	\$121 86
Agricultural department.	6,680 95	6,797 75	116 80	.....
Repairs and alterations .	6,101 96	9,336 17	3,234 21	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4,429 05	1,698 88	.....	2,730 17
Totals.....	\$87,202 31	\$99,606 88	\$15,256 10	\$2,852 03

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence for officers....	\$4,825 40	\$5,538 22	\$712 82	.....
“ “ inmates ...	12,779 98	15,762 79	2,982 81	.....
Clothing and bedding	8,637 66	1,879 16	.....	\$1,758 50
Fuel and lights	4,914 20	4,129 24	.....	784 96
Salaries	8,610 29	9,636 08	1,025 79	.....
Furniture and utensils	2,132 24	2,481 81	349 57	.....
Medical department	1,511 89	1,755 79	244 40	.....
Printing, books, etc.....	850 13	239 97	.....	110 16
Agricultural department ..	1,993 25	1,198 33	.....	794 92
Repairs and alterations....	1,350 58	2,689 01	1,338 43	.....
Miscellaneous	1,062 89	2,537 45	1,474 56	.....
Totals.....	\$43,168 01	\$47,847 85	\$4,679 84	\$4,679 84

STEAMBOAT “HENRY MORRISON.”

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manning	\$3,749 58	\$4,285 00	\$535 42	.....
Fuel	5,592 75	50 00*	.....	\$5,542 75
Repairs	1,075 22	4,661 49	3,586 27	.....
Rent of dock, inspect'n, etc.	734 69	1,243 20	508 51	.....
Miscellaneous	374 80	622 97	248 17	.....
Totals.....	\$11,527 04	\$10,862 66	\$664 38	\$5,542 75

* Coal paid for out of last year's appropriation.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries	\$3,473 75	\$3,600 00	\$126 25	.....
Printing and stationery ...	457 62	414 94	.....	\$42 68
Miscellaneous	783 14	744 85	.....	38 29
Totals.....	\$4,714 51	\$4,759 79	\$126 25	\$80 97

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support of criminals.....	\$6,031 41	\$6,533 03	\$501 62	.. ..
Transportation	1,869 18	821 29	.....	\$547 84
Miscellaneous	97 96	376 49	278 53	.....
Totals.....	\$7,498 50	\$7,730 81	\$780 15	\$547 84

RECAPITULATION OF DIFFERENCES.

	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction	\$21,426 20	\$730 76
House of Industry	15,256 10	2,852 03
Lunatic Hospital.....	8,128 38	3,448 54
Steamer "Henry Morrison".....	4,878 37	5,542 75
Office expenses	126 25	80 97
Pauper expenses.....	780 15	547 84
	\$50,595 45	\$13,202 89
Total increase of expenditures . . .		\$37,392 56

AMOUNT PAID TO CITY DEBT SINKING FUND.

Amount of income paid City Treasurer	\$73,152 22
Estimated income	25,000 00
Excess of income over estimate	\$48,152 22
Appropriation for 1866-67	\$253,000 00
Amount expended	242,521 14
Balance unexpended	10,478 86
Amount added to Sinking Fund	\$58,631 08

The whole number of inmates remaining in the several Institutions on the 30th of April 1866-67, was —

	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
House of Correction.....	293	374	81	..	..
House of Industry.....	297	358	61	..	..
Almshouse.....	168	244	76	..	..
House of Reformation—Boys	181	147	..	34	..
House of Reformation—Girls	29	28	..	1	..
Lunatic Hospital	179	172	..	7	..
Totals	1147	1323	218	42	176

The average number of inmates of the Institutions for the years 1865-66 and 1866-67, was as follows:

	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
House of Correction.....	261	342	81	..	..
House of Industry.....	323	309	..	14	..
Almshouse.....	148	217	69	..	..
House of Reformation—Boys	196	153	..	43	..
House of Reformation—Girls	30	30	..	..	..
Lunatic Hospital	180	177	..	3	..
Totals	1138	1228	150	60	90

The average expenditure for each prisoner in the House of Correction was \$209.69 per year, or \$4.03 per week. The actual cost was \$78.18 per year, or \$1.39 per week.

The average expenditure for each inmate of the House of Industry, Houses of Reformation and Almshouse was \$140.49 per year, or \$2.70 per week. The actual cost was \$126.59 per year, or \$2.43 per week.

The average expenditure for each patient in the Lunatic Hospital was \$270.33 per year, or \$5.20 per week. The actual cost was \$180.24 per year, or \$3.46 per week.

In estimating the cost per week of each inmate, no deduction has been made for extraordinary expenses, nor any addition made for interest upon the cost of buildings. The figures are based upon the money actually expended for all purposes, less the amount received and paid into the treasury.

Comparisons of expenditures and cost in financial years 1865-66 and 1866-67, showing the increase or decrease of each, per year and week.

EACH INMATE PER YEAR.

	Expenditures, 1865-66.	Expenditures, 1866-67.	Increase.	Actual Cost, 1865-66.	Actual Cost, 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Cor.	\$195 47	\$209 69	\$14 22	\$92 16	\$78 18	....	\$13 98
House of Ind.	125 12	140 49	15 37	111 40	126 59	\$15 19	....
Lunatic Hosp.	239 82	270 33	30 51	144 85	180 24	35 39	....
Totals	\$560 41	\$620 51	\$60 10	\$348 41	\$385 01	\$50 58	\$13 98

EACH INMATE PER WEEK.

	Expenditures, 1865-66.	Expenditures, 1866-67.	Increase.	Actual Cost, 1865-66.	Actual Cost, 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Increase.
House of Cor.	\$3 76	\$4 03	\$0 27	\$1 77	\$1 39	....	\$0 38	....
House of Ind.	2 41	2 70	0 29	2 14	2 43	\$0 29	....	....
Lunatic Hosp.	4 61	5 20	0 59	2 79	3 46	0 67	....	....
Totals	\$10 78	\$11 93	\$1 15	\$6 70	\$7 28	\$0 96	\$0 38	\$0 58

**SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PURCHASED, GIVING THE
QUANTITY, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE COST.**

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average Cost.
Beef.....	135,999 lbs.	\$11,757 79	\$0 08½ per lb.
Miscellaneous meats.....	.....	8,824 48	.....
Butter.....	9,298 lbs.	4,031 75	0 43½ per lb.
Beans.....	801 bush.	1,788 87	2 17 " bush.
Coffee.....	2,949½ lbs.	644 02	0 22 " lb.
Salt fish.....	36,405 "	1,546 47	0 04½ " "
Miscellaneous fish.....	.....	1,003 42	.....
" groceries..	.....	1,884 79	.....
Meal.....	4,540 bush.	5,682 86	1 25 per bush.
Molasses...	6,487½ gals.	3,136 00	0 48 " gal.
Milk.....	4,863½ "	1,477 24	0 30½ " "
Potatoes.....	4,584½ bush.	3,543 14	0 78 " bush.
Sugar.....	21,610 lbs.	2,934 06	0 13½ " lb.
Tea.....	2,217 "	2,133 67	0 96½ " "
Coal.....	2,546 tons.	21,991 62	8 63½ " ton.
Flour.....	1,854 bbls.	22,314 26	12 03 " bbl.
Grain.....	5,520 bush.	4,331 99	0 78 " bush.
Labor.....	.....	1,729 89	.....
Hay.....	11,510 lbs.	186 25	32 40 per ton.
Straw.....	37,196 "	678 23	36 50 " "
Oil.....	262 gals.	482 47	1 84 " gal.
Soap and soap stock.....	.....	2,548 00	.....
Chocolate.....	3,024 lbs.	1,416 10	0 46 per lb.
Cheese.....	1,180 "	244 13	0 20½ " "
Rice.....	3,365 "	845 18	0 10½ " "
Vegetables.....	.....	1,297 66	.....
Vinegar.....	1,093½ gals.	304 85	0 27½ per gal.
Wood.....	100½ cords.	898 50	8 97 " cord.
		\$109,057 69	

In relation to the condition and history of the Institutions under our charge, during the past year, we have nothing of extraordinary interest to communicate, as the faithfulness and vigilance of the officers, and the protecting care of a superintending Providence, have shielded them from any event of an unusual or startling character, and enabled them to quietly but successfully work out the great purposes of their establishment, public justice and public charity. This work has not, however, been a passive one; but it has been our desire that it should, and we think it

has fully met the philanthropic and enlightened spirit of the times, by the exercise of the most earnest sympathy consistent with the necessary control of the unfortunate, and the proper discouragement of vice and crime.

To the Superintendents of the several Institutions we are very largely indebted for what has been accomplished, and great credit is due to them for whatever of efficiency, of success, and of economy, has characterized the various interests under their care during the past year. There is a prevalent fallacy, much more generally credited than it should be, that the office of superintendent of a public institution is so near a sinecure as to be an easy, agreeable, and in all respects desirable position to occupy. This opinion can be only entertained by those who are without experience or the opportunity for observation, as those who have been connected directly or indirectly with that office know that its duties are both trying and laborious. A moment's reflection upon what is requisite to fill this position successfully must convince every thoughtful and impartial mind, that it demands not only careful forethought and constant attention, but mature experience and thorough capacity. With men of this character to manage and conduct our institutions they can but be prosperous, and feel throughout all their departments the stimulating influence of the controlling power; but without them their reputation and usefulness must be seriously compromised by constantly occurring mistakes and indiscretions. It is therefore of the first importance that proper men should be placed at the head, and when they are efficiently and successfully discharging their duties, that they should be properly encouraged and sustained. We regard it as a great cause for congratulation, that during the many years our present superintendents have occupied their positions, there has been so little to question in their management, and so much to approve and commend.

DEER ISLAND.

The four Institutions at Deer Island, the Almshouse, the House of Industry, the House of Reformation for Boys, and that for Girls, have continued in their usual prosperous condition during the past year. We have for a long time felt dissatisfied with the accommodations for the pauper boys in the main building, but they were the best that it was possible to give them. The difficulty has been the impossibility of keeping these boys from association with the pauper men, as they from necessity have a common sitting and dining room. It was to be expected, and it was the fact, that the influence of the one on the other was anything but beneficial. The language and conversation of some of these men, whose irregular life has brought them to the Almshouse, are not calculated to encourage purity of thought and correctness of life in young boys, whose future character depends largely upon the influences which surround them. We therefore thought it our duty to make some other provision for them, and for this purpose have taken the old building formerly occupied for a dairy, and intend to thoroughly fit it up for their accommodation, so that in the future they may be a family by themselves, and free from all injurious influences. When this is completed, we think it will be found to be the greatest improvement which has been made upon the Island since the girls of the Reform School were placed in a building by themselves.

The number of inmates in the House of Reformation for Girls is so large as to make it uncomfortably crowded; and as there is a prospect that the truant law, and the ordinary increase of the number committed, will soon make the building altogether inadequate to provide for them, we have taken measures to enlarge the present building by an addition which will answer all requirements for the next ten or fifteen years. This can be done at a moderate expenditure, because at the time the building was prepared for its present

use, sufficient heating, cooking and washing facilities were provided to meet the demands of the present enlargement.

The labor which most of the inmates of these institutions are able to perform is not of a very efficient character, so that they cannot be made to any great degree self-supporting. The paupers are mostly broken-down men and women, who are unable to support themselves outside. The inmates of the House of Industry are generally on short sentences for minor offences, very few comparatively being for six months, and those are principally common drunkards, weakened by disease or excess. The younger boys of the House of Reformation are kept at school throughout the year; the older ones, for six months, are employed at farm work, and are in that way a valuable assistance in that department; while the labor is in every respect an advantage to them. Experience has demonstrated conclusively, that these boys are not only more vigorous and healthy on account of this out-door work, but that, during the six months devoted to study, they accomplish more than they formerly did when their whole time was employed in school. As bearing upon this point, we ask attention to the opinion of Mr. Caldwell, lately a teacher in this school, to be found in the Superintendent of the House of Reformation's report, as his previous experience and success in the Boston schools, to which he has now returned, qualify him to speak understandingly and with authority upon this subject.

The girls of the Reform School perform their own domestic labor, which is, under proper supervision, entirely done by them, thus qualifying them for usefulness to their friends, when discharged, or as servants in the families of others.

The only efficient and directly remunerative labor is obtained from sentenced females who are able to operate sewing machines. This department has been the source of a moderate income during the past year, and we hope that careful attention will make it still larger during the present year. The great

disadvantage to contend against is, that the women employed scarcely become familiar with working a machine, when their sentence expires, and thus, in from four to six months, nearly the entire number employed is changed. Work upon the farm is the most general employment of the inmates, and in this all who are able and are not otherwise employed have their share. Idleness is not, and should not be tolerated. Every one capable of assisting to relieve the burden which he is upon the City, should be made to do so, and upon this principle these institutions are conducted.

The agricultural department not only provides employment for the inmates, but it makes that labor valuable and productive. The crops produced are worthy of the high encomiums they have received, for they have not only provided, directly and indirectly, a large amount of food for the Institution, but a large surplus has been sold. The credit of these results is due to our worthy Superintendent, Mr. Payson, who is well known in this department to have few superiors.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

. This Institution, under the able management of Capt. Robbins, has been remarkably successful in all its departments during the year past. The average number of inmates shows an increase this year over last of 81, while the increased cost has been but \$2,682.26; whereas, taking the expenditure for each prisoner during the year, the increase would naturally have been \$16,982.89. The reason for this favorable condition of affairs is found in the large income which the Institution has derived from the labor of the convicts. The actual cost of supporting a prisoner in the year 1865-6, was \$92.16; for the year 1866-7, it was \$78.18, being a decrease of \$13.98. In 1865, the income of this Institution was \$20,615.70; the past year it has been \$44,977.68. This has been accomplished partly by increasing

the amount paid by the contractors for the services of the men, but principally by the employment of the females in work upon sewing machines. Five years ago the amount per day earned by the females when they could get work, was about five cents, while the past year they have earned more per day than the average of the men. The introduction of sewing machines was gradual, that we might be sure that they would prove successful, but they have now become a necessary part of the Institution labor, there being forty-two machines, nearly all running by steam power. It is but simple justice to Capt. Robbins, to say, that the successful working of this department is largely due to his personal attention, interest and labors. He has encouraged and stimulated the prisoners in their work, assisted and aided the matrons in producing the best results, and, when necessary, has frequently done portions of the work himself, that the contract in hand might be forwarded with the greatest expedition. We think we are justified in saying, that his individual efforts and influence have placed several thousand dollars to the credit of the House of Correction during the past year, and consequently into the City Treasury.

THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

We approach what we have to say in regard to this Institution with feelings shadowed by regret, that it is at present so unfortunately and disadvantageously situated, but still encouraged by the strong prospect which now exists, of having, at no very distant day, a building for this Asylum, which shall be a credit to the intelligence and humanity of our City.

As the gentlemen of the City Council have, with such unanimity, joined hands with us, in our efforts to provide for those laboring under the deplorable affliction of insanity, all those ameliorating influences and increased advantages for recovery, which the intelligence and experience of the present

day is able to furnish, and to relieve our City of the stigma which at present rests upon it, of having, in this regard, neglected its duty, it is perhaps unnecessary that we should say one word, either in justification of the steps already taken, or as an incentive to additional efforts in the same direction. Still, as we are now able to speak from our personal knowledge, where heretofore we have been obliged to base our statements upon the authority and opinions of others, we regard it as no less our duty than our privilege, to give to the City Council the result of our observations in regard to what has been done, and is doing, by other cities and States to minister to the wants and improve the condition of the insane. And permit us to say, in the first place, that Boston is to-day resting its whole reputation in this matter, upon the credit and standing which it acquired nearly a quarter of a century ago; when the system for the management and care of the insane was widely different from that practised at present. Our city has quietly remained, with folded hands, contented with the laurels already attained, flattering itself that it was in the van of all the great charitable movements of the day, when the fact is, that in this respect, at least, other cities and States, including our own Commonwealth, have been quietly but earnestly pressing forward to the accomplishment of purposes and objects far beyond our present field of action. It is utterly impossible in a building like the present, to carry out the improvements which the experience of so many years has brought about, or to remove what were regarded as advantages then, but which are now known to be decided disadvantages.

We think that the facts will bear out the statement, that in no department of medical science has there been, within the last twenty years, so many improvements and such rapid advancement as in the treatment of mental disease; and yet our present building being suitable for the treatment then in vogue, is positively unsuitable for that at present practised. The

ingenuity and skill of our able Superintendent accomplishes all that it is possible, though laboring under constant disadvantages, and the universal testimony of the superintendents of kindred institutions, whom we have met, was that of surprise that Dr. Walker was able to accomplish so much, while contending with such difficulties. As a single instance of the advance which has been made in the management of the insane, and the consequent change in the buildings provided for them, we will state, that one department of the Boston Hospital which was considered a great credit, and a prominent advantage twenty years ago, was the Cottage, so called, for the seclusion and confinement of the violently insane; this was then regarded as a great step in advance, but experience has shown it to be both cruel and unnecessary, and to Dr. Walker is largely due the credit of demonstrating this fact.

We have already alluded to the circumstance of our having within the past year visited several institutions for the care of the insane, and to our experience and observation in this direction, we desire as briefly as possible to refer. We undertook this work in no spirit of pleasure-seeking, but simply as a duty; and while we made our visits as brief as possible, we devoted all the time to the purpose we had in view. We felt, with so great an undertaking before us as preparing the best possible plan for a new Hospital, there could be no greater folly than to do our work in the dark, and without the experience and advice of those who had given years of thought and labor to this subject, or to permit our purposes to be dwarfed to the insignificant ambition of improving upon our present building, when they should be inspired by a noble emulation to at least equal, and if possible to excel, those imposing structures which a liberal charity, and a wise humanity, have here and there erected as barriers against the inroads upon the human mind of misfortune and disease. Not that we expect or desire to rival the architectural beauty and consequent expense of many of these buildings,

but we do desire, that in all that would make such a structure adequate to the purpose it is intended to serve, it should be furnished with every possible convenience and facility, plain and substantial, but in every respect thoroughly useful.

During the months of July and August 1866, a majority of the Board visited the following Hospitals for the Insane: The McLean Asylum at Somerville, the State Hospitals at Taunton, at Northampton, and at Worcester, the Butler Hospital at Providence, R. I., and the New Hampshire Asylum at Concord. We spent several hours at each of these institutions, in some cases starting early in the morning, and returning late in the evening. We found our views of what an asylum for the insane should be, greatly enlarged by these visits, and made valuable additions to our previous knowledge of what was requisite in erecting a new building for that purpose, and in all respects we felt ourselves better qualified for the responsible duties before us.

We desire to acknowledge, with our earnest thanks, the uniform courtesy and kindness with which we were received by the several Superintendents, and the pains taken by them to make us thoroughly acquainted with all departments of their institutions, as well as the deep interest they manifested then, and on other occasions, in the success of the project we were endeavoring to advance. It was the universal advice of these gentlemen that we should, before maturing our plan, visit the hospitals at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington and Philadelphia, as there were to be seen in them many improvements and advantages which could not be found elsewhere, and which should be perfectly understood by parties contemplating the erection of a new hospital. After considerable deliberation, it was decided to undertake this tour in the month of May, and at the time appointed one-half of the Board were able to make their arrangements to be absent the necessary time.

Commencing at Cincinnati, we devoted ourselves exclusively to the purpose we had in view, visiting first the Longview

Asylum, near that city, then the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, near Pittsburg, Pa, then the Government Hospital, Washington, D. C., and finally the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

We made a most thorough examination of all these buildings, not only in regard to their arrangement of rooms and general conveniences, but by passing through the subterranean passages and large air ducts, we endeavored to perfectly understand the principles upon which such vast buildings were heated and ventilated. We have not the space, even if it were desirable, to give a detailed account of these noble structures, but the many excellences that we discovered, we shall endeavor to incorporate as far as possible in the plans for the new hospital which we hope soon to present to the City Council for its approval. All these institutions were creditable in every respect; we cannot express any preference without instituting comparisons which we feel ourselves incapable of doing with justice, and which would be an offence to that spirit of kindness, friendship and earnest interest with which we were everywhere received. It was the frequent remark of the gentlemen who had the privilege of visiting these asylums, that they should feel perfectly contented if the new hospital structure, when finished, was as complete in all its parts, and free from defects as were each of these buildings. We cannot forbear from expressing our gratification at finding at the heads of all these institutions men of such thorough culture and liberal attainments in all the varied requirements of the position which they occupy. It is certainly a cause of congratulation, that there are enlisted in this important work of ameliorating human suffering men of such eminent theoretical and practical knowledge. Our acknowledgments are personally due to Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, Dr. Nichols, of Washington, Dr. Reed, of Pittsburg, and Dr. Langdon, of Cincinnati, and their assistants, for their kindness, attention and courtesy to the delegation from our

Board, and the warm interest they manifested in their mission. Their love for the cause we were endeavoring to advance was so great, that no pains were spared that we might be furnished with all the information we desired, or which they thought it needful that we should possess. Defects were pointed out with the utmost carefulness, we were warned against possible errors, and our attention called to whatever was regarded as of special excellence. We owe to these gentlemen many obligations for their valuable counsel and advice, and hope that at some future day we may be able to reciprocate the many kindnesses received at their hands.

The original ground plan for the new Asylum was drawn under the direction of Messrs. Kimball and Bradlee, of the Board, and Dr. Walker, after many months of careful thought and inquiry. We have seen nothing in visiting other institutions which would lead us to change this general plan. We have elected Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Esq., as architect for the new building, and he is now perfecting his plans, which we hope, as we have before stated, to present to the City Council at an early day. This would have been done some weeks since, but our desire to have them in all respects perfect, has occasioned delay. In order that our architect might fully understand all the improvements it was desirable to incorporate, we instructed him to visit the Hospitals at Washington, Philadelphia and Trenton. This visit has been recently made, and he reports himself deeply indebted to Dr. Nichols, Dr. Kirkbride and Dr. Buttolph, for the great kindness and courteous attention which they showed to him, as well as greatly surprised to find them feeling and manifesting so much interest in a project with which they had no direct connection.

In concluding, permit us to say, that, in our visits to these noble institutions for the cure of the insane, in our own and other States, our thoughts were constantly recurring to the perfect contrast which we had left at home, and we have returned

with a sincere feeling of shame, that Boston is so far behind even what we had before supposed her to be, in her provision for this unfortunate class. If any citizen has a question in regard not only to the expediency, but to the necessity of a new hospital, our only desire is, that he should see what we have seen, and if he has the least pride for the good name and reputation of his city, a single impulse of sympathy or charity, or a desire for the relief of those whose minds are shadowed by mental disease, we are confident that he would be no longer an opponent of this enterprise, or even a lukewarm observer, but an earnest, hearty advocate of the erection of a building which should be worthy of the reputation, and creditable to the beneficence of a city which cannot afford, with any regard to its past history, to compromise its standing as a city of great charities, or curtail its noble deeds of benevolence.

For matters more in detail relating to these Institutions, we respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the several Superintendents.

Permit us, Gentlemen of the City Council, to return you our thanks for the personal interest you have manifested in the Institutions under our charge, and for the liberal and prompt manner in which you have always responded to our application for whatever we regarded as necessary for their proper support or improvement.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BRADLEE, *President.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN, — The time of making the Annual Report having been changed from the end of the Civil to the end of the Fiscal year, sixteen months have elapsed since the date of the last Report. The present Report therefore must of necessity cover that period. During its passage, no event has occurred in connection with the management of the Institution, so much out of the ordinary course as to require special mention. God in his providence has not only kept away from us the threatened pestilence, but has suffered no infection to come nigh our dwelling. It becomes all, therefore, to remember with thanksgiving the abundance of His past goodness, and with renewed confidence trust in Him for future guidance and support.

The statistics of the Almshouse from December 31, 1865, to April 30, 1867 inclusive, are as follows:

Whole number in Almshouse April 30, 1867, two hundred and twenty-six, viz:

Men, 109; women, 49; boys, 50; girls, 18. Total, 226.

Whole number admitted, five hundred and eighty-nine, viz:

Men, 324; women, 157; boys, 68; girls, 40. Total, 589.

Whole number discharged, five hundred and forty, viz:

Men, 301; women, 147; boys, 54; girls, 38. Total, 540.

Largest number at any time, two hundred and eighty-four; smallest ditto, one hundred and sixty-five.

Number of deaths, fifty-nine, viz :

Males, 37; females, 22.

Number of births, three.

It will be noticed that the number of inmates and the number of deaths in the Almshouse have been largely in excess of previous years. But it is not therefore to be inferred that pauperism is increasing. The legislation in regard to soldiers' settlements, and the closing of the State hospital at Rainsford Island, are the causes which have produced this result. Considered only in a pecuniary point of view, the abandonment of the State hospital will probably be advantageous both to the Commonwealth and the City. But it crowds the Almshouse, and particularly the hospital department, giving additional force to the reasons for a separate almshouse establishment.

To obviate in part the injurious results from an overcrowded population, preparations are in progress to place the pauper boys in a building by themselves. They will thereby not only have comfortable and spacious accommodations, but their removal from constant companionship with men whom poverty has not improved either in morals or manners, will, it is confidently hoped, be of much benefit to the boys. Being thus placed in a family by themselves, they will enjoy whatever advantages there may be in the family system.

More commodious and comfortable accommodations are needed by the pauper girls. Their number is at this time considerably less than it was in mid-winter, and the exigency for a change not so great as then; but it would be almost inexcusable again to crowd as many into the narrow quarters which they now occupy as were huddled there some of the time during that period.

Both the girls and boys have made fair improvement in scholarship during the year. The girls' school received special

commendation from the School Committee. In a pauper school, however, so much of the mental material is weak and unsound that it is impossible for a teacher to make polished work, except in rare individual cases.

If the population of the Almshouse has increased, that of the House of Industry has not diminished since the last Report. Intemperance will prevail as long as the means of intoxication are easy of access, and intemperance furnishes the great proportion of the inmates of this department.

The whole number of convicts in the House of Industry on the thirtieth day of April, 1867, was three hundred and twenty-six, viz :

Men, 144; women, 182.

Children of sentenced mothers, 7.

Whole number committed from December 31, 1865, to April 30, 1867, inclusive, was two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, viz :

Males, 1,205; females, 1,372. Total, 2,577.

Whole number discharged from December 31, 1865, to April 30, 1867, was two thousand five hundred and eighty-four, viz :

Males, 1,224; females, 1,360. Total, 2,584.

Whole number of deaths, twelve, viz :

Men, 4; women, 2; children of sentenced mothers, 6.

The average number of inmates in both departments, including children of sentenced mothers, was 542, against 456, the year previous.

A record of the weight of convicts on their admission and discharge has been kept, as heretofore. The women have averaged a gain of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. and the men, 7 lbs. Thirty-five pounds was the largest amount gained by any woman. One man gained thirty-seven pounds.

Neither the crop of hay nor the crop of onions last season were up to the average, but the product of root crops was most

bountiful. Seventy-three tons of mangolds, weighed after the tops were taken off, grew on one acre of ground. The tops would have weighed five tons more. This is the largest crop ever grown in this country and very few larger are recorded as having been raised in England. Analysis proves it to be the most profitable root for use that can be grown here. The mangolds gave $10\frac{1}{11}$ per cent of saccharine matter, while sugar beets, grown in proximity to them, gave $10\frac{1}{10}$ only. The yield of the sugar beets probably fell 33 per cent below that of the mangolds.

The legitimate farm products were:

Hay	70 tons.
Corn fodder	50 "
Squashes	2 "
Potatoes	1,200 bushels.
Onions	2,000 "
Carrots	4,000 "
Mangolds and other beets	10,000 "
Turnips	1,500 "
Tomatoes	50 "
Cabbages	10,000 heads.

Additional improvements upon the farm have been made during the past year. Underdraining has been extended and more land reclaimed. The piggery has been enlarged, and some half dozen acres put under the plough which were never cultivated before.

For particulars as to the moral and physical condition of the institution, reference may be had to the Reports of the Chaplain and Physician which are appended.

I have again to thank the Board of Directors for their kindness and the confidence which they have placed in me.

Respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN,— The whole number in the House of Reformation on the first day of January, 1866, was two hundred and twenty-five.

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	195
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30

There have been committed since that date to April 30, 1867, inclusive, one hundred and forty, viz:

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18

The causes of commitment are as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.
Truancy	22	0
Juv. vagrancy	24	3
Larceny	57	3
Idle and disorderly	10	4
Stubborn children	8	6
Lewd and lascivious	0	1
Common drunkard	1	0
Obtaining money by false pretences	0	1

The whole number discharged during the same time was one hundred and ninety-eight, viz:

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence	148	13
Of age	1	1
Pardoned and discharged by Direct's,	27	8

There remained on the first day of May, 1867, one hundred and sixty-seven, viz :

Boys	141
Girls	26

The sentences of the girls are: for two years, seven; during minority, nineteen.

The sentences of the boys are: for one year, three; for fifteen months, four; for eighteen months, four; for two years, forty-three; during minority, eighty-seven.

The causes of commitment are as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.
Larceny	68	7
Juvenile vagrancy	25	8
Truancy	25	0
Idle and disorderly	11	3
Stubborn children	8	6
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	3	0
Common drunkard	1	0
Lewd, wanton and lascivious	0	1
Obtaining money by false pretences	0	1

The birthplaces of those now in the Institution are as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.
Boston	86	16
Other towns in Mass.	11	2
Other States than Mass.	22	5
England and British Provinces	9	3
Ireland	8	0
Italy	1	0
Austria	1	0
Unknown	3	0

Previous to June 1866, a very large proportion of the commitments were for truancy and juvenile vagrancy. The laws relating to those offences have been inoperative since that time, and the sentences of most of the boys detained for those causes have expired. This accounts for the reduction in numbers, the present aggregate being much below that of former years.

No deaths have occurred during the sixteen months which this report covers; no extraordinary sickness has prevailed; good order has been the rule among the boys, and much progress has been made by them in scholarship. It has been the most satisfactory period of my connection with the Institution. More good has been accomplished than in any previous year.

The credit of this is due to the teachers and subordinate officers. The duties of the Superintendent are easy and agreeable, the boys are satisfied and happy, and the whole machinery of the place works smoothly and harmoniously when subordinates are competent for their places.

Mr. David A. Caldwell has been the principal teacher, in the boys' department, during the last winter, and his testimony is of value. It is as follows:

"The health, disposition, discipline and progress of the boys in the House of Reformation have been very satisfactory during the last six months.

"One of the greatest hinderances to the beneficial working of an institution for the reformation of boys is the continued influx of the depraved, each one bringing new records of success in violating authority and law. Fortunately, the number of commitments during the winter has been less than usual, and few of those committed have been extremely vicious in character.

"The health of the boys has been uncommonly good. Few cases of severe and scarcely any of protracted or dangerous illness have occurred. This is, in a measure, due to the careful supervision of the yard officer, who has been untiring in his efforts to keep the boys neat, comfortable and free from expo-

sure. The generous diet, the comfortable wardrobe, the clean apartments, the kindly interest of the officers have all contributed to the production of the good disposition and discipline which have so unmistakably prevailed.

“The three schools commenced as usual on the first Monday of November and continued without interruption until May. Messrs. Perkins, Stanchfield and W. E. Varney have successively taught the boys of the Third Division. Mr. Varney has had charge of the school during the latter and greater part of the session, and has proved himself a careful teacher. He maintained good order, and the boys made commendable progress. There can be no stronger proof of the good discipline of the Institution, than the fact that, during the few weeks this school was without a regular teacher, Master Doherty, one of the older boys in another division, taught it in a very acceptable manner.

“The Second Division has been in charge of Mr. Bartlett, who has taught in the Institution two years, and needs no commendation.

“Early in the session, all the boys in this Division were put into one class in reading, and the rapid advancement made in this branch of study attests the wisdom of the plan.

“The First Division has been under my direction and in all particulars has succeeded far beyond my expectations. It has never been my good fortune to have charge of a class who were so ready and eager to learn. Nearly all had been at work on the farm through the summer, were strong in body, and well able to do hard mental labor. In grammar, history, spelling, reading and writing, all the boys in the Division have recited together. In geography and arithmetic (both mental and written), they have been divided into three classes. Every class and every boy in each class has done well. In every instance, I have taken the classes over more ground than is allotted for a full year in the City schools, and I am sure that any class would

bear comparison with the corresponding one of the Grammar Schools in the City.

“ I cannot speak too highly of the deportment. The boys have been pleased to so conduct themselves, that no case of punishment for a misdemeanor in school during the term remains on record. It is with pleasure I attest the fact, that after teaching in Private, High and Grammar Schools, I have taught the pleasantest, most orderly and successful school in a House of Reformation.”

Miss Brackett, the teacher of the girls, makes the following statement: “ The school for girls numbers at the close of the year, thirty pupils. The school has two daily sessions — morning and afternoon. The larger girls, under the directions of the matron, perform the household duties and are not required to attend school in the morning. All are present at the afternoon session and receive instruction in all the ordinary branches of a plain English education. The conduct of the girls in school the past year has been very good, and they have shown as ready obedience and as much application to study as we could reasonably expect.”

I think the School Committee of the Board will verify the statements of the teachers.

Trusting in God for success in the future, and thankful to Him for what of permanent good has been accomplished in the past, I close this brief report.

With respect,

Your obedient servant,

T. E. PAYSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

DEER ISLAND, May 6, 1867.

THOMAS E. PAYSON, Esq., *Superintendent of the Houses of Industry and Reformation* :

SIR,— It becomes my duty to render to you and the Board of Directors a brief account of my labors the past year. The services required of the Chaplain do not materially vary from year to year; and the results cannot be told with any considerable degree of certainty. We have endeavored to follow the Scripture injunction, "In the morning, sow thy seed, and in the evening, withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." The chief object we have had in view has been, to impart such moral and religious instruction as would improve the mind and amend the heart, that all might become wiser and better.

Our Sabbath congregations have averaged for the past year about seven hundred. All are required to attend religious services on the Sabbath, unless prevented by sickness, and I am happy to add that they have always been orderly, attentive and apparently deeply interested. As the sentenced men and women remain here but a short time, we can do but little more than point out to them the path of virtue and honor, and urge them to walk therein. Many of them form good resolutions, some of them take the temperance pledge, but when they return to their old associates, they are overpowered by temptations, and too many return the second and even the twentieth

time to serve out a sentence for drunkenness and kindred vices.

The boys and girls remain in the institution a longer period, and to them we look for the greatest and happiest results. It has been our practice to meet them every Sabbath afternoon in their respective apartments for religious services. The girls have manifested a commendable interest in the study of the Bible, frequently learning whole chapters and reciting them for their Sunday lessons. Through the influence of divine truth we have no doubt many of them, and we hope all, will become virtuous and useful members of society.

The libraries are well supplied with useful books, which are eagerly sought for and read by a majority. By the kindness of Avery Plumer, Esq., the children are furnished with four different Sunday School papers, — "The Child at Home," "The Child's Paper," "Good News," and the "Sunday School Advocate," making in all about *six hundred* papers a month. These are a library in themselves, and they are always read with interest.

We have also to acknowledge a donation of \$50.00 worth of books from the Massachusetts S. S. Society.

With many thanks for the assistance you have always rendered me in the duties of my office,

I remain,

Yours most respectfully,

J. W. DADMUN, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

TO THOMAS E. PAYSON, Esq., *Superintendent of Houses of Industry and Reformation* :

SIR, — In conformity with the custom heretofore observed by my predecessors, it becomes my duty to present the following Annual Report of the Medical Department of the Institutions under your charge.

My duties in connection with the Institutions commenced March 1, 1867. The present report, however, will embrace the whole sixteen months from January 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867.

During the two months the hospital has been under my care very few changes have taken place, or new points of interest presented themselves. Owing to the recent prevalence of small-pox in the city, our number of sick have been largely increased. Otherwise, no epidemic or contagious disease has prevailed during the year. In the House of Industry there have been, as has always been the case, a very large number of cases of intemperance. But if we compare the figures of the present report with those of former years, we shall see a steady and encouraging decline in the number admitted for intemperance.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Whole number of patients admitted	770
Smallest number in hospital at any time	13
Largest " " " "	55
Daily average	38
" " per cent of whole number of inmates . .	4.11

DISEASES.

Intemperance, 166; venereal diseases, 64; scabies, 57; consumption, 50; ulcers, 47; febricula, 46; variola, 40; varioloid, 37; rheumatism and delirium tremens, each 20; diarrhoea and abscess, each 16; ophthalmia, 12; parturition and orysepelas, each 11; contusion, debility, bronchitis, and pneumonia, each 10; dysentery, intermittent fever, and diseases of the uterus, each 8; diseases of the skin, typhoid fever, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and marasmus, each 6; meningitis, insanity, paralysis, and sprain, each 5; dislocation, diseases of the heart, and incised wound, each 4; carbuncle, gangrene, hæmoptisis, fistula, jaundice, stomatitis, and tonsillitis, each 3; apoplexy, burn, boils, cholera morbus, epilepsy, fracture, neuralgia, necrosis, and remittent fever, each 2; aneurism of the aorta, abortion, caries of the jaw, colic, chlorosis, elephantiasis, gout, hæmetemesis, indigestion, miscarriage, measles, periostitis, pericarditis, pleurisy, stricture of the urethra, softening of the brain, synovitis, tumor, and sciatica, each 1.

In the House of Industry there have been seventy-one deaths, classed as follows:

City poor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Sentenced persons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Children of sentenced mothers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption, 19; small-pox, 13; typhoid fever and marasmus, each, 6; meningitis and diseases of the heart, each 3; pneumonia, 4; apoplexy, gangrenous ulcer and Bright's disease of kidneys, each 2; aneurism, gangrene of the lungs, dysentery, diarrhoea, debility, erysipelas, gastritis, hæmoptisis, scrofula and softening of the brain, each 1.

Percentage of deaths to whole number of inmates, 2.24.

" " " " sick, 9.82.

There have been eight births, five of the mothers being paupers, and three sentenced women.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Whole number of patients admitted, 93.

Daily average in hospital, 3.

“ “ per cent of whole number of inmates, 1.5.

DISEASES.

Feverish, 24; ophthalmia, 18; abscess, 12; scabies, 8; pneumonia, 6; dysentery and diarrhoea, each, 4; consumption, 3; ulcer, 2; bronchitis, boils, contusion, dislocation, gonorrhoea, incised wound, rheumatism, tonsillitis, typhoid fever, meningitis, sprain and synovitis, each 1.

No death has occurred in either branch of the House of Reformation since the last report.

The girls' school, as heretofore, has been remarkably exempt from sickness.

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. DURGIN,

Resident Physician.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON, May 1, 1867.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOSTON, April 30, 1867.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully present the following statements as my Report for the House of Correction for the year ending April 30, 1867:

The number of prisoners committed from May 1, 1866, to April 30, 1867, inclusive, has been as follows, viz: Males, 408; Females, 287. Total, 695.

The following is the result of the weighing of the prisoners received and discharged during the year:

536 prisoners have gained 4,484 lbs. — average, 8 lbs. 5 oz. 13 drams.

48 prisoners have lost 389 lbs. — average, 8 lbs. 1 oz. 10 drams. Actual gain, 4,095 lbs.

“ average gain, 7 lbs. 3 drams.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Offences since May 1, 1866.

	Males.	Females.
Larceny	90	44
Larceny from the person	22	18
Common night-walkers		114
Breaking and entering a building.	12	1
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<u>124</u>	<u>177</u>

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	124	177
Drunkenness	17	4
Assault and battery	56	7
Obtaining money by false pretences	2	
Larceny in a building	50	33
Assault and battery on police officer	1	
Receiving stolen property	5	2
Robbery	1	1
Assault with intent to murder	1	
Falsely assuming to be a police officer	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	15
Common drunkard	1	3
Open and gross lewdness	1	1
Indecent assault and battery	3	
Idle and disorderly person	20	5
Indecent exposure	3	
Assault with a sharp instrument	1	1
Breaking and entering a vessel with intent to steal	6	1
Assault	2	
Adultery	1	
Assault with a slung shot	2	
Wilfully, maliciously and without right take and use a boat	1	
Common railer and brawler		1
Simple larceny	51	18
Manslaughter	1	
Being armed with a dangerous weapon	2	
Vagabonds	3	3
Cruelly torturing a horse	2	
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house	1	1
Stealing gold watch and chain	1	
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	364	273

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

47

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	364	273
Embezzlement	3	2
Larceny in a vessel	1	
Assault with intent to rob	1	1
Having in his possession a false, forged and counterfeit order for money	1	
Assault and battery with a knife	4	
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	
Attempting to break and enter a building in the night time	4	1
Larceny in a building and receiving stolen goods	1	
Fornication	2	4
Polygamy		1
Embezzlement and larceny	1	
Common seller of intoxicating liquors without legal authority	1	
Fraudulently evading payment of railroad fare, Assault on police officer in the discharge of his duties	1	
Wilfully driving away a horse without legal right	1	
Escaping from the House of Industry	1	
Selling intoxicating liquor to minors	1	
Attempting to commit larceny from the person	1	
Simple larceny, and larceny in a building	1	
Assault on police officer	1	
Assault with an axe	1	1
Maintaining a common nuisance for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors	1	1
Assault with a knife	1	
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	8	1
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	403	285

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	403	285
Larceny in a vessel	1	
Assault without aggravation	1	
Maliciously breaking twelve panes of glass		1
Forgery	1	
Assault with a hatchet		1
Unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly contriving and intending to cheat	1	
Having in his possession a false, forged, and counterfeit order for money, knowing the same to be false, forged, and counterfeit	1	
	<hr/> 408	<hr/> 287

TABLE No. 2.

Sentences of all since May 1, 1866.

	Males.	Females.
20 days,	1	
30 "	6	
1 month,	4	4
2 months,	68	99
3 "	74	37
4 "	20	28
5 "	4	3
6 "	47	44
8 "	9	1
9 "	5	4
10 "	1	1
12 "	58	14
14 "	1	1
15 "	1	2
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	<hr/> 299	<hr/> 238

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

49

						Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>						299	238
16 months	.	.	.	.	.	1	
18 "	.	.	.	.	.	16	8
20 "	.	.	.	.	.		1
21 "	.	.	.	.	.		1
24 "	.	.	.	.	.	17	7
30 "	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
36 "	.	.	.	.	.	8	5
60 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	
84 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	
For non-payment of fine and costs						59	25
Total						408	287
Number committed by Superior Court							224
"	"	"	Police	"	Boston		35
"	"	"	Municipal	"	"		406
"	"	"	Police	"	Chelsea		30
							695

TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing the ages of all who have been committed since May 1,
1866.*

						Males.	Females.
20 years and under	.	.	.	.	.	144	55
20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	177	140
30 to 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	43	59
40 to 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	30	22
50 to 60 "	.	.	.	.	.	12	8
60 to 70 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
70 to 80 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	
						408	287

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the number of Times committed of all who have been in prison since May 1, 1866.

	Males.	Females.
First time	296	160
Second time	73	48
Third time	20	37
Fourth time	6	21
Fifth time	4	9
Sixth time	2	8
Seventh time.	1	1
Eighth time	2	1
Ninth time	1	1
Ten times and over	3	1
	<hr/> 408	<hr/> 287

Nativity—No. 5.

Massachusetts	177
Maine	32
Vermont	5
New Hampshire	12
Rhode Island	7
Connecticut	8
New York	14
Maryland	5
Washington (D. C.)	1
Pennsylvania	11
Tennessee	1
Virginia	7
Louisiana	2
Ohio	2
Alabama	2

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

51

Florida	1
North Carolina	2
Delaware	1
Missouri	2
Georgia	1
Michigan	1
Illinois	2
<hr/>	
Natives of the United States	296
Ireland	315
England	24
Scotland	6
France	1
Germany	1
Canada	6
British Provinces	37
West Indies	3
At sea	2
Prussia	1
Australia	1
Norway	1
Sweden	1
<hr/>	
	695

Employment — No. 6.

	Males.		Females.
Making brushes	205	Making contract work . .	178
Making trunk nails . . .	50	Making prison clothing . .	5
Sewing machines	19	Domestics	28
Making brooms	24	Prison cooks	26
Lumpers in yard and garden	12	Washing and mending . .	20
		Prison sweeps	6
<hr/>		<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	310	<i>Carried forward</i> . . .	263

	Males.		Females.
<i>Brought forward</i>	310	<i>Brought forward</i>	263
Tailors	4	Yard and shop sweeps . . .	8
Shoemakers	3	Hospital nurses	1
Carpenters	4	Runners	4
Bakers	10	Institution	3
Prison sweeps	4	Invalids	8
Whitewashing	4		
Tinsmith	2	Total	287
Blacksmith	2		
Barber	2		
Hostler	1		
Gateman	3		
Runners	3		
Hospital nurses	4		
Firemen	3		
In Gas works	10		
In piggery	3		
Doortenders	5		
Blocks	10		
Invalids	21		
Total	408		

Number committed during the year.

Males	408
Females	287
Adults	496
Minors	199
Whites	649
Colored	46
Cannot read and write	154
Can read, but not write	51
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read and write	6
Married	294

Intemperate	421
Discharged on expiration of sentence	517
Paid fine and costs	17
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	35
Died	2
Escaped	4
Pardoned by Governor	15
“ Directors	1
Discharged by order of Municipal Court for non-pay- ment of fine and cost after serving three months	26
Transferred to State Lunatic Hospitals	2

Amount received for Fine and Costs, viz:

Committed from Municipal Court	\$331 62
Which has all been paid to the City Treasurer.	

In presenting this Report, I have the gratification of repeating that which I have said in former years, that in no respect has the discipline of the Prison been relaxed, but will compare favorably with that of any previous year.

The male prisoners under contract have been fully employed during the whole of the past year.

There have been several male prisoners during the greater part of the year, for whom it has been found impossible to provide steady employment.

The daily average of the male prisoners who have been employed in the shops, has been as follows:

For the manufacture of brushes	97
“ “ “ trunk nails	20
On sewing machines (since July 13, 1866)	8
For the manufacture of brooms (since January 2, 1867)	20

The whole number of men now under contract is as follows:

For the manufacture of brushes	100
“ “ “ trunk nails	20
“ “ “ brooms	20

For the most part, the labor of the able-bodied males has been made available. But as usual, we have the general average of old, infirm, broken down and wounded men, for whom I am obliged to find such employment as they are able to attend to, about the yard, in the gardens and wood-sheds, and as sweeps in the prison. From five to twelve of the male prisoners have been employed pretty steadily at work on sewing machines, in manufacturing horse blankets, shirts, overalls, etc.

Thirty-eight sewing machines have been running steadily during most of the year in the female department, manufacturing pants, shirts, drawers, jumpers, etc. As usual, in the portion of the year from November to April, it has been difficult to find employment for them, except at a small compensation.

There have been but a few days when the machines were entirely idle. The running of the machines by steam-power has turned out all that was expected of it, in my report of last year. I might here state that only two of the women now employed on the machines, were so employed last season.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been good. The principal disease has been consumption, of which there are many cases, the great majority of which were sick when they were committed.

The deaths have been as follows :

James Dorsey died May 9, 1866, of lung fever.

Elizabeth Peterson died June 8, 1866, of epilepsy.

There has been no change made in the diet of the prisoners during the year; brown bread is still in use.

The services in the chapel have been conducted as in former years. The prisoners, as a general thing, give good attention to the addresses from the pulpit.

The gas works have been carried on, as usual, in making gas for this Institution and for the Lunatic Hospital. An Engineer has

been employed whose time is fully occupied in the gas works, boiler-house, and in repair of sewing machines.

The garden vegetables, as usual, have been sufficient for the use of the family and the prisoners, and the supply of the pork has been ample to meet the wants of the establishment.

Here, as in other parts of this section of the country, the fruit crop was a failure.

A portion of the women's old workshop has been fitted up, under the direction of a Committee of the Board, as a receiving-room and store-room for the clothing of the female prisoners, which is very conveniently arranged, and supplies a want that we have felt for many years.

A new boiler has been placed in the boiler-house, in the room of the two old ones, which has given perfect satisfaction. This, with a little addition, if the boiler-house was placed in the male prison yard, would supply the whole establishment with sufficient steam for heating, cooking, washing and all other branches.

Another important improvement, which I ought not to pass over, has been made during the year, in the appointment of an efficient Deputy Master, and I here take pleasure in expressing my hearty approval of the appointment.

I would report, what I have often before stated, that there is still a great discrepancy in the sentence of prisoners sent here from the Municipal Court—many old offenders are sentenced as first-comers.

The old wooden shop, used as an office, receiving-room, block and nail shop and foundry, is in a very dilapidated condition; the sills are rotted, and portions of the buildings have settled in many places several inches. I do not consider it worth repairing.

In closing this Report, I beg again to present to the Board, my sincere thanks for their kindness and courtesy, and interest in the welfare of the Institution. I would especially tender my

thanks to J. P. Bradlee, Esq., for his valuable and unwearied exertions in forwarding the success of the manufacturing department, and the general interests of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN,—The following remarks will constitute the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, for the year 1866–7. By a recent ordinance of the City Council, it is required that our year shall hereafter conform to the financial year of the City. This Report will, therefore, embrace the operations of the Hospital from January 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867—a period of sixteen months.

One hundred and eighty-four patients—ninety-four men and ninety women—occupied our six small wards on the first day of January, 1866. Since that date, eighty-nine have been admitted. Two hundred and seventy-three persons have been under treatment during the above term; ninety-nine have been discharged, and there remain at this date, one hundred and seventy-four—ninety-two men and eighty-two women.

Of those discharged, thirty-eight were recovered, fourteen were much improved, twenty-two were not improved, and twenty-five died.

Of those discharged and not improved, four were admitted temporarily and remained but a day or two, and nine were transferred to other hospitals and to almshouses. Most of the latter removals were made in consequence of the increase in the price for board it was deemed advisable to make, in order to

meet the increasing expenses for the same. One good and just result comes from this action of the Board, and that is, that hereafter, in this hospital, a wealthy town can have no advantage in this respect over a private individual in moderate circumstances. If discrimination is to be made at all, it is certainly justice, and it seems to be propriety, that it be in favor of the individual over the community, and of the poor over the rich.

Of the deaths, six were from softening of the brain, four from consumption, three from exhaustion of acute mania, three from exhaustion of chronic mania, two each from apoplexy, epilepsy and disease of the heart, and one each from paralysis, diarrhoea and syphilis. With many under care all the time, in whom the suicidal disposition was very active, and even determined, no successful attempt has been made, and no accident of any kind has marred the record of the year. This is a matter for sincere gratulation; but, while claiming that great and anxious care is exercised over such cases, it is not for a moment to be assumed that to that care, however vigilant, is due this happy immunity from these distressing incidents. Human nature is the same in all places, and what cannot be prevented elsewhere may surely happen here at any time. The fact is stated in simple thankfulness that we are not called upon to make the opposite record.

The general health of the hospital has been excellent in all respects. During the very trying weather of the last sickly season, although there was present a manifest *tendency* to affections of the stomach and bowels, causing considerable anxiety and watchfulness, yet there was no serious or severe sickness. But one case of cholera morbus occurred, and that was caused by gross and inexcusable imprudence on the part of a convalescent patient. The case of diarrhoea, terminating in death, occurred in an old and worn-out inmate, and was probably a symptom of general decay rather than an independent disease. This freedom from the diseases incident to the season was,

doubtless, due, to a very considerable degree, to the careful observance of a long-established custom, not only of modifying the diet somewhat to adapt it to the season, but also and more of frequently and thoroughly washing out the waste pipes and drains, and of kindling morning and evening fires during every cold or *damp* day throughout the summer and early autumn. Some little waste of fuel and water may result therefrom, but it is returned, *many fold*, in the *increased comfort and sense of security*.

During the stormiest part of March, a case of varioloid occurred in the person of a patient suffering under *severe melancholia*, one week after admission. His own mental condition forbade his removal to the small-pox hospital at the South End, the severity of the weather would not allow the use of any of the out-buildings, and it was impossible to isolate him within the Hospital. Under such untoward circumstances, it was determined to separate him from *personal* contact with others, as far as possible, and treat him where he was. Dr. HENRY G. CLARK, of the *City Board of Consulting Physicians*, was called, and assented to the arrangement. Although, but two weeks previous, all the inmates, who had not been protected by vaccination "within five years," had been re-vaccinated, yet it was again at once resorted to, in the case of every inmate *who had not had variola or varioloid*. Bromine was also *freely and constantly* used as a *disinfectant*. No second case appeared!

In the proposed plan for the new hospital, ample provision is made for the complete isolation of such diseases in the attics, — the only proper place in similar institutions.

A very curious circumstance occurred in this connection. Among those re-vaccinated was a lady who, in infancy, was vaccinated by *Dr. Jenner* himself! The re-vaccination was successful, according to all ordinary tests, and, as far as a single case can prove anything, goes to show that the vaccination of to-day is as efficient as that of the original practitioner.

On Saturday, April 27th, last, about three hours after breakfast, several of the patients were attacked with vomiting and diarrhoea. This unusual state of things continued for about three hours, when it was found that more than one-third of the whole number of inmates had been attacked with more or less severity. In a few hours, the sickness abated, and no death or serious consequences followed. Specimens of every article used for that morning's breakfast were at once taken to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer, for analysis. He reported that he found no evidence of poison, and nothing amiss except "a slight putrescence in the fish hash." Everything else was in the best condition. Measures were at once adopted to prevent a similar occurrence, and nothing of the sort has happened since. Such accidents, we are told, do occasionally happen.

Of the present inmates of the hospital forty-nine have resided here for more than five years; sixteen for more than ten; eight for more than fifteen; six for more than twenty; and four for more than twenty-five years. The oldest resident inmate, without a known relative or acquaintance in the wide world, has here found a home for over twenty-eight years. What an untold amount of suffering has here been saved to individuals and to the community during this period!

The assigned causes of this disease, in the cases admitted, are almost as various as the cases themselves, and frequently depend upon the fancy or peculiar views or wishes of interested parties. Ill health, intemperance in drinking, in eating, in business and in pleasure; civil war, want of employment, sulphuric ether, etc., etc., are among the causes always assigned.

In regard to the use of ether in dental surgery we can only repeat what has been said before. In many cases treated here, and even elsewhere, in which the inhalation of ether was alleged to be the cause of the disease, it has been found, on careful inquiry, that it had no agency whatever in inducing the existing trouble. In many instances, after the admission of the patient,

ether has been administered daily, and even three and four times a day for weeks in succession, to subdue excitement or to induce sleep, in most cases with the happiest results, and in no case with disadvantage. In many instances life has been prolonged and saved by its use. All the cases in which it is said to have been injurious were females, and the history of one would answer for all. The general health had been failing for a long time, and depression of spirits and disinclination to exertion of any kind had become characteristic. Troubled with decaying teeth, under the influence of ether, from eight to twenty were extracted at a single sitting. From that hour what was in the estimation of friends a mere negative condition became positive and active, and deep depression with suicidal tendencies, or excitement with destructive propensities, took the place of listlessness and debility. Remembering how the muscular and robust man will droop and die under a capital operation, what wonder that a delicate and nervous woman, exhausted by disease, and worn by loss of food and sleep, finds in the shock of such an operation the last atom that renders the burden insupportable, and breaks down the last support of self-control.

This matter is earnestly commended to the attention and investigation of our surgeon dentists.

Underlying all these assigned causes, and imparting to most of them their potential agency, is the great fact of *inherited tendency* to mental disease. The observation and experience of each succeeding year only confirms the opinion, often before expressed, that to this may be traced, by careful, patient and impartial inquiry, nearly every case of mental disease.

To this is due, also, those strange and anomalous cases, now and then appearing in our Criminal Courts, in which, though there cannot be shown to be *overt* insanity, there is, without doubt, *limited* responsibility. However unwilling our jurists may be to accept such doctrines, in time they must prevail; for

although theories may disprove them, facts, stubborn facts support them, and, in the end, facts prevail.

The recoveries during the past term, have been very gratifying. In many cases the disease had been of *years'* duration before admission. You have witnessed the gratifying change. Many, who, from two to five years, had been only a daily care, anxiety and even burden to their friends and acquaintances, you have seen go out with buoyant health and spirits, fully prepared to perform their accustomed duties to their families and to society. The return of such former patients to visit us, now of almost weekly occurrence, is not only gratifying to us, but of incalculable benefit to the patients, leading them to hope that they also may recover and go home.

Our water excursions, billiard tables, bowling alley, croquet, hand organ, skating park, cards, backgammon, chess, draughts and other means of recreation have been in full use during the year. Windship's strength developing apparatus, which has been in use several months, is a very valuable addition to our means of exercise and amusement, but must be used under restrictions.

Among many others who have contributed to the pleasure of this household during the past year, we are especially indebted to Dr. J. B. Upham, for an unlimited admission to the Music Hall and Athenæum.

To the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committee, and to the individual members of the Board, we are indebted for the thoughtful, patient and generous interest they have felt towards this afflicted household.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER,

Superintendent.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

May 1, 1867.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

Organized October 16, 1857.

The members of the Board of Directors, since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows:—

ORIGINAL BOARD, 1857.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, Thacher Beal, John Flint, Stephen Tilton, Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, Pelham Bonney, Joseph Smith, James H. Beal.

THACHER BEAL, *President*. SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1858.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, * Thacher Beal, John Flint, Stephen Tilton, Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, George A. Curtis, Pelham Bonney, James H. Beal.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1859.

Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, Osmyn Brewster, Pelham Bonney, Joseph Smith, George A. Curtis, Francis E. Faxon, William Parkman.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Resigned July, 1858, and Joseph Smith chosen for the balance of term.

BOARD OF 1860.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, * Timothy C. Kendall, Pelham Bonney, Osmyn Brewster, Joseph Smith, Moses Kimball, George A. Curtis, Otis Kimball, Francis E. Faxon, Joseph Robbins, Wm. W. Clapp, Jr.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1861.

† Pelham Bonney, Osmyn Brewster, Joseph Smith, Moses Kimball, George A. Curtis, Otis Kimball, J. P. Bradlee, William Eaton, Wm. M. Flanders, George W. Parmenter, Justin Jones, James Riley.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1862.

Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, George A. Curtis, J. P. Bradlee, William Eaton, W. M. Flanders, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Justin Jones, Jonas Fitch, George W. Parmenter, James Riley, Selden Crockett.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1863.

William Eaton, J. Putnam Bradlee, W. M. Flanders, Justin Jones, Jonas Fitch, ‡ Amos A. Dunnels, Moses Kimball, § James Riley, Joseph T. Bailey, Joseph L. Henshaw, George W. Sprague, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Deceased December 11, 1860.

† Deceased April 29, 1861. Ezra H. Baker, elected for the residue of the term.

‡ In place of F. W. Lincoln, Jr., resigned.

§ Deceased June 6, 1864. Wm. Fox Richardson elected for the residue of term.

BOARD OF 1864.

Moses Kimball, * William Fox Richardson, Joseph T. Bailey, Amos A. Dunnels, Justin Jones, J. Putnam Bradlee, Francis C. Manning, Henry A. Drake, † G. Howland Shaw, Sylvanus A. Denio, Jonas Fitch, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. † THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1865.

Moses Kimball, Joseph T. Bailey, Francis C. Manning, William Cumston, William Fox Richardson, Henry A. Drake, J. Putnam Bradlee, Amos A. Dunnels, § G. Howland Shaw, Sylvanus A. Denio, Jonas Fitch, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. GUY C. UNDERWOOD, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1866.

Moses Kimball, Sylvanus A. Denio, J. Putnam Bradlee, William Cumston, Jonas Fitch, Avery Plumer, Amos A. Dunnels, Chas. S. Burgess, Francis C. Manning, Granville Mears, Henry A. Drake, Augustine G. Stimson.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. WM. WILLETT, *Clerk*.

*In place of James Riley, deceased. †In place of Jonas Fitch, resigned.

‡ Deceased Jan. 15, 1865.

§ Resigned February 10, 1866, and Avery Plumer elected for the balance of term.





